

# MT

Seat No.

2018 .... 1100

MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - Semi Prelim I - PAPER VI (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>Vishnubhat Godase</b> wrote down the accounts of his journey from Maharashtra to Ayodhya and back to Maharashtra.	1
(ii)	Harishchandra Sakharam Bhavadekar was also known as <b>Savedada</b> .	1
(iii)	Louvre Museum has in its collection the much acclaimed painting of <b>Mona Lisa</b> by Leonardo da Vinci.	1
(iv)	Indian Hockey team won a gold medal in 1936 at <b>Berlin Olympics</b> under the captaincy of Major Dhyanchand.	1
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Find the incorrect pair in every set and write the correct one.</b>	
(i)	Atyapatya - International running race Atyapatya is Indian outdoor game.	1
(ii)	Ekach Pyala - Annasaheb Kirloskar Ekach Pyala is written by Ram Ganesh Gadkari.	1
(iii)	Bharatiya Prachin Eitihasik Kosh - Mahadev Shastri Joshi Bharatiya Prachin Eitihasik Kosh - Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole	1
(iv)	Gopal Neelkanth Dandekar - Maza Pravas Gopal Neelkanth Dandekar - Hiking tours	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; SSC[Shri Shiv Chhatrapati Kreedha Sankul];     TC --&gt; KT[Kashbag Talim];     TC --&gt; KV[Kreedha Vidyapeeth];     TC --&gt; HVM[Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal];     TC --&gt; SJS[Swarnim Gujarat Sports];     VS --&gt; V[Vadodara];     SSC --&gt; P[Pune];     KT --&gt; K[Kolhapur];     KV --&gt; Pti[Patiyala];     HVM --&gt; A[Amaravati];     SJS --&gt; G[Gandhinagar];</pre>	2

(ii)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="308 360 528 421">(4) Name of the Museum</th> <th data-bbox="528 360 643 421">Place</th> <th data-bbox="643 360 767 421">Period</th> <th data-bbox="767 360 1050 421">Contributor/ Hanagers</th> <th data-bbox="1050 360 1303 421">Artefacts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="308 432 528 562">(1) The Louvre Museum</td> <td data-bbox="528 432 643 562">Paris</td> <td data-bbox="643 432 767 562">18<sup>th</sup> C</td> <td data-bbox="767 432 1050 562">Members of the Royal family and antiquities brought by Napoleon Bonaparte</td> <td data-bbox="1050 432 1303 562">MonaLisa, 3 lakh and eighty thousand artefacts</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="308 562 528 694">(2) British Museum</td> <td data-bbox="528 562 643 694"><b>London</b></td> <td data-bbox="643 562 767 694">18<sup>th</sup> C</td> <td data-bbox="767 562 1050 694">Sir Hans Sloan and British people from British Colonies</td> <td data-bbox="1050 562 1303 694">71 thousand objects Total 80 lakh objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="308 694 528 826">(3) National Museum of Natural History</td> <td data-bbox="528 694 643 826"><b>USA</b></td> <td data-bbox="643 694 767 826">1846CE</td> <td data-bbox="767 694 1050 826"><b>Smithsonian Institution</b></td> <td data-bbox="1050 694 1303 826"><b>12 crore (120 millions)</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(4) Name of the Museum	Place	Period	Contributor/ Hanagers	Artefacts	(1) The Louvre Museum	Paris	18 <sup>th</sup> C	Members of the Royal family and antiquities brought by Napoleon Bonaparte	MonaLisa, 3 lakh and eighty thousand artefacts	(2) British Museum	<b>London</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> C	Sir Hans Sloan and British people from British Colonies	71 thousand objects Total 80 lakh objects	(3) National Museum of Natural History	<b>USA</b>	1846CE	<b>Smithsonian Institution</b>	<b>12 crore (120 millions)</b>	2
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A.2.	<p data-bbox="300 1317 1311 1350"><b>(B) Write the short notes. (Any Two)</b></p> <p data-bbox="300 1361 1311 1664">(i) (i) Toys can throw light on history and technological development. (ii) We get glimpse of religious and cultural traditions. (iii) As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made. (iv) Clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers are placed on these model forts. (v) This tradition keeps the memory alive of the important role of forts in the history of Maharashtra.</p> <p data-bbox="300 1720 1311 1924">(ii) (i) In the 21st century, it has become common to organize such events which also help to promote tourism. (ii) Film Festivals, various types of seminars and conferences, International book exhibitions etc. are examples of such special events.</p>	2																				

	<p>(iii) People keep visiting several places to attend such special events.</p> <p>(iv) Many literature enthusiasts in Maharashtra travel every year to attend 'Akhil Bhartiya Marathi Sahitya Sammelan' (Pan Indian Marathi Literary Convention).</p>	
(iii)	<p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) In the month of November of 1905 CE. the foundation was laid of the museum building.</p> <p>(iii) It was decided that the name of the museum would be 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India'.</p> <p>(iv) It was renamed as 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay', in 1998 CE.</p> <p>(v) The building of the museum is built in Indo-Gothic style.</p> <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>	2
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>(A) Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) The world cup winning match played by Indian cricketers was watched by cricket fans all over the world.</p> <p>(ii) Sports fans scattered all over the world have significantly affected the entire structure of sports economy.</p> <p>(iii) Fans watch the matches for entertainment, industrial and commercial companies look at it as a very good opportunity to advertise their ware.</p>	3
(ii)	<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
(iii)	<p>(i) From the technical point of view the management of archives is akin to library management.</p>	3

	<p>(ii) Preserving documents with important content in their original condition, preparing indexes and creating accurate systems of retrieval of documents are the important tasks in the management of archives.</p> <p>(iii) Documents from the archives are supposed to be very reliable.</p> <p>(iv) Because of the heavy dependency on computerised systems information technology has become an inevitable part of the management of libraries and archives.</p>	
(iv)	<p>(i) It is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites.</p> <p>(ii) It is essential that few things should be avoided at any instance for example vandalizing or defacing the heritage monuments and sites.</p> <p>(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
(vi)	<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>	3
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>(B) Answer in brief. (Any Two)</b>	
(i)	<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 incarnations 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

(ii)	<p><b>Benjamin of Tudela :</b></p> <p>(i) Benjamin of Tudela is known as the first European traveller/ discoverer.</p> <p>(ii) He was born in Spain.</p> <p>(iii) During the period of 1159 - 1173 CE he travelled to France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Persia, India and China.</p> <p>(iv) He maintained diaries of the accounts of his travels.</p> <p>(v) His diaries are viewed as important historical documents.</p> <p><b>Marco Polo :</b></p> <p>(i) Marco Polo, the Italian traveller of the 13th century introduced Asia, especially China to Europe.</p> <p>(ii) He stayed in China for 17 years.</p> <p>(iii) He wrote about the flora and fauna, social life, culture and trade systems of Asia.</p>	3
(iii)	<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
<b>A.4. Read the following passage and answer the questions.</b>		
(i)	<p>Complete the following :</p> <p>(a) The Royal Library <u>Ashurbanipal</u></p> <p>(b) <u>The Library in Alexandria</u> Egypt</p>	1 1
(ii)	<p>(i) Libraries are the store houses of knowledge and information. Library science is very closely related to Management Sciences, Information Technology and the field of Education.</p> <p>(ii) Libraries perform various tasks like collecting books, arranging them systematically, conservation and preservation of those books, dissemination of information etc.</p> <p>(iii) Many of these tasks are completed with the help of computerized systems.</p> <p>(iv) To make a book available to a reader as per his requirement is the most important aspect of library management.</p>	2

<p><b>A.5.</b></p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p><b>Answer in detail. (Any Two)</b></p> <p>Tourism can be defined as travelling to visit places in distant regions for the specific purpose. The different types of tourism are.</p> <p><b>(a) Local and interstate tourism :</b></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> <p><b>(b) International tourism :</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) Marine transport linked the coastal regions.</p> <p>(iii) There is a trans-european railway route.</p> <p>(iv) Aviation brought the entire world closer.</p> <p>(v) Because of the economic liberation policy of 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 sightseeing and professional assignments, for shooting films etc.</p> <p><b>(c) Historical tourism :</b></p> <p>(i) This is a leading type of tourism all over the world.</p> <p>(ii) Tours to historical places are arranged to satisfy everyone's interest in history.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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> <p><b>(d) Geographical tourism :</b></p> <p>(i) This types of tourism involves visiting places to observe special geographical features of the region.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(1) Bhilar is a village near Mahableshwar in Satara district. Maharashtra state Government declared it as India's first 'Village of books' .</p> <p>(2) Every house hold maintains a library of its own for the tourist to enjoy.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>4</b></p>
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(iii)	<p>(3) Maharashtra State Government has implemented this scheme with a view to accelerate the 'Reading culture' movement for the reader tourist to enjoy the beauty of Marathi literature enriched by the works of old and new authors and saints.</p> <p>(4) It includes various types of texts like biographies, autobiographies, fiction, poetry, literature by women, literature on sports, literature on kids.</p> <p>(i) Tamasha is a Persian word. It means a pleasing sight.</p> <p>(ii) Tamasha developed as an independent art form in the 18th century, by absorbing various traits of folk theatre and classical arts.</p> <p>(iii) There are two types of traditional Tamasha, Sangeet Bari and Dholakicha Phad.</p> <p>(iv) Dance and music are more important than drama in a Sangeet Bari.</p> <p>(v) Tamasha with drama as the main part, was developed later.</p> <p>(vi) It included Vag, the dramatic part little later.</p> <p>(vii) The vag becomes very lively and entertaining because of its spontaneous humour.</p> <p>(viii) The show begins by singing the praise of Lord Ganesha, known as Gana. It is followed with the presentation of Gavalan.</p> <p>(ix) The second part of Tamasha presents Vag.</p> <p>(x) The popular plays like Vichchha Mazi Puri Kara or Gadhavache Lagna are examples of the modern form of Tamasha.</p>	4
<b><u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u></b>		
<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Choose the correct alternative.</b>	
(i)	Justice Party, a non Bhrahmin movement was transformed into <b><u>Dravid</u></b>	1
(ii)	<b><u>Munnetra Kazhagam</u></b> political party.	
(iii)	<b><u>Consumer Protection Act</u></b> was enacted in 1986.	1
(iv)	The Gond tribal people belong to <b><u>Odisha</u></b> .	1
(v)	The major challenges faced by all democratic nations in the world is <b><u>Religious conflicts</u></b> .	1
<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Explain whether following statements are true or false with explanation. (Any Two)</b>	
(i)	<b>True.</b>	2
(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.	

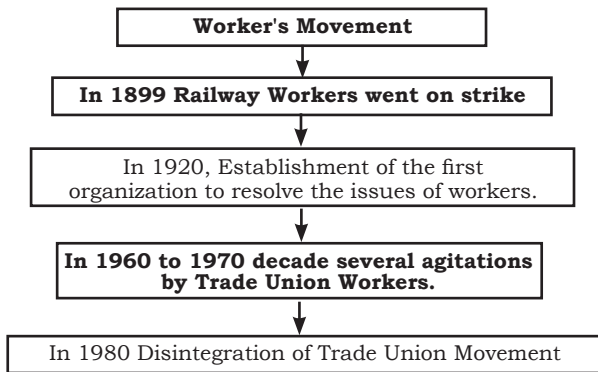
(ii)	<p><b>True.</b></p> <p>(i) Due to the changing nature of social and economic system, consumers are facing different problems.</p> <p>(ii) The problems such as adulteration, increased cost of items, frauds in weight and measures, etc. has been prevalent in the society.</p> <p>(iii) Hence, to protect the consumers right and interest Consumer Protection Act came into existence in 1986.</p>	2
(iii)	<p><b>False.</b></p> <p>(i) Without a leader, active participation of the people and success of the movement is not possible.</p> <p>(ii) Leaders are the links between the people and the government.</p> <p>(iii) Leaders keep the movement active, they chalk out the objectives was programmes of action and the strategy of agitation.</p> <p>(iv) Strong leadership makes the movement effective.</p>	2
<b>A.8.</b>	<p><b>(A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Two)</b></p>	
(i)	<p>(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>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Consumer movement emerged in India after a Consumer Protection Act came into existence in 1986.</p> <p>(ii) This movement believes that each member of the society is a consumer.</p> <p>(iii) Due to the changing nature of social and economic systems consumers face different problems.</p> <p>(iv) Adulteration, increased cost of items, frauds in weight and measures are some of the problems.</p> <p>(v) The consumer movement works to protect consumers from such type of frauds.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) Dr. Rajendrasinh Rana also known as 'Waterman of India' has brought about a water revolution in Rajasthan.</p> <p>(ii) He build up thousands of "Johad" in Rajasthan.</p> <p>(iii) He formed an organisation - "Tarun Bharat Sangh" which worked for building eleven thousand Johad in hundreds of villages.</p>	2



- (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'.

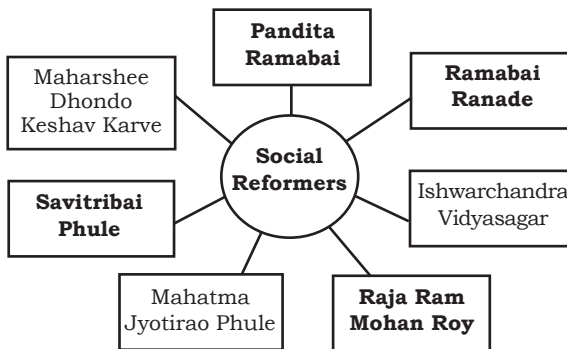
**A.8. (B) Do as instructed. (Any Two)**

(i)



2

(ii)



2

(iii)

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

2

<b>A.9.</b>	<b>Answer in brief. (Any Two)</b>	
(i)	<p>The following are the effects of criminalization of politics :</p> <p>(i) Increased participation of criminals in political process becomes a serious problem for democratic systems.</p> <p>(ii) Political parties give candidature to the people having criminal background, criminal allegations and allegations of corruption.</p> <p>(iii) This increases the role of money and muscle power in politics.</p> <p>(iv) This may also lead to violence during elections.</p>	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<p>(i) After the Green Revolution, the farmer's movement became more active and effective.</p> <p>(ii) Though Green Revolution aimed at increasing agricultural production and achieving self sufficiency in food grains, it did not benefit the poor farmers.</p> <p>(iii) The farmers were now divided into rich farmers and poor farmers. Dissatisfaction among the poor farmers led to the beginning of the farmers movement.</p>	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<p><b>(i) To achieve power :</b></p> <p>(a) To achieve power through election is the main objective of Political Parties.</p> <p>(b) Different Political Parties compete with each other to get power.</p> <p><b>(ii) Basis of ideology :</b></p> <p>(a) The policies and thoughts of Political Parties are called ideology.</p> <p>(b) The parties get support from the society based on their ideologies. This social support is called 'mass base' of Political Parties.</p> <p><b>(iii) Party agenda :</b></p> <p>(a) On the basis of ideology, Political Parties prepare party agenda</p> <p>(b) They implement their agenda after they get political power.</p> <p><b>(iv) To establish Government :</b></p> <p>(a) Political Party establish government and govern the nation.</p> <p>(b) The Political Party which gets majority in election forms the government.</p> <p><b>(v) Link between the Government and the people :</b></p> <p>(a) Political Party works as a link between the people and the government.</p> <p>(b) Political Party communicates the demands and complaints of the people to the government.</p> <p>(c) Government tries to get the support of the people for its politics and programmes through political party.</p>	<b>2</b>

(iv)	<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><b>(a) Separatist Movement :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(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</li><li>(ii) Regional parties from Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir has made such demands.</li></ul> <p><b>(b) Demand for autonomous State :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) The demands of regional parties gradually changed.</li><li>(ii) Instead of an independent state, they started demanding more autonomy.</li><li>(iii) This was the second stage in the development of regional parties. This stage began after 1990.</li></ul> <p><b>(c) Demand for development of region :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(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.</li><li>(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.</li></ul>	2
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