

MT

Seat No.

2018 1100

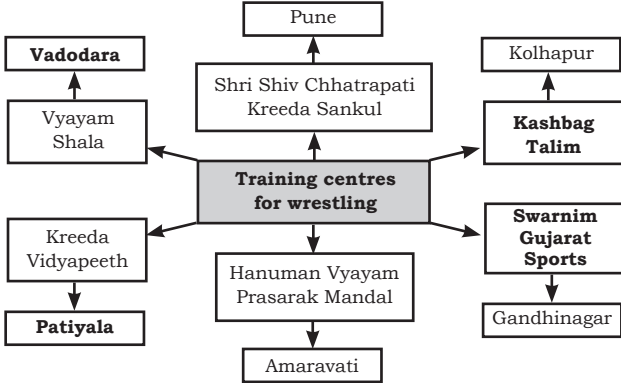
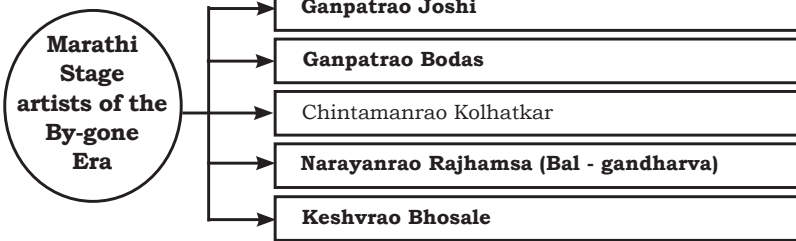
MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - Semi Prelim I - PAPER II (E)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min

MODEL ANSWER PAPER

Max. Marks : 60

A.1.	(A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the complete answers :	
(i)	Sant Tukaram film was shown in the International Film Festival at Paris.	1
(ii)	Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar edited 23 volumes of Maharashtriya Dnyankosh .	1
(iii)	Natural potholes of Rajan Khalage are located at Nighoj in Maharashtra.	1
(iv)	The wooden dolls made in Maharashtra are known as Thaki .	1
A.1.	(B) Find the incorrect pair in every set and write the correct one.	
(i)	Kusumagraj - movie on saint Tukaram Kusumagraj play on Shakespeare's 'King Lear' - Natsamrat.	1
(ii)	Balambhat Deodhar - Gold medalist in wrestling Balambhat Deodhar was physical trainer of Bajirao Peshwa.	1
(iii)	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay - Nashik Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay - Mumbai	1
(iv)	Kachkavadya - Marbles Kachkavadya is the name of Indian Ludo.	1
A.2.	(A) Complete the following concept maps. (Any Two)	
(i)	<pre>graph TD; A[Benefits of Encyclopaedia] --> B[Volume of knowledge accessible to readers]; A --> C[Help in satisfying their curiosity]; A --> D[Make existing knowledge easily accessible to scholarship and researchers]; A --> E[Highlight the research areas, which have not yet received enough attention]; A --> F[Provide fundamental information on any topic];</pre>	2

(ii)		2
(iii)		2
A.2.	<p>(B) Write the short notes. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (i) The 19th century witnessed a development of Marathi Theatre. Previously the Bhosale rulers of Tanjore had patronised drama. Some of them had written a few plays and also translated Sanskrit plays.</p> <p>(ii) Vishnudas Bhave, the father of Marathi Theatre initiated historical, mythological and farcical plays.</p> <p>(iii) Seetaswayamvar, was the first play presented by him.</p> <p>(iv) In the era of spontaneous dialogue delivery when no written script existed, V. J. Kirtane was the first author to write the script of 'Thorale Madhavrao Peshwe' in 1861.</p> <p>(v) Musical Marathi theatre evolved with introduction of classical Khyal music. Balkrishnabuva Ichalkaranjekar. Ustad Alladiya Khan, Ustad Abdul Karim Khan and Ustad Rahimat Khan developed a taste for classical music amongst Marathi audiences.</p> <p>(vi) Following musical plays earned a great popularity :</p> <p>(a) Sangeet Shakuntal by Annasaheb Kirloskar</p> <p>(b) Sharada by Govind Ballal Deval</p> <p>(vii) Following plays are also important in the history of Marathi theatre - Sangeet Manapaman, Mooknayak, Ekach Pyala, Sashtang Namaskar, Udyach Sansar, Gharabahaer, Rajgadala Jevha JagYete, Ithe Oshalala Mrutyu, Ghashiram Kotwal, Tilak and Agarkar etc.</p>	2

(ii)	<p>(i) Literature on sports is a new branch of knowledge.</p> <p>(ii) Publishing of books and encyclopaedia of sports is a newly developing enterprise.</p> <p>(iii) The history of Mallakhamb has been recently published.</p> <p>(iv) There is an encyclopaedia on the subject of exercise.</p> <p>(v) Some years ago there was a sports magazine named Shatkar.</p> <p>(vi) There is ample literature available on sports in English.</p> <p>(vii) As far as ancient Indian Literature is concerned, Mrichchhakatika contains description of dolls. Another literary work, Kathasaritasagar has interesting descriptions of games and toys.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) The first chief minister of Maharashtra, Honourable Shri Yashwantrao Chavhan provided all the support through Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal, for the compilation of Marathi Vishwakosh with a view to support the enhancement of Marathi language and literature.</p> <p>(ii) The work was started under the guidance of Tarkteerth Lakshman Shastri Joshi.</p> <p>(iii) It contains knowledge about the possible subjects in the world.</p> <p>(iv) It contains very important entries about history.</p>	2
A.3.	(A) Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) The sources of history and all the books of history that are available today are the result of diligent work of several historians.</p> <p>(ii) Institutes like libraries, museums and archives conserve and preserve this special historical heritage.</p> <p>(iii) They choose a few specimens from the heritage collection and exhibit them.</p> <p>(iv) They also publish research journals informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters etc.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) Bharuds are metaphorical songs that have spiritual and ethical lessons.</p> <p>(ii) Saint Eknath composed Bharuds with a purpose of educating people on various aspects of life.</p> <p>(iii) Bharuds composed by Saint Eknath are popular in Maharashtra because of its wide range of subjects, dramatic quality, easy rhythm and humour.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Bal J. Pandit was the first Indian cricketer to pioneer cricket commentary.</p> <p>(ii) People used to listen very eagerly to his broadcasts from Akashvani.</p>	3

	<p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) His commentaries used to be entertaining because of these historical details.</p>	
(iv)	<p>(i) Dashavatara is a part of folk theatre in Maharashtra.</p> <p>(ii) The method of acting, make-up costumes in Dashavatara shows is set by tradition.</p> <p>(iii) Vishnudas Bhave, the pioneer of Marathi theatre staged mythological plays by introducing some modifications in the Dashavatara style.</p> <p>(iv) Thus the origins of Marathi Theatre can be traced to Dashavatara tradition.</p>	3
(vi)	<p>(i) Encyclopaedias make vast volume of knowledge accessible to readers. It can help in satisfying their curiosity.</p> <p>(ii) Encyclopaedias provide fundamental information on any topic, in order to understand it properly.</p> <p>(iii) Thus, the reader gets motivated to read more and more. Encyclopaedias make the existing knowledge easily accessible to scholars and researchers and also highlight the research areas, which have not yet received enough attention.</p> <p>(iv) Encyclopaedia are indicators of the state of cultural ripeness of a society.</p>	3
A.3.	(B) Answer in brief. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) The first museum in India, 'Indian Museum'. was established by 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in Kolkata in 1814 CE.</p> <p>(ii) The second museum in India, 'Government Museum' was established in Chennai in 1851 CE.</p> <p>(iii) The 'National Museum' was established in Delhi in 1949.</p> <p>(iv) Presently there are several museums in various states of India.</p> <p>(v) Usually the big museums have their own archives and libraries.</p> <p>(vi) Some museums are affiliated to universities, such museums also offer courses in Museology.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) Major Dhyhan Chand, an expert player of hockey was also the captain of the Indian hockey team.</p> <p>(ii) Indian Hockey team won a Gold Medal in 1936 at Berlin Olympics under his captaincy.</p> <p>(iii) He was also part of the previous Indian hockey team in 1928 and 1932, which played at Olympics and won Gold medals.</p> <p>(iv) 29th August, the birth date of Dhyhan Chand is celebrated as the National Sports Day.</p> <p>(v) He was known as the 'Wizard of Hocky'. He was honoured with 'Padmabhushan' in 1956.</p>	3

(iii)	<p>(i) The crucial issue in the development of tourism is providing proper guidance to national and international tourist about various aspects of the actual travel, proper social conduct during the tour and during their stay at the destination places.</p> <p>(ii) Giving priority to ensure safe transport and security facilities for the tourists, amenities of reasonably good standard, availability of good accommodation, good washroom facilities on the travel routes is of great significance in promoting tourism.</p> <p>(iii) It is very important to pay special attention to the special needs of handicapped tourist.</p> <p>(iv) It is important to take a primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites Eg. vandalizing or defacing the heritage monument and sites.</p> <p>(v) In order to avoid it everybody should refrain from writing on walls or carving on trees, paint ancient movements in garish colours, lack of good amenities in the precincts of the heritages sites etc.</p>	3
A.4. Read the following passage and answer the questions.		
(i)	The honour of making and releasing the first full length movie goes to Maharashtra.	1
(ii)	The contribution of Madanrao Madhavrao Pitale, the Patwardhan family of Kalyan, Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatvadekar is considered very important in the development of Indian movies.	1
(iii)	Raja Harishchandra, a movie directed by Dadasheb Phalke is the first movie to be processed completely in India in 1913.	1
(iv)	Some of the silent movies by Dadasaheb Phalke are Mohini Bhasmasur and Savitri Satyavana.	1
A.5. Answer in detail. (Any Two)		
(i)	<p>Tourism can be defined as travelling to visit places in distant regions for the specific purpose.</p> <p>The different types of tourism are.</p> <p>(a) Local and interstate tourism :</p> <p>(i) This kind of tourism is not very overwhelming because it is within one's own country.</p> <p>(ii) It does not cause difficulties of language and procuring currency and documents.</p>	4

	<p>(b) International tourism :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Now-a-days, it has become easier to travel because of the easy availability of number of options of railway, marine and air transport. (ii) Marine transport linked the coastal regions. (iii) There is a trans-european railway route. (iv) Aviation brought the entire world closer. (v) Because of the economic liberation policy of Indian Government the number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably. (vi) They include people travelling for studies, relaxation sightseeing and professional assignments, for shooting films etc. <p>(c) Historical tourism :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This is a leading type of tourism all over the world. (ii) Tours to historical places are arranged to satisfy everyone's interest in history. (iii) It can be noted in this context that Gopal Neelkanth Dandekar, a Marathi writer used to arrange hiking tours to forts in Maharashtra, to explore the sights closely lined to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his achievements. (iv) Tours are also arranged to important historical sites in India such as forts in Rajasthan, Ashrams of Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave, important places related to the Indian War of Independence in 1857 etc. <p>(d) Geographical tourism :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This types of tourism involves visiting places to observe special geographical features of the region. (ii) It includes various natural and animal sanctuaries places like valley of flowers, various beaches unique geographical wonders like the Crater lake at Lonar and Ranjankhalage (naturally carved out in rocks) at Nighoj in Maharastra. 	
(ii)	<p>(a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In 1904 C.E. some influential residents of Mumbai decided to establish a museum to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales to India. (ii) In the month of November of 1905 CE. the foundation was laid of the museum building. (iii) It was decided that the name of the museum would be 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India'. (iv) It was renamed as 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj astusangrahalay', in 1998 CE. (v) The building of the museum is built in Indo-Gothic style. 	4

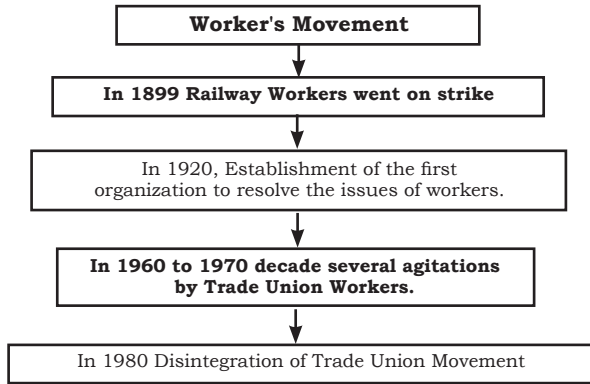
	<p>(vi) It has been given the status of Grade I Heritage Building in Mumbai.</p> <p>(vii) The museum houses about 50 thousand antiquities divided into three categories, Arts, Archaeology and Natural History.</p> <p>(b) (i) The first official archive of India, the 'Imperial Record Department', was established in 1891 CE in Kolkata. It was shifted to Delhi in 1911 CE.</p> <p>(ii) In 1998 CE the then President of India, Honourable K. R. Narayanan opened the archives for public.</p> <p>(iii) It is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture of the Indian Government.</p> <p>(iv) The documents have been preserved here in a chronological order from 1748.</p> <p>(v) It includes records in English, Arabic, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit and Urdu languages. It also includes records in Modi script.</p>	
(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> <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>	4
	<u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u>	
A.6.	Choose the correct alternative.	
(i)	<u>Tarun Bharat Sangh</u> was an organisation established by Dr. Rajendrasinh Rana.	1
(ii)	China adopted economic reforms and also became a member of <u>WTO</u> .	1
(iii)	Consumer Protection Act came into existence in <u>1986</u> .	1
(iv)	Election Commission gave <u>Trinamool Congress</u> 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
	<p>(i) Due to the changing nature of social and economic system, consumers are facing different problems.</p> <p>(ii) The problems such as adulteration, increased cost of items, frauds in weight and measures, etc. has been prevalent in the society.</p> <p>(iii) Hence, to protect the consumers right and interest Consumer Protection Act came into existence in 1986.</p>	

(ii)	<p>False.</p> <p>(i) The belief that coalition government brings instability was proved wrong by the political party system in our country.</p> <p>(ii) In fact, coalition government system is stabilized in India.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>False.</p> <p>(i) Naxalism began as a movement to remove injustice against aggressive landless farmers and tribal people.</p> <p>(ii) But the importance of problems of farmers and tribal people has reduced. Naxalism has become violent struggle.</p> <p>(iii) In Naxalite movement, the importance of problems of the farmers and tribal people has reduced.</p> <p>(iv) Instead violent measures to oppose the government in policies attacking police forces and such other tactics are used by the Naxalite groups.</p>	2
A.8.	(A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) The feeling of affinity developed about one's own language and region, gradually turns into the identity consciousness and it gives rise to regionalism.</p> <p>(ii) People think primarily about the interest and development of their own region.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) In the pre-independence period, the British government deprived tribal people of their right to livelihood on forest resources.</p> <p>(ii) There was a Tribal uprising in Kolam from Chota Nagpur, Gond from Orissa, Koli, Bhilla and Ramoshi from Maharashtra, Santhal and Munda from Bihar.</p> <p>(iii) Tribals in India face several problems. One major problem is, they are denied right over forests.</p> <p>(iv) The main demand of the tribal movement is to accept their right over forests.</p> <p>(v) They should be allowed to collect products of forests and also should have a right to cultivate on forest land.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) Naxalism is a major problem in India.</p> <p>(ii) Naxalism began as a movement to remove injustice against aggressive landless farmers and tribal people.</p> <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>	2

A.8.

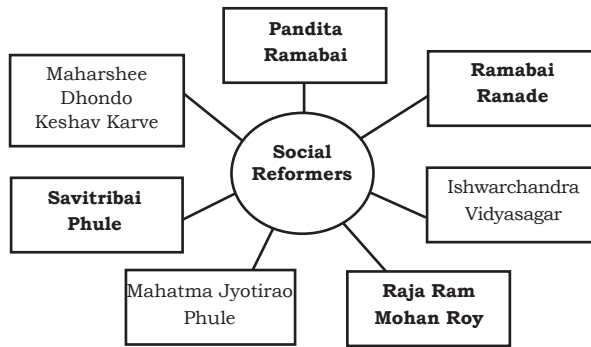
(B) Do as instructed. (Any Two)

(i)



2

(ii)



2

(iii)

	Symbols	Party
(1)		Shiv Sena
(2)		Bhartiya Janata Party
(3)		Assam Gan Parishad
(4)		Congress

2

A.9.

Answer in brief. (Any Two)

(i)

(i) Judiciary in India is seen to be making conscious efforts to make political process transparent.

2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) To prevent criminalization of politics, judiciary has adopted measures like strict punishment to criminals and prohibiting criminals to participate in political process. (iii) Increase in participation of people at all level of government, administration and judiciary. (iv) Public policies should be made through interaction with the people and also those who are not in power. 	
(ii)	<p>Following reforms were pursued for women in the pre-independence period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Elimination of injustice against women and ending their exploitation. (ii) Help them in leading a respectful life and their active involvement in social life. (iii) Ending the practices of Sati and child marriages. (iv) Widow remarriage. (v) Women education and right to vote for women. 	2
(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To achieve power : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To achieve power through election is the main objective of Political Parties. (b) Different Political Parties compete with each other to get power. (ii) Basis of ideology : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The policies and thoughts of Political Parties are called ideology. (b) The parties get support from the society based on their ideologies. This social support is called `mass base' of Political Parties. (iii) Party agenda : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) On the basis of ideology, Political Parties prepare party agenda (b) They implement their agenda after they get political power. (iv) To establish Government : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Political Party establish government and govern the nation. (b) The Political Party which gets majority in election forms the government. (v) Link between the Government and the people : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Political Party works as a link between the people and the government. (b) Political Party communicates the demands and complaints of the people to the government. (c) Government tries to get the support of the people for its politics and programmes through political party. 	2

(iv)	<p>To get recognition as a regional party, the Election Commission has prescribed the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) A political party should secure minimum 6% of the valid votes in the earlier Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections and minimum 2 members should be elected in the Vidhan Sabha (State Assembly).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) A political party should secure minimum 3% of seats out of total seats of Vidhan Sabha (State Assembly) or minimum 3 seats.</p>	2
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