

# MT

Seat No.

2018 .... 1100

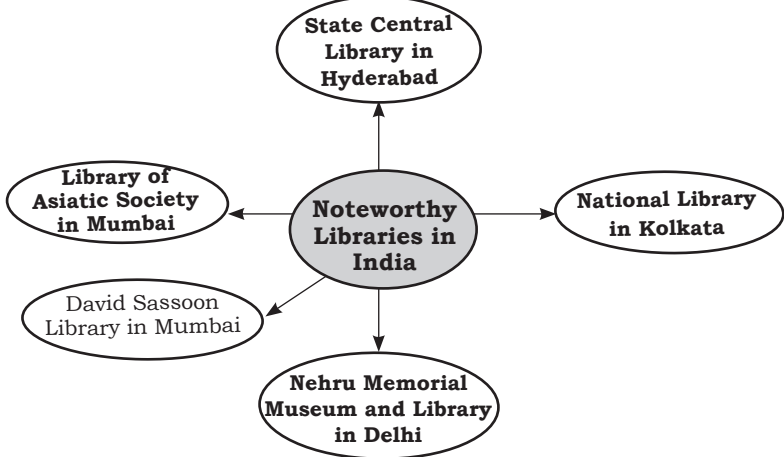
MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - Semi Prelim I - PAPER IV (E)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min

MODEL ANSWER PAPER

Max. Marks : 60

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the complete answers :</b>	
(i)	<b>Ekach Pyala</b> is a play written by Ram Ganesh Gadkari important in history of Marathi theatre.	1
(ii)	Hans Sloan, a natural scientist handed over <b>71 thousand objects of preserved plants</b> to the king of England, George II.	1
(iii)	An ivory doll made by Indian craftsmen was found in excavation of <b>Pompeii</b> .	1
(iv)	Thomas Cook established a travel agency selling <b>tourist tickets</b> .	1
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Find the incorrect pair in every set and write the correct one.</b>	
(i)	Balambhat Deodhar - Gold medalist in wrestling Balambhat Deodhar was physical trainer of Bajirao Peshwa.	1
(ii)	Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal - expanded by Vyankoji Raje Bhonsale. Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal - Compilation of Marathi Vishwakosh	1
(iii)	Ahilyabai Holkar - arranged hiking tour to forts of Maharashtra Ahilyabai Holkar spent personal funds to provide facilities for Chardham and Bara Jyotirlinga.	1
(iv)	Natasamrat - Annasaheb Kirloskar Natasamrat was written by Vishnu Waman Shirwadkar.	1
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Complete the following concept maps. (Any Two)</b>	
(i)	<pre>graph TD; TC[Training centres for wrestling] --&gt; VS[Vyayam Shala]; TC --&gt; KT[Kashbag Talim]; TC --&gt; KV[Kreeda Vidyapeeth]; TC --&gt; HVM[Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal]; TC --&gt; SJS[Swarnim Gujarat Sports]; VS --&gt; V[Vadodara]; KT --&gt; K[Kolhapur]; KV --&gt; P[Patiyala]; HVM --&gt; A[Amaravati]; SJS --&gt; G[Gandhinagar]; SSK[Shri Shiv Chhatrapati Kreeda Sankul] --&gt; P2[Pune];</pre>	2

(ii)		2															
(iii)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bhajan</th> <th>Keertan</th> <th>Lalit</th> <th>Bharud</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Characteristics</b></td> <td>(i) Songs sung in praise of God (ii) It is accompanied by instruments like Taal, Mrudangam, Pakhavaj</td> <td>(i) Narration of a story in poetic form (ii) Cymbals are an important part of Keertan</td> <td>(i) Theatrical style stories (ii) It may accompanied or may not be accompanied by any instruments</td> <td>(i) Metaphorical song that has spiritual and ethical lessons (ii) It may or may not be accompanied by any instruments</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Examples</b></td> <td>(i) Types are Chakri Bhajan, Songi Bhajan, Khanjiri Bhajan (ii) Compositions by Tulsidas, Purandardas, Kanakdas etc.,</td> <td>(i) Types are Naradiya Varakri, Rashtriya (ii) Keertans by Saint Namadev Mahatma, Jyotirao Phule, Saint Gadge Maharaj etc.,</td> <td>(i) Type of Naradiya Keertan (ii) Stories of Krishna Rama and great devotees are presented</td> <td>(i) Bharuds composed by Saint Eknath</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Bhajan	Keertan	Lalit	Bharud	<b>Characteristics</b>	(i) Songs sung in praise of God (ii) It is accompanied by instruments like Taal, Mrudangam, Pakhavaj	(i) Narration of a story in poetic form (ii) Cymbals are an important part of Keertan	(i) Theatrical style stories (ii) It may accompanied or may not be accompanied by any instruments	(i) Metaphorical song that has spiritual and ethical lessons (ii) It may or may not be accompanied by any instruments	<b>Examples</b>	(i) Types are Chakri Bhajan, Songi Bhajan, Khanjiri Bhajan (ii) Compositions by Tulsidas, Purandardas, Kanakdas etc.,	(i) Types are Naradiya Varakri, Rashtriya (ii) Keertans by Saint Namadev Mahatma, Jyotirao Phule, Saint Gadge Maharaj etc.,	(i) Type of Naradiya Keertan (ii) Stories of Krishna Rama and great devotees are presented	(i) Bharuds composed by Saint Eknath	2
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A.2.	<p><b>(B) Write the short notes. (Any Two)</b></p> <p>(i) (i) The 19th century witnessed a development of Marathi Theatre. Previously the Bhosale rulers of Tanjore had patronised 1 drama. Some of them had written a few plays and also translated Sanskrit plays.</p>	2															

	<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 Ichalkaranjkar. 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, Gharabaher, Rajgadala Jevha Jag Yete, Ithe Oshalala Mrutyu, Ghashiram Kotwal, Tilak and Agarkar etc.</p>	
(ii)	<p>(i) There is a rich tradition of creating encyclopaedias on history related subjects.</p> <p>(ii) An important encyclopaedia of this type is Bhartvarshiya Charitrakosh.</p> <p>(iii) Siddheshwarshastri Chitraw established a committee known as Bharatiya Chartitrakosh Mandal for publishing this encyclopaedia. Three volumes were published namely, Bharatvarshiya Prachin Chitrakosh (1932), Bharatvarshiya Madhyayugin Chartitrakosh (1937) and Bharatvarshiya Arvachin Charitrakosh (1946).</p> <p>(iv) The first volume includes information on the lives of individuals mentioned in the Vedic literature including Shruti, Smruti, Sutras, Vedangas, Upnishads, also Puranas, Jain and Buddhist literature. Similarly other two volumes contain biographies of individuals in the respective periods.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) Tradition of travelling is quite old in India.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) In brief, from ancient times people took pleasure in travelling.</p> <p>(iv) Buddhist monks were ordained not to stay at one place but keep travelling continuously to various places.</p> <p>(v) Jains Monks (Sadhus) also were on move constantly.</p> <p>(vi) The Chinese monk Yuan Shwang travelled to India in 630 CE.</p>	2

	<p>(vii) In the medieval period Saint Namdev, Saint Eknath, Guru Nanak, Ramdas Swami moved from one place to another.</p> <p>(viii) Benjamin of Tudela, Marco Polo, Ibn Batuta, Gerardus Mercator navigated around the world.</p>	
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>(A) Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) Toys can throw light on history, we can also get a glimpse of religious and cultural traditions.</p> <p>(ii) As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made.</p> <p>(iii) Clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers are placed on these model forts.</p> <p>(iv) This tradition keeps the memory alive of the important role of forts in the history of Maharashtra.</p> <p>(v) An ivory doll made by Indian craftsman was found in the excavation of Pompeii 1st century CE. It throws light on the Indo-Roman trade relations.</p> <p>(vi) Thus toys found in archeological excavations can tell us about cultural contacts between nations in ancient times.</p>	<b>3</b>
(ii)	<p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) Marine transport has linked the coastal regions.</p> <p>(iii) There is a trans - European railway route.</p> <p>(iv) Aviation has brought the entire world closer.</p> <p>(v) Because of the economic liberalization policy of the Indian government the number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably.</p> <p>(vi) They include people travelling for studies, relaxation, sight seeing and professional assignments (meetings and agreements etc.) also for shooting of films etc.</p>	<b>3</b>
(iii)	<p>(i) Sthanpothi (14th century CE) is an encyclopaedic text, which is composed by Muni Vyas of Mahanubhav sect.</p> <p>(ii) It describes all those places visited by Chakradhar Swami, the founder of Mahanubhav sect. It gives us an inkling about Maharashtra in those days.</p> <p>(iii) It also gives details about the time, place and background of the events described in Leelacharitra.</p> <p>(iv) Hence, it is a very good source for writing about the life of Chakradhar Swami.</p>	<b>3</b>

(iv)	<p>(i) Each step like collecting the sources of history, creating their records and indexes, exhibiting manuscripts old books and artefacts after competing necessary treatments require very careful handling and management.</p> <p>(ii) It needs people with specific skills.</p> <p>(iii) Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up these tasks.</p>	3
(vi)	<p>(i) People from the western countries find the health services and facilities in India comparatively cheaper and yet of good standard this factor is attracting foreigners to India.</p> <p>(ii) Besides India is a tropical country where ample sunlight is available throughout the year.</p> <p>(iii) This attracts tourist from cold climate to India.</p> <p>(iv) Availability of facilities for yoga training and therapies based on Ayurveda is one more reason to want to visit India.</p>	3
<b>A.3. (B) Answer in brief. (Any Two)</b>		
(i)	<p>(i) To play is a natural instinct of human beings. Hence, the history of sports begins with the origin of mankind.</p> <p>(ii) Various games are being played since the beginning of civilization.</p> <p>(iii) Hunting was indeed a way of obtaining food for the ancient people but it was also looked upon as a game and entertainment.</p> <p>(iv) The ancient Indian literature and epics mention various games such as games of dice (dyut), wrestling, horse and chariot races and chess.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) The 'Saraswati Mahal Granthalay' in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu was built in 16th - 17th century, during the times of Nayak dynasty.</p> <p>(ii) In 1675 CE Vyankojiraje Bhosale conquered Thanjavur and established his independent rule.</p> <p>(iii) Vyankojiraje Bhosale and his successors kept expanding 'Saraswati Mahal Granthalaya'.</p> <p>(iv) Sarfojiraje Bhosale contributed the most in this expansion.</p> <p>(v) In 1918 the library was renamed as 'The Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library' in his honour.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Puppetry is a part of folk theatre. The remains of clay dolls have been found in the excavations of archaeological sites of Harappan civilization as well as sites in Egypt and Greece.</p> <p>(ii) In ancient India materials like wood, wool, leather, horns, and ivory were used to make puppets.</p>	3

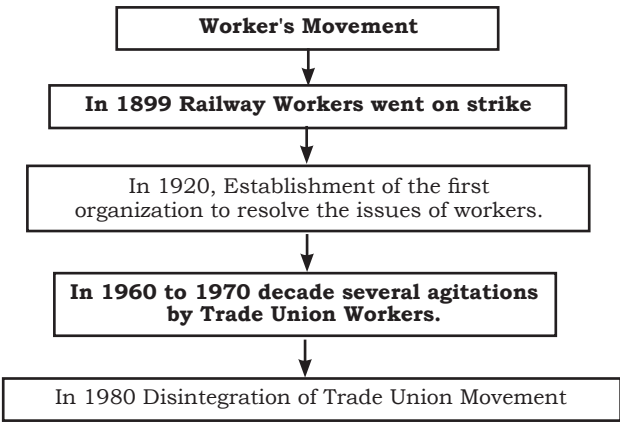
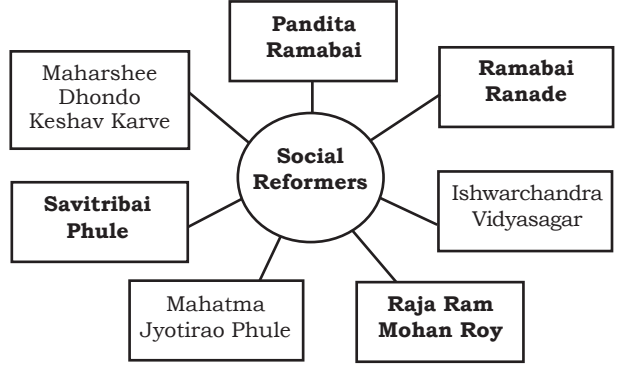
	<p>(iii) The Kathputali (puppetry), is a traditional art of puppetry. In India, has two styles, one that it developed in Rajasthan and the other in southern regions of India.</p> <p>(iv) The role of the narrator known as Sutradhara is very crucial in the success of puppetry.</p> <p>(v) The stage for puppetry show is quite small but the puppeteers use light and sound in an ingenious way.</p> <p>(vi) Shadow puppets, string puppets, hand puppets, wooden puppets are used in Kathputhali shows.</p>	
<b>A.4.</b>	<b>Read the following passage and answer the questions.</b>	
(i)	The Marathi stage was enriched because of its varied subjects and types of plays.	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Ganpatrao Joshi, Narayanrao Rajahamsa (Balgandharva), Keshavrao Bhosale, Chintamanrao Kolhatkar, Ganpatrao Bodas are some of the stage artist of the bygone era.	<b>1</b>
(iii)	The early marathi plays were staged on the open grounds.	<b>1</b>
(iv)	Play House, Rippon and Victoria were some of the closed theatres built by the British.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.5.</b>	<b>Answer in detail. (Any Two)</b>	
(i)	<p>(a) Sport and Greeks is a very ancient equation.</p> <p>(b) The Greeks were first to standardise the rules of the sports and organise them systematically. Discus throw, horse and Chariot races, wresting and Boxing etc.</p> <p>(c) To be able to participate in Olympic is a great honour for sports persons.</p> <p>(d) Africa, Asia, America, Europe and Australia.</p>	<b>4</b>
(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>	<b>4</b>



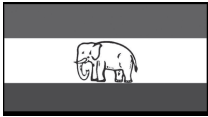



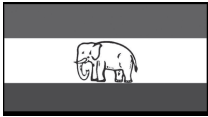



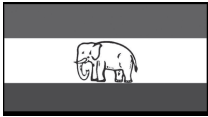

	<p>(vii) Heritage walks can encourage people to support projects like conservation and preservation of historical monuments to collect authentic information about them and to publish it through various media. Residences of renowned citizens who have passed away are also part of heritage. In some citizens 'blue plaques' with the names and other relevant information of such citizens are placed on their residences, as a part heritage schemes.</p> <p>(iii) Encyclopaedia is a systematic compilation of information or knowledge of various topic. It is arranged in a specific method. Types of Encyclopaedia are :</p> <p><b>(i) Dictionaries :</b></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> <p><b>(ii) Comprehensive Encyclopaedia (Vishwakosh) :</b></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><b>(iii) Encyclopaedic (Koshadrush) Literature :</b></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><b>(iv) Indexes :</b></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>	4
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<b><u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u></b>		
<b>A.6. Choose the correct alternative.</b>		
(i)	The major challenges faced by all democratic nations in the world is <b><u>Religious conflicts.</u></b>	<b>1</b>
(ii)	In 1944, Justice Party came to be known as <b><u>Dravida Kazhagam.</u></b>	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Consumer Protection Act came into existence in <b><u>1986.</u></b>	<b>1</b>
(iv)	China adopted economic reforms and also became a member of <b><u>WTO.</u></b>	<b>1</b>
<b>A.7. Explain whether following statements are true or false with explanation. (Any Two)</b>		
(i)	<b>False.</b> (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.	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<b>True.</b> (i) Alert and conscious effort are required to sustain democracy. (ii) It is necessary to understand threats to democracy in time and deal with them in a democratic manner and try to over come it.	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<b>False.</b> (i) The belief that coalition government brings instability was proved wrong by the political party system in our country. (ii) In fact, coalition government system is stabilized in India.	<b>2</b>
<b>A.8. (A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Two)</b>		
(i)	(i) In the pre-independence period, the British government deprived tribal people of their right to livelihood on forest resources. (ii) There was a Tribal uprising in Kolam from Chota Nagpur, Gond from Orissa, Koli, Bhillia and Ramoshi from Maharashtra, Santhal and Munda from Bihar. (iii) Tribals in India face several problems. One major problem is, they are denied right over forests. (iv) The main demand of the tribal movement is to accept their right over forests. (v) They should be allowed to collect products of forests and also should have a right to cultivate on forest land.	<b>2</b>



<p>(ii)</p>	<p>(i) In India, extent of corruption is very high in public sector.                  (ii) Government's working capacity is reduced due to corruption at political and administrative levels.                  (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.                  (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>2</p>
<p>(iii)</p>	<p>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>2</p>
<p><b>A.8. (B) Do as instructed. (Any Two)</b></p>		
<p>(i)</p>	 <pre>                     graph TD                         A[Worker's Movement] --&gt; B[In 1899 Railway Workers went on strike]                         B --&gt; C[In 1920, Establishment of the first organization to resolve the issues of workers.]                         C --&gt; D[In 1960 to 1970 decade several agitations by Trade Union Workers.]                         D --&gt; E[In 1980 Disintegration of Trade Union Movement]                     </pre>	<p>2</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	 <pre>                     graph TD                         SR((Social Reformers)) --- P1[Pandita Ramabai]                         SR --- P2[Ramabai Ranade]                         SR --- P3[Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar]                         SR --- P4[Raja Ram Mohan Roy]                         SR --- P5[Mahatma Jyotirao Phule]                         SR --- P6[Savitribai Phule]                         SR --- P7[Maharshee Dhondo Keshav Karve]                     </pre>	<p>2</p>

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<b>A.9.</b>	<b>Answer in brief. (Any Two)</b>																
(i)	<p>The following are the effects of criminalization of politics :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation of criminals in political process becomes a serious problem for democratic systems.</li> <li>Political parties give candidature to the people having criminal background, criminal allegations and allegations of corruption.</li> <li>This increases the role of money and muscle power in politics.</li> <li>This may also lead to violence during elections.</li> </ol>	2															
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In British India, farmers organised against antiagricultural policies and revenue collection ways of the colonial rule.</li> <li>Such farmers' movements in Bardoli and Champaranya are well known. They were inspired by the thoughts of Mahatma Phule, Justice Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Shetkari Sanghatana, Bharatiya Kisan Union, All India Kisan Sabha are some of the important farmers organisations in India.</li> </ol>	2															

(iii)	<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 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
(iv)	<p>(i) Environmental degradation is a serious problem at the national and international level.</p> <p>(ii) At international level several movements are working to stop the deterioration of the environment.</p> <p>(iii) In India many movements are working on different aspects of environment.</p> <p>(iv) The environment, movements are taking up issues like protection of bio-diversity, protection of forests, green belt, pollution of rivers, use of chemicals and their ill effects etc.</p>	2

