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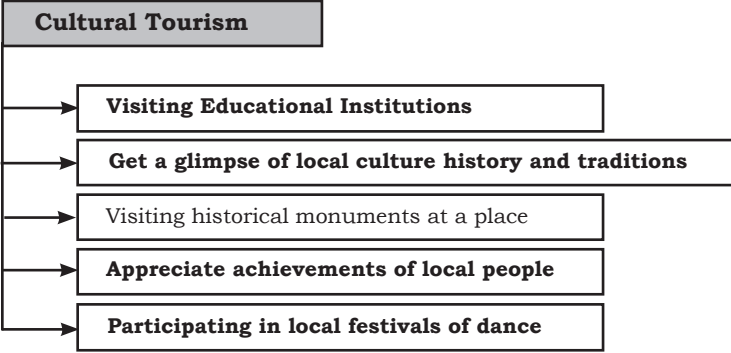
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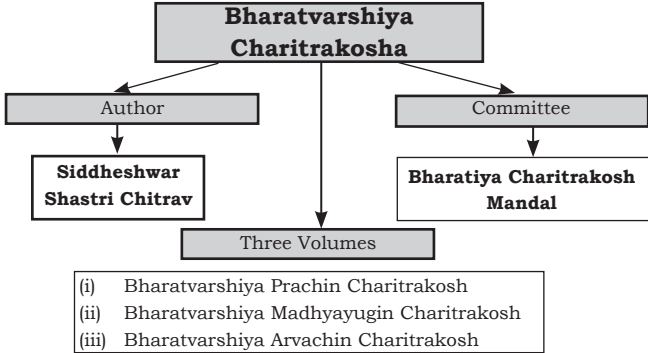
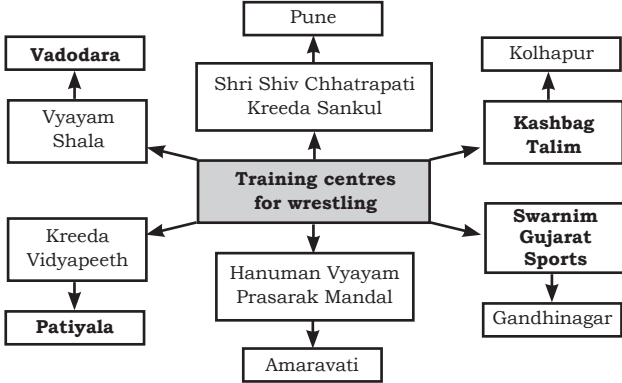
MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - Semi Prelim I - PAPER III (E)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min

MODEL ANSWER PAPER

Max. Marks : 60

A.1.	(A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the complete answers :	
(i)	Rashtriya keertan was started by Dattopant Patwardhan .	1
(ii)	Sachin Tendulkar is the recipient of Bharatratna for his contribution to sports.	1
(iii)	Hans Sloan, a natural scientist handed over 71 thousand objects of preserved plants to the king of England, George II.	1
(iv)	Literature enthusiasts of Maharashtra travel every year to attend Akhil Bharatiya Marathi Sahitya Sammelan .	1
A.1.	(B) Find the incorrect pair in every set and write the correct one.	
(i)	Maharaj Sayajirao University - Delhi Maharaj Sayajirao University - Vadodara	1
(ii)	Bharatiya Prachin Eitihasik Kosh - Mahadev Shastri Joshi Bharatiya Prachin Eitihasik Kosh - Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole	1
(iii)	Ghashitaram Kotwal - Vishram Bedekar Ghashitaram Kotwal was written by Vijay Tendulkar.	1
(iv)	Kathasaritasagar - Kachkavadya Kathasaritasagar is description of games and toys.	1
A.2.	(A) Complete the following concept maps. (Any Two)	
(i)	 <pre>graph TD; A[Cultural Tourism] --> B[Visiting Educational Institutions]; A --> C[Get a glimpse of local culture history and traditions]; A --> D[Visiting historical monuments at a place]; A --> E[Appreciate achievements of local people]; A --> F[Participating in local festivals of dance];</pre>	2

(ii)	 <p>The flowchart shows the structure of the Bharatvarshiya Charittrakosha. At the top is 'Bharatvarshiya Charittrakosha'. It branches into 'Author' and 'Committee'. 'Author' leads to 'Siddheshwar Shastri Chitrav'. 'Committee' leads to 'Bharatiya Charittrakosh Mandal'. Both 'Author' and 'Committee' lead to 'Three Volumes'. Below 'Three Volumes' is a list: (i) Bharatvarshiya Prachin Charittrakosh, (ii) Bharatvarshiya Madhyayugin Charittrakosh, and (iii) Bharatvarshiya Arvachin Charittrakosh.</p>	2
(iii)	 <p>The flowchart shows the network of training centres for wrestling. At the center is 'Training centres for wrestling'. It connects to 'Vadodara' (via 'Vyayam Shala'), 'Pune' (via 'Shri Shiv Chhatrapati Kreedasankul'), 'Kolhapur' (via 'Kashbag Talim'), 'Kreeda Vidyapeeth' (via 'Patiyala'), 'Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal' (via 'Amaravati'), and 'Swarnim Gujarat Sports' (via 'Gandhinagar').</p>	2
A.2.	<p>(B) Write the short notes. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (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> <p>(ii) (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>	2

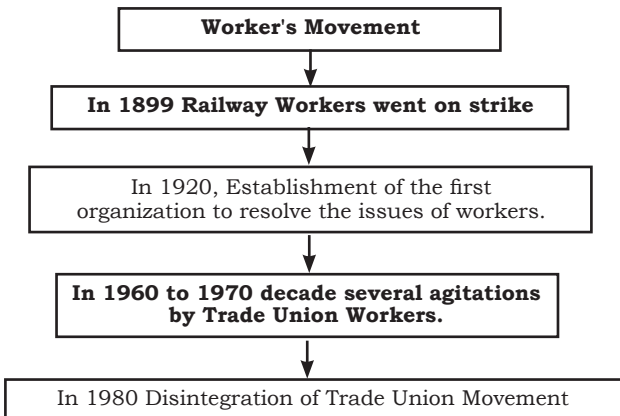
	<p>(ii) In 1998 CE the then President of India, Honourable K. R. Narayanan opened the archives for public.</p> <p>(iii) It is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture of the Indian Government.</p> <p>(iv) The documents have been preserved here in a chronological order from 1748.</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 the latter half of the 19th century CE the name of Thomas Cook is noteworthy in the context of tourism history.</p> <p>(ii) He organised a trip by railway from Leicester to Loughborough for about 600 people.</p> <p>(iii) He was successful in organizing a round trip of Europe.</p> <p>(iv) Eventually he established a travel agency selling tourist tickets.</p> <p>(v) This early venture of Thomas Cook opened doors for the development of modern tourism.</p>	2
A.3.	(A) Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>Tourism becomes a major sources of livelihood in various ways. Eg.</p> <p>(i) Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani are hill stations with thousands of tourists visiting.</p> <p>(ii) These tourists are accompanied by guides who provide relevant information on sight seeing and tour.</p> <p>(iii) At some places photographers are present to click nice snaps for the tourists.</p> <p>(iv) Horsekeepers provide horse rides or horse cart rides.</p> <p>(v) All the above activities and services are given by local people and in return they earn good money.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) Vishnubhat Godase wrote down the accounts of his journey from Maharashtra to Ayodhya and back to Maharashtra.</p> <p>(ii) It is published as a book entitled, 'Maza Pravas'.</p> <p>(iii) Vishnubhat travelled during times of the Indian War of independence in 1857.</p> <p>(v) He was the eye witness for many events related to this battle.</p> <p>(vi) His accounts are full of detailed descriptions about various incidences during this period, especially those about the life of Lakshmibai, the queen of Jhansi.</p>	3

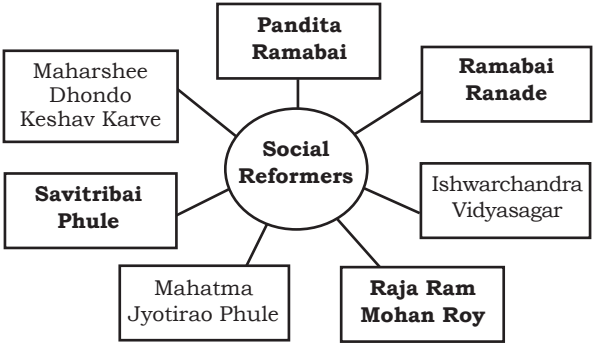


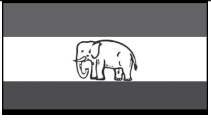



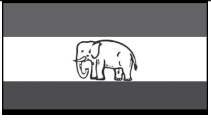



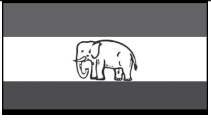

(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Libraries are the store houses of knowledge and information. (ii) Library science is very closely related to Management Science, Information Technology and the field of Education. (iii) Libraries perform various tasks like collecting books, arranging them systematically, conservation and preservation of those books, dissemination of information sources etc. (iv) Many of these tasks are completed with the help of computerised systems. (v) To make a book available to a reader as per his requirement is the most important aspect of library management. 	3
(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Now-a-days, it has become easier to travel because of the easy availability of a number of options of railway, marine and air transport. (ii) Marine transport linked the coastal regions. There is a trans-European railway route. Aviation brought the entire world closer. (iii) Because of the economic liberation policy of the Indian government the number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably. 	3
(vi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To play games is very important for us. (ii) It enables us to overcome pain and worries. (iii) Games help us to relax and refresh our minds. (iv) Games, which involve lot of physical actions are good exercise. (v) It helps in building a tenacious and strong body. (vi) Playing games also helps us in developing courage, determination and sportsmanship. (vii) Games that requires collective participation help us to develop readiness to cooperate, team spirit and leadership qualities. 	3
A.3.	<p>(B) Answer in brief. (Any Two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <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. 	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) In the latter half of 19th century, Balkrishnabuva Ichalkaranjekar made special efforts to introduce classical khyal music in Maharashtra.</p> <p>(ii) After him Ustad Alladiya Khan, Ustad Abdul Karim Khan and Ustad Rahimatkhani contributed in a great way.</p> <p>(iii) Their efforts helped in developing a taste for classical music among the audience in Maharashtra.</p> <p>(iv) The growing popularity of classical music resulted in the origin of musical marathi theatre.</p> <p>(v) The musical plays of Kirloskar Mandali became very popular.</p> <p>(vi) Sangeet Shakuntal written by Annasabeb Kirloskar earned a great popularity.</p> <p>(vii) Another musical play, Sharada, written by Govind Ballal Deval is quite important, as it comments in a humorous style on the evil custom of marrying young girls to aged men.</p>	3
A.4. Read the following passage and answer the questions.		
(i)	The Marathi stage was enriched because of its varied subjects and types of plays.	1
(ii)	Ganpatrao Joshi, Narayanrao Rajahansa (Balgandharva), Keshavrao Bhosale, Chintamanrao Kolhatkar, Ganpatrao Bodas are some of the stage artists of the bygone era.	1
(iii)	The early Marathi plays were staged on the open grounds.	1
(iv)	Play House, Rippon and Victoria were some of the closed theatres built by the British.	1

A.5.	Answer in detail. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(a) In ancient India materials like wood, wool, leather, horns, and ivory were used to make puppets.</p> <p>(b) The Kathputali, a traditional art of puppetry in India has two styles; one that developed in Rajasthan and the other in southern regions of India.</p> <p>(c) The role of the narrator known as Sutradhara is very crucial in the success of Kathaputali stage show. The stage for this puppetry show is quite small but the puppeteers use light and sound effects in an ingenious way. Shadow, puppets, hand puppets, wooden puppets and string puppets are used in Kathaputali shows.</p>	4
(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) Tourism and Hospitality is an industry with potential to create maximum employment opportunities.</p> <p>(ii) It has tremendous scope for experimentation and innovation.</p> <p>(iii) A good number of opportunities of employment are available in the tourism and hospitality industry.</p> <p>(iv) The country which is a tourist destination begins to receive revenue even before a tourist arrives at the airport of that country.</p> <p>(v) He has to pay for his visa, he spends for his travel, stay in hotels, food payment to translator, guide, buying newspapers, reference books, souvenirs etc.</p> <p>(vi) Market in the vicinity grow along with the development of tourist centre.</p>	4

	<p>(vii) The local handicrafts and cottage industries also begin to develop.</p> <p>(viii) The demand for locally processed food items and ethnic handicrafts increases. It results in better income for local artisans, business people and wage earners.</p> <p>(ix) The taxi-drivers are trained to converse in more than one languages, they may also be trained as tourist guides.</p>	
	<u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u>	
A.6.	Choose the correct alternative.	
(i)	Family monopoly is a major problem before democracy in India.	1
(ii)	Dhondo Keshav Karve took an initiative to end sati and child marriage.	1
(iii)	Regional identities give rise to Separatist Movements .	1
(iv)	In 1995 Shiva Sena party entered in a coalition with BJP.	1
A.7.	Explain whether following statements are true or false with explanation. (Any Two)	
(i)	True.	2
	(i) Bhartiya Jana Sangh was established in 1951. This party was merged with Janata Party that was established in 1977.	
	(ii) The Janata Party could not survive. There was a split in the party and Bharatiya Jan Sangh - the component party of Janata Party established a new party in 1980 - Bhartiya Janata Party.	
(ii)	True.	2
	(i) Political parties cannot concentrate on just one particular issue.	
	(ii) From public cleanliness to space research, they have to take into consideration all matters from the national perspective and take decisions.	
	(iii) Political parties are expected to have a programme for the problems of all sections of the society.	
	(iv) Political parties adopt policies taking into consideration the interests of all - farmers, labourers, businessmen, women, youth, and senior citizens.	
(iii)	True.	2
	(i) The party leadership developed differences in 1962 over the issue of whether Communist Party of India should accept the leadership of Communist China or Communist Soviet Union.	
	(ii) This led to the split in Communist Party of India and a separate party, The Communist Party of India (Marxist) was formed.	
A.8.	(A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Two)	
(i)	(i) The first organization for resolving the issues of workers was established in 1920.	2
	(ii) This organization is known as All India Trade Union Congress.	

	<p>(iii) In the post-independence period. Trade Unions started working more effectively. In 1960s and 1970s. Trade Union movement organized several agitations.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) The trade union movement in India demands solution to these problems.</p> <p>(ii) (i) In India, extent of corruption is very high in public sector.</p> <p>(ii) Government's working capacity is reduced due to corruption at political and administrative levels.</p> <p>(iii) People develop distrust and dissatisfaction about the entire governmental system due to delay in governmental work, poor public services and facilities and different financial blunders.</p> <p>(iv) Corruption in the electoral process, bogus voting, bribing the voters, abducting the voters and such other things reduces people's confidence in democratic process.</p> <p>(iii) (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>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
<p>A.8. (i)</p>	<p>(B) Do as instructed. (Any Two)</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>

(ii)		2															
(iii)	<table border="1" data-bbox="320 757 1050 1301"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Symbols</th> <th>Party</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1)</td> <td></td> <td>Shiv Sena</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2)</td> <td></td> <td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3)</td> <td></td> <td>Assam Gan Parishad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4)</td> <td></td> <td>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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(1)		Shiv Sena															
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(4)		Congress															
A.9. Answer in brief. (Any Two)																	
(i)	<p>To get recognition as a National party, the Election Commission has prescribed the following conditions :</p> <p>(a) The political party should secure minimum 6% of the valid votes in four or more States in the earlier Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections and minimum 4 members should be elected in the Lok Sabha from any state or states in the earlier elections. OR</p> <p>(b) The candidates of a party should be elected from minimum 2% constituencies out of the total Lok Sabha constituencies and from minimum 3 states.</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>	2															

	<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>	
(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) 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>	2

- (ii) All religious, linguistics, ethnic and caste groups should get equal opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.
- (iii) Judiciary in India is making conscious efforts to make political process transparent.
- (iv) To prevent criminalization of politics, judiciary has adopted measures like strict punishment to criminals and prohibiting criminals to participate in political process.
- (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.
- (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.

