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Std 10 (English)

History & PS

Time 1HRS

Chapter 2.00,3.00

Marks 25

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

1



- When and where was this clay tablets found?
- Who conducted the excavation?
- Who built the museum?

**Ans** a. The clay tablets was found in the earliest museum (6th century B.C.E.) of the world which was discovered during the excavations at the city of 'Ur' in Mesopotamia.  
 b. The excavations were conducted by Sir Leonard Woolley (1922-1934).  
 c. This museum was built by the princess of Mesopotamia, Ennigaldi and she herself was the curator of the museum.

2 Describe the given picture in detail.



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

Q.2 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 The Indian Museum has three main departments Arts, Archaeology and ..... .  
 a. Library      b. Security      c. Anthropology      d. Photography

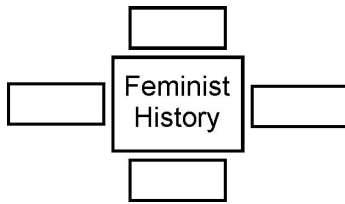
**Ans** The Indian Museum has three main departments Arts, Archaeology and **Anthropology**.

- 2 Each of these fields have their own history of ..... knowledge.  
 a. Building      b. Creating      c. Successful      d. Waste

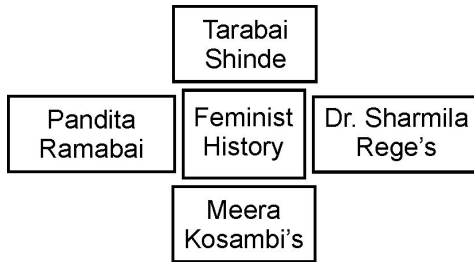
**Ans** Each of these fields have their own history of **Building** knowledge.

Q.3 Complete the given concept map(Any One)

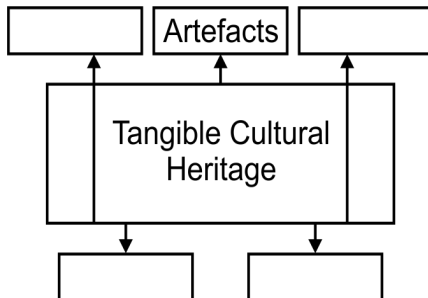
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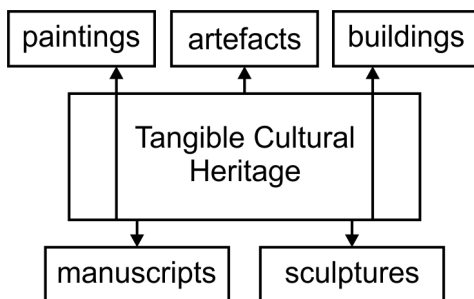
Ans



2



Ans

**Q.4 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(Any One)**

1 Marxist History.

- Ans**
- The concern for the means of production, modes of production and the industrial relations were at the centre in the writings of Marxist historians.
  - Accordingly to analyse the impact of every of significance has remained the basic theme of Marxist historiography.
  - Marxist historians in India studied the transitions within the caste system.
  - Shripad Amrut Dange, Comrade Dange was one of the founder members of the Indian communist Party. Primitive Communism to Slavery, the book written by him represents Marxist historiography.

2 Subaltern history.

- Ans**
- The seeds of subaltern history are supposed to be found in the Marxist historiography.
  - he role of the Italian historian Antonio Gramsci is very important in developing the idea that history should be written starting from the bottommost ranks of people in the society.
  - Folklore has been considering as a very important source of writing subaltern histories.
  - Ranjit Guha as Indian historian played a major role in establishing Subaltern history as an important academic school of historiography.
  - Even similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.
  - Mahatma Phule unfold the history of the shudras, atishudras and women exploitation done under the name of religion.
  - Dr. Babsaheb Ambedkar focused on the facts of Dalit Caste in the society.

**Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons.(Any One)**

1 The history of Indian civilization dates back to 3rd millennium BCE.

- Ans**
- i. Excavations at Harappa took place in 1920 under the supervision of Sir John Marshall, then Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). This led to the discovery of Harappan Civilization.
  - ii. This discovery proved helpful to trace the antiquity of Indian history which dates back 3rd millennium BCE or earlier.

2 The list of world Heritage Sites is announced by UNESCO.

- Ans**
- i. It is essential for the benefit of future generation to preserve our heritage.
  - ii. UNESCO, the global agency has announced some directives with the objective of promoting the cultural and natural heritage.
  - iii. On the basis of those directives list of sites, traditions are declared of 'World Heritage.'

**Q.6 Answer in brief(Any One)**

1 What are the objectives of writing history according to Ziauddin Barani ?

- Ans**
- i. Ziauddin Barani explained the objectives of historiography.
  - ii. According to him, the duty of a historian does not end with recording the ruler's valour and welfare policies.
  - iii. He should also write about the ruler's failings and incorrect policies.
  - iv. He further adds that a historian should also take into account the impact of the teachings of the wise, the learned and the saints on the cultural life of people.
  - v. Thus, Ziauddin Barani holds important place as he expanded the scope of historiography.

2 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.

**Q.7 State True or false with reasons. (PS)(Any One)**

1 Under special circumstances the Election Commission holds re-elections in a particular constituency for a second time.

**Ans True**

The election commission has the responsibility of resolving any disputes that may arise regarding elections and reconduct selection in a particular constituency

2 The Elections Commission lays down the code of conduct during elections.

**Ans True**

- i. Election commission administer the election process in India.
- ii. To ensure free and fair elections in India, code of conduct as one of the measures adopted by election commission.

**Q.8 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(PS)(Any One)**

1 Reorganising the constituencies.

- Ans**
- i. The Election Commission of India formed constituencies for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly.
  - ii. The Election Commission had decided upon the constituencies before the first election.
  - iii. As the years passed, there was a lot of migration of the people for business and other activities from the

villages to cities.

- iv. This changed the demography to large extent.
- v. Number of voters in some constituencies reduced while in some it increased to a very great extent.
- vi. This disturbed the ratio of seats allotted as compared to population in those constituencies.
- vii. Hence, the need to readjust the constituencies arose.
- viii. The Delimitation Commission of the election commission does the work of reorganising or restructuring of constituencies.

## 2 Recognition to Political Parties :

- Ans**
- i. India has multi-party system with recognition accorded to national, state and regional level parties by the Election Commission.
  - ii. Their recognition depends on voting percentage received by them in the assembly elections and number of elected representatives of their party.
  - iii. If any party does not fulfill these criteria, its recognition is cancelled.
  - iv. The Election Commission allots appropriate symbols to parties and independent candidates.
  - v. All political parties should have recognition of the Election Commission.

## Q.9 Answer the following in detail (PS)

### 1 Which are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections ?

- Ans** Some of the challenges in conducting free and fair elections are
- i. Misuse of money takes place to a great extent during elections. Election commission has to take several measures to stop misuse of money  
Many political parties give election tickets to the candidate with criminal background. This result not only in
  - ii. criminalization of politics but election commission also faces problems to ensure that elections are conducted in free environment.
  - iii. Another major challenge is violence during elections, Extent of violence has increased significantly during elections.
  - iv. To ensure the continued influence on politics the leaders given election tickets to their own relatives. This practice creates family monopoly in politics.

### 2 Explain the functions of the Election Commission.

- Ans** The functions of election commission are
- i. Preparing the voters list:- To prepare the list of eligible voters, to update the existing voter's list, to include the names of new voters is the responsibility of election commission and also he has the authority to issue identity cards to the voters.
  - ii. To decide the timetable and programme of elections:- The election commission decided when to conduct elections and in how many stages to hold elections in every state.
  - iii. Scrutiny of the application of candidate:- The election commission scrutinizes all the applications and allows the eligible candidates to contest the elections.
  - iv. To give recognition to political parties:- Election commission has the right to de-recognize any political party and also allots elections symbols to the political parties.
  - v. To resolve any dispute relating to elections:- The election commission has the responsibility of resolving any disputes that may arise regarding elections and also he can declare any candidate as disqualified or conduct re-election in a particular constituency.