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Std 10 (English)

History & PS

Date 30-09-20

Time 1HRS

Chapter 1.00,2.00

Marks 25

Q.1 Observe the given figure and answer the question given below.

1 Identify the picture and write about its contribution.



- Ans**
- The given picture is of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel who was a German philosopher.
 - He insisted that the historical reality should be presented in a logical manner. He also thought that the presentation of history is bound to change over time as new evidence would come forth.
 - The collection of his lectures and articles is published in a book, entitled 'Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences'. His book, 'Reason in History', is well known.

2 Describe the given picture in detail.



- Ans**
- The above picture is of Sohagaura Copper-plate, which was found in District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
 - It is supposed to be from the Mauryan period.
 - The inscription on it is in Brahmi script.
 - The symbols known as 'Tree-in-railing' and 'Mountain' at the beginning of the inscription also occur on punch marked coins.
 - Another symbol which looks like a structure erected on four pillars is supposed to be indicative of a granary.
 - The inscription records a royal order that the grains stored in the granary should be distributed carefully.

Q.2 Identify and write the wrong pair.

1	i.	Michel Foucault - Archaeology of knowledge
	ii.	Karl Marx - Das Kapital
	iii.	Leopold Von Ranke - The Theory and Practice of History
	iv.	Voltaire - Discourse on the method

- Ans** **Incorrect** -Voltaire - Discourse on the method
Correct - Voltaire - Founder of Modern Historiography

Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(Any One)

1 Orientalist historiography.

- Ans**
- i. Orientalist historiography – Many European scholars felt curious about civilisation and countries of the East.
 - ii. Some of those scholars felt admiration and respect for them. These scholars were known as Orientalists.
 - iii. Orientalist studied the similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages.
 - iv. They focused more on vedic tradition and Sanskrit literature.
 - v. This studies resulted into formulating the notion of an ancient language that could be the mother all Indu-European languages.
 - vi. Sir William Jones founded Asiatic society in Kolkata in 1784 and it opened the doors for researching ancient India literature and history.

2 Nationalistic historiography.

- Ans**
- i. The writings of Indian historians who were trained in the British educational system show an inclination to restore the pride in the ancient glory of India and the self esteem of the Indian readers.
 - ii. Their writings are known as Nationalistic Historiography.
 - iii. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by Vishnushastri Chiplunkar.
 - iv. He criticized the prejudiced history of ancient Indian written by British officers.
 - v. The nationalistic historians tried to seek the golden era of Indian history.
 - vi. They were blamed for ignoring the critical analysis of the historical truth.
 - vii. The nationalistic historiography helped in the triggering of the Independence movement of the Indian people against the British.
 - viii. It provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories too.

Q.4 Answer in brief

1 What is Marxist History ?

- Ans**
- i. The concern for the means of productions modes of production and the industrial relations were at the centre in the writings of Marxist historians.
 - ii. Accordingly to analyse the impact of every social event of significance has remained the basic theme of Marxist historiography.
 - iii. Marxist historians in India studied the transition within the caste system.
 - iv. Among the notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideological framework like Damodar Dharmanand Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Amrut Dange, Ram Sharan Sharama, Comrade Sharad Patil have contributed notably.

2 What are the four characteristics of modern historiography ?

- Ans** Four main characteristic of modern historiography are
- i. Its method is based on scientific principles. It begins with the formation of relevant questions.
 - ii. The earliest inscription in the Louvre museum.
 - iii. These questions are anthropocentric. It means that these questions are about the deeds of the members of ancient human societies of a particular period.
 - iv. History does not suggest any interrelation between the Divine and human deeds.
 - v. Answers to these questions are supported by reliable evidence.
 - vi. History presents a graph of mankind's journey with the help of past human deeds.
 - vii. The modern historiography with above characteristics has its roots in the ancient Greek historical writings.

Q.5 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (PS)

1 Government's have not put an end to all the problems.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Acts and policies | b. Law and policies |
| c. Programmes | d. Amendment |

Ans Government's **acts and policies** have not put an end to all the problems.

2 Which of the following laws created favourable environment for women to secure freedom and self development

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- a. Right to information act b. Dowry prohibition act
c. Food security act d. None of the above

Ans Which of the following laws created favourable environment for women to secure freedom and self development - **Dowry prohibition act.**

Q.6 State True or false with reasons. (PS)

1 Secrecy in the working of Government has increased due to right to information.

Ans Secrecy in the working of Government has increased due to right to information - **False**

Right to information has made the government more transparent and has reduced the element of secrecy in the working of government.

2 Holding free and fair elections at regular intervals is an important indicator of India's successful democracy.

Ans Holding free and fair elections at regular intervals is an important indicator of India's successful democracy - **True**

- i. Election plays a very important role in Indian Democracy
ii. India has the largest number of voters

Q.7 Answer the following in detail (PS)

1 What is the basic structure of the constitution ?

Ans The basic structure of the constitution generally includes following provisions.

- i. Republican and democratic. form of the government
ii. Federal structure of the government.
iii. Promotion of unity and integrity of the nation.
iv. Sovereignty of the nation.
v. Secularism and supremacy of the constitution.

2 What are the features of good governance in Democracy ?

- Ans** i. Democracy requires good governance or best governing practise.
ii. Accountable / responsible government.
iii. Effective and efficient government.
iv. Responsive government.
v. Transparency in working of government.
vi. Just and all inclusive development.
vii. People's participation in governing and decision making process.