

MT

Seat No.

2018 1100

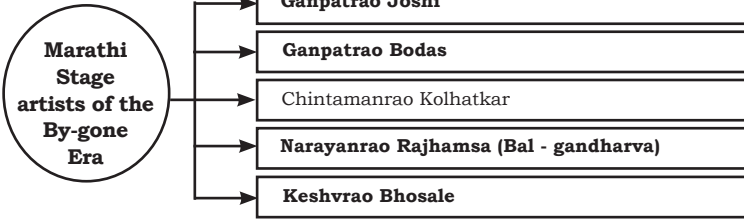
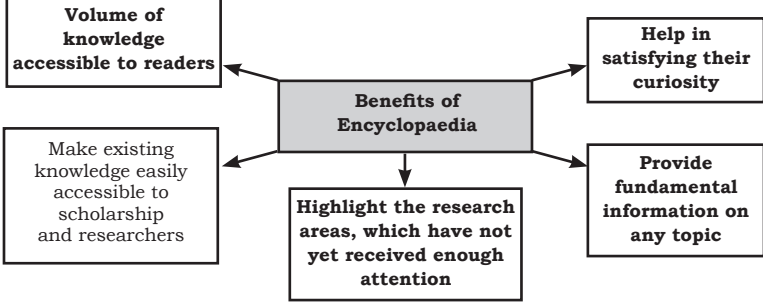
MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - Semi Prelim I - PAPER I (E)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min

MODEL ANSWER PAPER

Max. Marks : 60

A.1.	(A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the complete answers :	
(i)	Raigadala Jevha Jag Yete and <u>Ithe Oshalala Mrutyu</u> are polular plays written by Vasant Kanetkar.	1
(ii)	<u>Kathasaritsagara</u> has very interesting descriptions of games and toys.	1
(iii)	The first official archive of India the Imperial Record Department was established in <u>1891</u> .	1
(iv)	<u>Kas plateau</u> in Maharashtra, located in the western Ghats is also a world natural Heritage site.	1
A.1.	(B) Find the incorrect pair in every set and write the correct one.	
(i)	Khashaba Jadhav - Boxing Khashaba Jadhav - Wrestling	1
(ii)	Vishnuwaman Shirvadkar - Mistri Vishnu Waman Shirvadkar is Kusumagraj.	1
(iii)	State Central Library - Chennai State Central Library - Hyderabad	1
(iv)	Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal - expanded by Vyankoji Raje Bhonsale Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal - Compilation of Marathi Vishwakosh	1
A.2.	(A) Complete the following concept maps. (Any Two)	
(i)	<pre>graph TD TC[Training centres for wrestling] --> VS[Vyayam Shala] TC --> SSC[Shri Shiv Chhatrapati Kreedha Sankul] TC --> KT[Kashbag Talim] TC --> KV[Kreedha Vidyapeeth] TC --> SG[Swarnim Gujarat Sports] VS --> V[Vadodara] SSC --> P[Pune] KT --> K[Kolhapur] KV --> Pti[Patiyala] SG --> G[Gandhinagar] SSC --> H[Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal] H --> A[Amaravati]</pre>	2

(ii)		2
(iii)		2
A.2.	(B) Write the short notes. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) The field of sports in the 20th and 21st century was naturally influenced by the process of globalization.</p> <p>(ii) The international matches of various sports like cricket, football, lawn tennis can be in any corner of the world watched in on television.</p> <p>(iii) Citizens of the non-participant countries can also enjoy these matches. For instance, the world cup winning match played by Indian cricketers was watched by cricket fans all over the world.</p> <p>(iv) Sports fans scattered all over the world have significantly affected the entire structure of sports economy.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) To go on a tour visiting historical places is known as 'Heritage Walk'</p> <p>(ii) Heritage Walks as an organized group activity has gained popularity in many countries.</p> <p>(iii) India has a rich history. which can be traced back to many millenniums.</p> <p>(iv) Every region of India is full of historical places from ancient, medieval and modern period.</p> <p>(v) The 'Heritage Walk' organized in the city of Ahmadabad is well known.</p> <p>(vi) In the cities of Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra such walks are organised regularly.</p> <p>(vii) Heritage walks can encourage people to support projects like conservation and preservation of historical monuments to collect authentic information about them and to publish it through various</p>	2

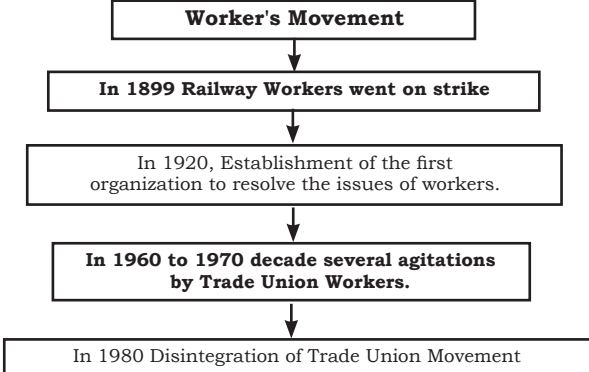
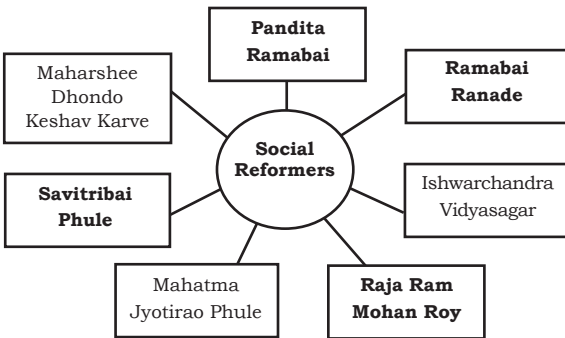
	<p>media. Residences of renowned citizens who have passed away are also part of heritage. In some citizens 'blue plaques' with the names and other relevant information of such citizens are placed on their residences, as a part heritage schemes.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) Tradition of travelling is quite old in India. (ii) People used to travel for various reasons like pilgrimage, going to local fairs and festivals, in search of renowned and good education, travelling for trade etc. (iii) In brief, from ancient times people took pleasure in travelling. (iv) Buddhist monks were ordained not to stay at one place but keep travelling continuously to various places. (v) Jains Monks (Sadhus) also were on move constantly. (vi) The Chinese monk Yuan Shwang travelled to India in 630 CE. (vii) In the medieval period Saint Namdev, Saint Eknath, Guru Nanak, Ramdas Swami moved from one place to another. (viii) Benjamin of Tudela, Marco Polo, Ibn Batuta, Gerardus Mercator navigated around the world.</p>	2
A.3.	(A) Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) It is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites. (ii) It is essentials that few things should be avoided at any instance for example vandalizing or defacing the heritage monuments and sites. (iii) In order to avoid it everybody should refrain from activities like writing on walls or carving on trees, paint ancient monuments in garish colours, lack of good amenities in the precincts of the heritage sites causes filthiness.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) A film comprises of several factors such as script, director, artists, makeup, costumes, stage, art design, lighting arrangement, etc. (ii) In order to achieve accuracy in the fields a deep knowledge of history is important. (iii) Films actually take the viewers into the era depicted history gives an access to that era creating a visual impact and aura to the viewers.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Sthanpothi is an encyclopedic text which is composed by Muni Vyas of Mahanubhav sect. (ii) It describes all those places visited by Chakradhar Swami, the founder of Mahanubhav Sect. It given us inkling about Maharashtra in those days. (iii) It also gives details about the time, place and background of the events described in Leelacharitra.</p>	3



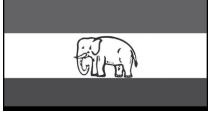



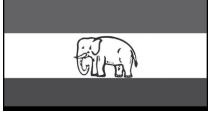



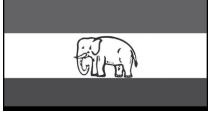

	<p>(iv) Prachin Bharatiya Sthalkosh, Siddheshwar Shastri Chitrav compile this encyclopaedia book.</p> <p>(v) It provides information about various places mentioned in Vedic literature, Kautiliya's Arthashastra, Panini's Grammar, Valmiki Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas, medieval Sanskrit literature and shabdkosh also in Jain and Buddhist literature, in Greek, Chinese, Persian Literature.</p>	
(iv)	<p>(i) Powada is a dramatic narration by alternatingly reciting poetry and prosaic extracts.</p> <p>(ii) Powada narrates deeds of heroic men and women in a very forceful and inspiring style.</p> <p>(iii) The powada composed by poet Adnyandas, a contemporary of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, on the incidence of the killing of Afzal Khan and another one on the battle of Simhagarh, composed by Tulsidas, are two well-known examples of Powada.</p> <p>(iv) In the British period, Powadas narrating the stories of Umaji Naik, Chapekar brothers, Mahatma Gandhi were composed.</p> <p>(v) During the Samyukta Maharashtra movement the powadas were used as a medium of creating public awarness.</p>	3
(vi)	<p>(i) The structure of an Encyclopaedia is influenced by national policies, ethical values and ideals.</p> <p>(ii) Making the knowledge in all the spheres of life accessible to everybody can be one of the major drives behind the creation of encyclopaedias.</p> <p>(iii) When gaining knowledge and spreading it becomes an ideal, creation of encyclopaedias become possible with either individual or collective efforts.</p> <p>(iv) Since encyclopaedias reflect outstanding achievements of society, it is a manifestation of the collective intellect and creativity of a society.</p>	3
A.3.	(B) Answer in brief. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) International competitions for many other sports like hockey, wrestling, chess, etc. are organised on a grand scale.</p> <p>(ii) Competitions of all these games are organised at local, city, taluka, district, state, national and international level.</p> <p>(iii) Sports persons who perform well in national and international competitions have good career prospects.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) Expert commentators are in demand during sports matches.</p>	3

(ii)	<p>(i) Yashwantrao Chavhan : The first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Honourable Shri Yashwantrao Chavhan initiated the compilation of Marathi 'Vishwakosh' through Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal, with a view to enhance the sphere of Marathi language and literature.</p> <p>(ii) Tarkteerth Laxman Shastri Joshi : The work of compilation was started under the guidance of Tarkteerth Laxman Shastri Joshi.</p> <p>(iii) It contains knowledge about all the possible subjects and very important entries in history.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Dashavatara is a part of folk theatre in Maharashtra.</p> <p>(ii) Dashavatara shows are presented in the region of Konkan and Goa after harvesting season is over.</p> <p>(iii) The stories of these shows are based on the 10 incarnations³ of Vishnu. The Sutradhara (narrator) invokes Ganesha in the beginning. The show ends by breaking Dahihandi, an earthen pot of curd followed by aarati.</p> <p>(iv) The show is mostly musical but some dialogues are spontaneous. The method of acting, make-up, costumes in Dashavatara shows is set by the tradition.</p> <p>(v) The characters representing Gods use wooden masks.</p> <p>(vi) In 18th century, Shyamji Naik Kale started a phad, of Dashavatara artists which used to perform all over Maharashtra.</p>	3
A.4.	Read the following passage and answer the questions.	
(i)	<p>(a) Man-made sites, Natural sites.</p> <p>(b) Snow-capped peaks, beaches.</p>	1 1
(ii)	Tourism can be broadly typified into local tourism, interstate tourism, international tourism, religious tourism, historical tourism, health tourism science tourism, agro-tourism, sports tourism, tourism based on special events etc.	2
A.5.	Answer in detail. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>Encyclopaedia is a systematic compilation of information or knowledge of various topic. It is arranged in a specific method.</p> <p>Types of Encyclopaedia are :</p> <p>(i) Dictionaries :</p> <p>(a) Dictionaries arrange the words in a language in certain order. It gives meaning of words, synonyms and etymology.</p> <p>(b) There are various types of dictionaries : comprehensive dictionaries, dictionaries which include only certain type of words, dictionaries of terminology, etymological dictionaries, thesaurus, dictionaries of idioms and proverbs etc.</p>	4

	<p>(ii) Comprehensive Encyclopaedia (Vishwakosh) :</p> <p>(a) There are two types of vishwakosh. It includes all subjects under the sun e.g : Encyclopaedia Britannica, Maharashtra Dnyankosh, Marathi Vishrakosh.</p> <p>(b) It includes comprehensive information on one chosen subject e.g : Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh, Vyayam, Dnyakosh etc.</p> <p>(iii) Encyclopaedic (Koshadrush) Literature :</p> <p>(a) It is similar to an encyclopaedia which comprises scholarly articles providing information on possible aspects of one or more predetermined subjects e.g : Maharashtra Jeevan Vol I and II, Shahar Pune Vol I and II, Yearbook (Manorama, Times of India) etc.</p> <p>(iv) Indexes :</p> <p>(a) Indexes usually occur at the end of a book.</p> <p>(b) There are few indexes published separately.</p> <p>(c) Indexes are the alphabetical lists of individuals, subjects, places key words and reference books. Eg: the index of Marathi periodicals by Date.</p> <p>(d) Indexes are helpful in finding required information and it makes the information in a book easily accessible.</p>	
(ii)	<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>	4
(iii)	<p>(i) In 1904 CE some influential residents of Mumbai decided to establish a museum to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales of India.</p> <p>(ii) In the month of 1905 CE the foundation was laid of the museum building. It was decided that the name of the museum would be 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India'.</p>	4

	<p>(iii) The building of the museum is built in Indo-Gothic style. It has been given the status of Grade I Heritage Building in Mumbai.</p> <p>(iv) The museum housed about 50 thousand antiquities divided into three categories, Arts Archaeology and Natural History.</p>	
	<u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u>	
A.6.	Choose the correct alternative.	
(i)	National Conference is a party in Jammu & Kashmir state.	1
(ii)	The Green Revolution aimed at increasing agricultural production and achieving self sufficiency in food grains.	1
(iii)	The major challenges faced by all democratic nations in the world is Religious conflicts.	1
(iv)	Election Commission gave Trinamool Congress party recognition as national party in 2016.	1
A.7.	Explain whether following statements are true or false with explanation. (Any Two)	
(i)	True.	2
	(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.	
(ii)	False.	2
	(i) Without a leader, active participation of the people and success of the movement is not possible.	
	(ii) Leaders are the links between the people and the government.	
	(iii) Leaders keep the movement active, they chalk out the objectives was programmes of action and the strategy of agitation.	
	(iv) Strong leadership makes the movement effective.	
(iii)	True.	2
	(i) Government's working capacity is reduced due to corruption at political and administrative levels.	
	(ii) Corruptions in electoral process, bogus voting, bribing the voters, abducting the voters and such other things reduces people's confidence in democratic process.	
A.8.	(A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Two)	
(i)	(i) Naxalism is a major problem in India.	2
	(ii) Naxalism began as a movement to remove injustice against aggressive landless farmers and tribal people.	

	<p>(iii) In the Naxalite movement the importance of the problems of farmers and tribal people has reduced.</p> <p>(iv) Instead, violent measures to oppose the government policies, attacking the police forces and such other tactics are used by the Naxalite groups.</p> <p>(ii) In politics when two political parties are influential and if political parties enjoy power alternatively, the party system is called a two party system.</p> <p>(iii) (i) Dr. Rajendrasinh Rana also known as 'Waterman of India' has brought about a water revolution in Rajasthan. (ii) He build up thousands of "Johad" in Rajasthan. (iii) He formed an organisation - "Tarun Bharat Sangh" which worked for building eleven thousand Johad in hundreds of villages. (iv) He started a campaign for water conservation, revival of rivers, forest conservation and wild life conservation all over India. (v) His social movement is active for the last 31 years. (vi) he won the Stockholm Water prize, an award known as the 'Nobel Prize for water'.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
<p>A.8. (B) Do as instructed. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i)</p>	 <pre> graph TD A[Worker's Movement] --> B[In 1899 Railway Workers went on strike] B --> C[In 1920, Establishment of the first organization to resolve the issues of workers.] C --> D[In 1960 to 1970 decade several agitations by Trade Union Workers.] D --> E[In 1980 Disintegration of Trade Union Movement] </pre>	<p>2</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	 <pre> graph TD SR((Social Reformers)) --- PR[Pandita Ramabai] SR --- RR[Ramabai Ranade] SR --- IV[Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar] SR --- RRM[Raja Ram Mohan Roy] SR --- MJ[Mahatma Jyotirao Phule] SR --- SP[Savitribai Phule] SR --- MK[Maharshee Dhondo Keshav Karve] </pre>	<p>2</p>

(iii)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 353 411 398"></th> <th data-bbox="411 353 775 398">Symbols</th> <th data-bbox="775 353 1050 398">Party</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 398 411 526">(1)</td> <td data-bbox="411 398 775 526"></td> <td data-bbox="775 398 1050 526">Shiv Sena</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 526 411 660">(2)</td> <td data-bbox="411 526 775 660"></td> <td data-bbox="775 526 1050 660">Bhartiya Janata Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 660 411 801">(3)</td> <td data-bbox="411 660 775 801"></td> <td data-bbox="775 660 1050 801">Assam Gan Parishad</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 801 411 943">(4)</td> <td data-bbox="411 801 775 943"></td> <td data-bbox="775 801 1050 943">Congress</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Symbols	Party	(1)		Shiv Sena	(2)		Bhartiya Janata Party	(3)		Assam Gan Parishad	(4)		Congress	2
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(4)		Congress															
A.9.	<p>Answer in brief. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (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 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.</p> <p>(vi) To increase political participation of women, 50% seats are kept reserved in local self-governing institutions.</p> <p>(vii) To make Indian democracy truly successful, it is essential to increase participation of people at all levels.</p> <p>(viii) Public policies will be made through interaction with the people. It will help in changing public policies.</p> <p>(ix) The values of equality, liberty, social justice, secularism should be respected and implemented even in our personal life.</p>	2															

(ii)	<p>Regional parties came into existence in India in the post independent period. However, over the years their nature and role has changed significantly.</p> <p>(a) Separatist Movement :</p> <p>(i) Initially regional identities gave rise to the separatist movements. The demands for independent Khalistan, Dravidistan were made with the objective of parting from the Indian federation and exist as an independent State</p> <p>(ii) Regional parties from Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir has made such demands.</p> <p>(b) Demand for autonomous State :</p> <p>(i) The demands of regional parties gradually changed.</p> <p>(ii) Instead of an independent state, they started demanding more autonomy.</p> <p>(iii) This was the second stage in the development of regional parties. This stage began after 1990.</p> <p>(c) Demand for development of region :</p> <p>(i) The regional parties demanded that for the development of the region, people from region should get power at state and national level. For example, Shiv Sena, Telugu Desam etc.</p> <p>(ii) The regional parties in North East gave up their demand of separatism and demanded for autonomy. The regional parties from North East are now entering in mainstream of national politics.</p>	2
(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. National Policy for Agriculture are some of the demands of the farmers` movement.</p> <p>(v) Shetkari Sanghatana, Bharatiya Kisan Union, All India Kisan Sabha are some of the important farmers organisations in India.</p>	2

(iv)	<p>(i) Judiciary in India is seen to be making conscious efforts to make political process transparent.</p> <p>(ii) To prevent criminalization of politics, judiciary has adopted measures like strict punishment to criminals and prohibiting criminals to participate in political process.</p> <p>(iii) Increase in participation of people at all level of government, administration and judiciary.</p> <p>(iv) Public policies should be made through interaction with the people and also those who are not in power.</p>	2
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