



Class: EM - CLASS 10

Date: 08-10-2025

Subject: History and Political Science

Paper: Semester 1 (Solution)

Time: 2 hrs

Marks: 40

Q1(A))

(1) Friedrich Max Muller

(2) Delhi

(3) 24

(B))

(1) Incorrect - Grant Duff - Colonial History

Correct - Grant Duff - A History of Mahrattas

(2) Incorrect - Bharatnatyam - Madhya Pradesh

Correct - Bharatnatyam - Tamilnadu

(3) Incorrect - Kailasa Temple - Hampi

Correct - Kailasa Temple - Verul

Q2(A))

(1) 1. Voltaire

2. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

3. Michel Foucault

4. Leopold Von Ranke

(2) 1. Maratha

2. Prabhakar

3. Kesari

4. Darpan

(3) 1. **Sanchi Stupa**

2. Borobudar Stupa

3. **Asokan Pillar**

(B))

(1) i. 'Bakhar' is an important type of historical document of medieval times.

ii. It contains eulogies of the heroes and stories of historic events, battles, and lives of great men.

iii. Bakhars can be divided into various types such as biographies of kings, dynastic history, descriptions of events, history of a sect, autobiographies, regarding the grievance, based on mythologies, and state administration by a king.

(2) i. Karl Marx was a German thinker in the nineteenth century.

ii. He wrote the world famous treatise 'Das Kapital.'

iii. According to Marx, unequal accessibility of means of production to different classes of society lead to struggle.

iv. His theory of class struggle is considered very important all over the world.

v. According to him, human history is the history of class struggle because the class which own the means of production economically exploits the rest of the classes.

vi. History was not about abstract ideas but about living people. Administration based on his ideas was first established in Russia.

(3) i. People have lot of misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history.

ii. History is usually thought as a field of interest only for historians and students wishing to pursue higher

studies in the subject and not pertaining to practical life, history as a field of knowledge does not have any applicability to economically productive fields, etc.

- iii. 'Public History' helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.
- iv. There are many universities abroad, where various courses in 'Public History' are offered.
- v. Srushti Institute of Art Design and Technology is an institute at Bengaluru, Karnataka.
- vi. This institute has an independent department, named, 'Centre for Public History'.
- vii. This department has taken up various projects and research in the field of public history.

Q3)

- (1) i. Newspapers occasionally publish supplements to the regular edition or special issues. For example, World War I commenced in 1914. Year 2014 marked the 100th year of this event.
- ii. In order to be able to publish a newspaper supplement or a special issue to commemorate the occasion, one needs to review its history.
- iii. In 2017, seventy five years were completed after the announcement of 'Quit India' movement.
- iv. On such occasions newspapers highlight the event through various articles, editorials, columns like 'what happened in history on this day', reviews, etc. Therefore knowledge of history is essential for writings of such reviews and supplements.
- (2) i. The prevailing practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order is not right.
- ii. He drew attention to the fact that archaeology does not strive to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past.
- iii. Foucault felt that explaining the transitions in history is more important. He called his method 'the archaeology of knowledge'.
- (3) i. With the passage of time, many schools of thought came into existence with different ideologies.
- ii. These ideologies had their effect on people and society as a whole.
- iii. What led to the origin of various ideologies, the intellectual tradition giving rise to those ideologies and their historical development needs to be researched.
- iv. To know about the progress of those ideologies, their development and expansion or downfall we need to have knowledge of history of philosophy
- (4) i. The tradition of narrating stories from Ramayana or Mahabharata with the help of wooden puppets and paintings is known as, Chitrakathi or Pinguli tradition.
- ii. The Chitrakathi pictures are drawn on a paper and painted in colors made from natural substances. It takes 30-50 pictures to complete the narration of a single story.
- iii. These pictures are preserved very carefully and handed down from one generation to another. As it is one of rare art, it should be preserved.

Q4)

- (1) (1) It was based on 'Discovery of India', a book written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (2) It was directed by Shyam Benegal.
- (3) i. The serial 'Bharat Ek Khoj' is based on a famous book titled 'Discovery of India' written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ii. It was directed by Shyam Benegal.
- iii. This serial covered India's history from the ancient to the modern eras, shedding light on the social, cultural, and political history of each era. It effectively portrayed many aspects of Indian history, such as the Harappan civilisation, Vedic history, and many social reforms and independence movements in India.
- iv. The serial was admired throughout India due to Pandit Nehru's comprehensive historical perspective as well as its equally comprehensive visual presentation.

Q5)

- (1) i. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was one of the renowned scholars among the nationalistic historians.
- ii. The nationalistic historiography of Savarkar and others helped in the triggering of the independence movement of the Indian people against the British.
- iii. The book, 'The Indian War of Independence, 1857', written by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar is of great importance and paved the way for other nationalistic writings.

iv. The nationalistic historiography of Savarkar provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories.

(2) i. Historiography of the nineteenth century was greatly influenced by the thoughts of Leopold of Barter University.

ii. He spoke about the critical method of historical research.

iii. He put emphasis on the utmost importance of information gathered through original documents.

iv. He also stated that all types of documents associated with a historical event need to be examined with greatest care.

v. He believed that with this method it was possible to reach the historical truth.

vi. He criticized imaginative narration of history.

vii. His articles are published in two book, entitled 1. The theory and practice of history 2. The secret of world history.

(3) i. Natural Heritage is essential for the benefit of future generations to preserve our heritage.

ii. UNESCO, the global agency has announced some directive with the objective of promoting the cultural and natural heritage.

iii. On the basis those directives list of sites traditions are declared of 'World Heritage'.

(4) Various opportunities are available in different fields of art:

i. Art historian can work in field of journalism.

ii. Heritage management and cultural tourism are recently developed fields.

iii. An expert in art is required to assess the exact value of an object and also in its sale and purchase.

iv. Experts are required in the field of manufacturing of objects required for home decoration.

v. Ornaments, artistic creations of metals, earthen pots with colourful designs, objects made from cane and bamboo, beautiful glass objects, attractive textiles and clothing all come under applied arts.

vi. These fields require experts in manufacturing and sales. Hence lot of opportunities of employment are available in the field of arts.

Q6)

(1) Himachal Pradesh

(2) decentralisation of power

Q7)

(1) True

i. Democracy is the government of the people. Thus, larger the number of people involved in the democratic government, larger is the democracy.

ii. The Indian constitution guaranteed adult suffrage by giving the right to vote equally, to both men and women above the age of 21 years. The voting age was later reduced from 21 to 18 which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation in India.

iii. India is second largest country in terms of population. Hence, India remains with the largest country (in terms of population) which have democracy. Therefore it is termed as the largest democratic country.

(2) True

i. The EC has the responsibility of resolving any disputes that may arise regarding elections.

ii. Accordingly, to declare any candidate as disqualified or conduct re-election in a particular constituency is the responsibility of the Election Commission.

(3) True

Election Commission of India's Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India for the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections mainly with respect to speeches, polling day, polling booths, election manifestos, processions and general conduct.

Q8(A))

(1) Right to have equal share in the property of father and husband, Dowry Prohibition Act, act against sexual harassment, domestic violence prohibition act are some important provision and laws for womens.

(2) i. In the initial elections ballot boxes were used for the purpose of voting. The use of EVM machines started in the decade of 1990s.

ii. Many things could be achieved because of a voting machine.

iii. If the voters do not want to vote for any candidate, they could choose then the option of 'None of the

above'– (NOTA).

iv. It reduced the cutting of trees for paper and thereby helped in the protection of the environment.

v. It has also been possible to have an early declaration of election results.

Q8(B))

(1) Acts	Objectives
1. Right to information	It promotes transparency and accountability in the working of the government
2. Domestic Violence Prohibition Act	it rejects traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism

(2) Process of Elections

Establishment of Constituencies

Finalising voter's list

Nomination of candidates and scrutiny of their nomination forms

Election campaign

Actual voting

Counting of votes

Results of elections

Resolution of disputes regarding elections

Q9)

(1) i. The provision of lowering voting age from 21 to 18 has a far reaching effect.

ii. The provisions have made India the largest democracy in the world.

iii. India has the largest number of voters compared to any other democratic nation.

iv. This change is not only quantitative but also qualitative as new political parties are emerging with the active support of young voters. These parties represent various expectations of people and compete in the political sphere.

(2) 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.

ii. Many political parties give election tickets to the candidate with criminal background. This result not only in 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.

All the Best