

## Set-4 Answer Key to Practice Question Paper

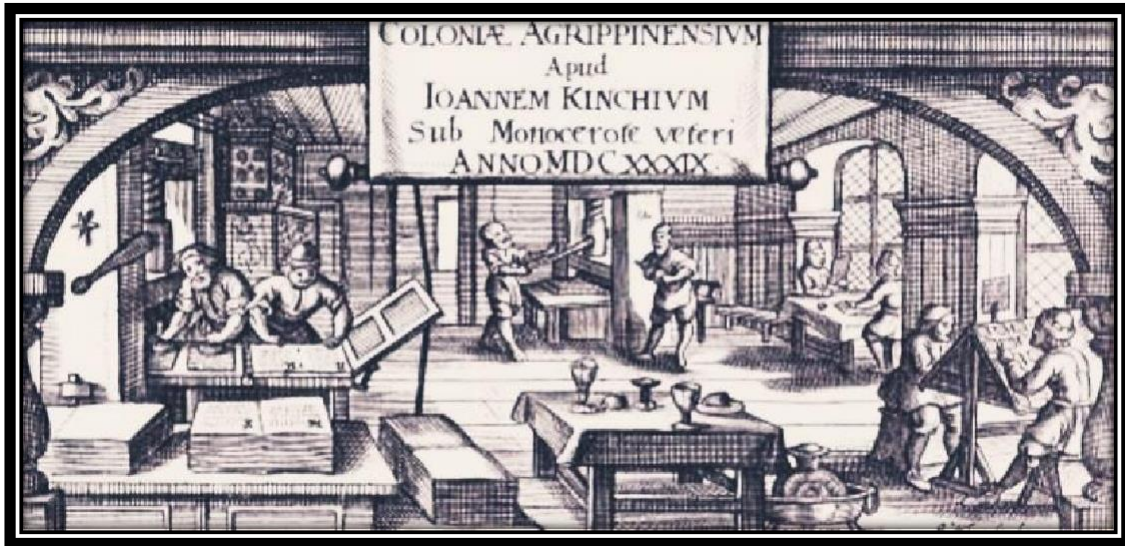
### CLASS X

### History & Political Science

Maximum Marks – 25

### HISTORY

1. Look at the picture given below. Identify what the picture depicts. (1)



- a. A cotton weaving centre  
b. **A sixteenth century printer's workshop (Answer)**  
c. A cotton textile mill  
d. A place of worship

2. State any three arguments to justify that print culture created conditions for the French Revolution. (3)

Answer:

- First: print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.
- Second: print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the

power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

- Third: by the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

3. Why did the British Government pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? What powers did it give to the Government? (3)

Answer:

- In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, when the British demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press, as vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist.
- It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

4. 'The spread of print culture opened a new world of education and books for many Indian women.' Justify the statement. (5)

Answer:

The spread of print culture opened a new world of education and books for many Indian women who had remained confined to their households and families due to the traditional Indian social set-up.

- Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home, and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.
- Many journals began carrying writings by women, and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter after which could be used for home-based schooling.
- But not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So, she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own.
- In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she

wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

- Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives. From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women – about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served. In the 1880s, in present-day Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows. A woman in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women who were so greatly confined by social regulations: 'For various reasons, my world is small ... More than half my life's happiness has come from books ...'
- In the early twentieth century, journals, written for and sometimes edited by women, became extremely popular and discussed issues like women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage and the national movement.
- Pedlars took the Battala publications (Central Calcutta) to homes, enabling women to read them in their leisure time.

**(Any five relevant points in brief from section 8.1 – Women & Print)**

## POLITICAL SCIENCE



1. Berlusconi was the Prime Minister of Italy. He is also one of the top businessmen in Italy. He is the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993. His company owns TV channels, the most important publishing company, a football club (AC Milan) and a bank.

This cartoon depicts : (1)

- a. **The PM is using the media as a puppet to serve his own interest.(Answer)**
- b. The PM is untangling the complicated problems of the nation.
- c. The PM is listening to the various public voices.
- d. None of the options.

2. State the difference between a National Party and a State Party. (3)

National Party	State Party
A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.	A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party
It has influence all over the country or in many states.	It has influence in one state or a few regions.
It raises national issues.	It raises regional issues.
Example: Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).	Example: Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front.

3. Why is there a necessity for political parties? (5)

Answer:

We need political parties because they perform important functions like :contestingelections, putting forward various policies and programmes and the voters choose from them, making laws,

forming and running the government, playing the role of opposition, shaping public opinion, providing people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. But we still need to ask why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.

- Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality.
- The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large societies need representative democracy.
- As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
- They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
- They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.
- Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

(Any other relevant point)

4. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (4)

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are ‘recognised’ by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, ‘recognised political parties’. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party.

a. Name the body with which every party in the country has to register. (1)

Ans: Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.

b. In which year was Bahujan Samaj Party formed? (1)

Ans: The Bahujan Samaj Party was formed in the year 1984

c. How has the State parties contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in

our country?

(2)

Ans: Over the last few decades no one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

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