



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Subject : History
Class : X

Answer Paper
4. History of India Arts,
5. Mass Media and history

Total Marks : 30

- Q.1. A. Choose the correct option and complete the sentences.** 2
- Ans :**
- 1) The **Kushana period** saw the rise of Mathura school.
 - 2) Television is an **audio- visual** medium.
 - 3) The arts of painting and sculpting are **visual arts**.
 - 4) The first English newspaper in India was started by **James Augustus Hickey**.
- B. Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite.** 1
- Ans :** **Wrong Pair** - Prabhakar - Krishnarao Bhalekar.
Correct Pair - Prabhakar - Bhau Mahajan.
- Q.2.A. Explain the following term. (Any Two)** 4
- 1) Traditions of performing folk arts.**
- Ans :**
- 1) Folk art is a tradition which has continued since the Pre-historic times.
 - 2) The expressions of folk art is a natural part of people's way of living.
 - 3) It is created by collective participation of members of a social group.
- 2) Mass Media**
- Ans :**
- 1) Mass Media contains two words. 'Mass' in this context means an aggregation of people.
 - 2) 'Media' means various modes of communication. Thus, mass media is a field of mass communication.
 - 3) We can easily send some information to a far away destination through a medium of communication.
 - 4) In the olden days, a crier would run in the streets beating drums and crying out important news according to the orders of the king. The news would spread among people by word of mouth.
- 3) Chitrakathi**
- Ans :**
- (1) The tradition of Narrating stories from Ramayana and Mahabharata with the help of wooden papers and paintings is known as Chitrakathi. It is also known as Pingul.
 - (2) This tradition is mentioned in 'Manasollas' a book written by the Chalukya king Someshvara in the 12th century.
- 4) Akashvani**
- Ans :**
- 1) In India the first radio station was started by Bombay Presidency Club in 1923.
 - 2) In India it was called 'Nabhavani' it was later named Akashvani. 'Bahujan hitay, Bahujan

Sukhay' is the tagline of Akashvani.

3) Akashvani invites historians as experts for discussions on various occasions such as the anniversaries of birth or death of national leaders, anniversaries of historical events.

B. Complete the concept.

4

Ans :



OR

The ancient indian scholars studied which six aspects very minutely. Explain.

Ans : The ancient Indian scholars studies these six aspects very minutely. They include : Roopbheda (Different shapes and forms), Pramana (Proportionate depiction of various features of an image), Bhava (Expressions), Lavanyayojana (Aesthetics), Sadrushyata (A resemblance to reality), Varnikabhang (Colour composition)

Q.3.A.Explain the following statements with reason. (any two)

4

1) Folk styles of sculptural art of ancient time.

Ans : i) The sculptural art is also as ancient as the art of painting, dating back to stone ages. Carving tools out of stone can said to be the beginning of sculptural art.
ii) The Ganesha idols, masks of Gauri, bull figurines made for the festival of Bailpola, wooden memorials, veergals (memorial stone) the decorated clay storage bins, etc. are a few examples of the folk traditions of sculptural art.

2) The introduction to mass media and History of Mass Media.

Ans : i) Mass Media contains two words. 'Mass' in this context means an aggregation of people. 'Media' means various modes of communication.
ii) Printing technology and newspapers were introduced in India after the arrival of the British. People started receiving printed news through newspapers.
iii) News papers become the first mass medium of circulating information and knowledge among people.

3) The Islamic architecture of India.

Ans : i) In the medieval period, under the patronage of Muslim sultanates many styles of architecture, such as Persian, central Asian, Arabic and pre-Islamic native Indian styles were blended together creating the Islamic architecture of India.
ii) Many beautiful buildings were created. The Kutub Minar at Mehrauli near Delhi, Taj Mahal at Agra, Gol Ghumat Bijapur in Karnataka are the world famous examples of the Islamic architecture of India.

B. Read the following passage and answer the question.

3

1) In which century the Gandhara school came into regions ?

Ans : In the 2nd century B.C.E. the Gandhara school of Art came into Afghanistan and neighbouring regions.

2) Who laid the foundation of Indian iconography ?

Ans : The Mathura school laid the foundation of Indian iconography.

3) What do you understand by the word iconography ?

Ans : Iconography means branch of knowledge making of images of gods and goddesses.

Q.4. Answer the following questions in 25-30 words. (any two)

6

1) Who was Balshastri Jambhekar? Write the achievements which he has done ?

Ans : 1) Balshastri Jambhekar was a great thinker and journalist. After his appointment as a native secretary here translated many books. He started newspaper Darpan.

2) He advocated improvement of the social system wrote essays on widow remarriage education of women men women equality in his paper. He started the tradition of periodicals.

3) For these contributions in the form of first Marathi newspaper and first Marathi monthly magazine, he is acknowledged as The Father of Marathi Journalism.

4) His birthday and coincidentally the day of publication of the first issue of Darpan is 6 January and it is celebrated as the Journalist Day in Maharashtra in his memory.

2) What do you understand by the term of Arts? Write it in details.

Ans : 1) Art is a natural distinct of humans to share their emotions, experience and wisdom acquired with others.

2) This act of sharing, results in beautiful creation, called an 'Art'.

3) Art gives us experience of different elements. These elements are expressed through the sculptures, singing, painting and dance.

4) The crucial factors which are at the root of artistic creation are imagination power of the artist, his sensibility, state of his emotions and skills.

3) Write the classical performing arts of India ?

Ans : India has a rich heritage of classical performing arts too. The text of 'Natyashastra' written by Bharatmuni is supposed to be the earliest one discussing music and theatre. The nine moods (nine ragas) supposed to be fundamental in the presentation of Indian performing arts are : Shringar (love), Hasya (humour), Karuna (sad), Veer (heroic), Bhayanak (fearful) Adbhut (Wondrous) and Shant (Peaceful).

Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail. (any two)

6

1) Write the importance of mass media and how it came ?

Ans : 1) People are able to watch an events as it actually happened.

2) Television is an audio-visual medium hence it has a great impact on education process. Programs like countrywide classroom was one such popular programme. So, the television did not remains only a medium of entertainment.

3) Programme which provide the information on courses required for the educational and professional development were presented. Television enabled a wider reach of these programmes.

- 4) Television overcomes inherent limitations of newspaper and the radio.
- 5) Readers get a platform to voice their opinions. Mass media is very important as it plays an important role of strength and democracy.

2) Write architecture and sculpture in India in the 3rd century.

- Ans :**
- i) There are a number of rock-cut caves in India. The tradition of rock-cut caves originated in India in the 3rd century B.C.E.
 - ii) Technically the entire composition of a rock-cut cave represents a union of architecture and sculptural art.
 - iii) Its entrances, interiors with its carved columns and images are excellent specimens of sculptural art.
 - iv) The paintings on the walls and ceiling have survived in some of the caves till today.
 - v) The rock-cut causes at Ajanta and Verul (Ellora) in Maharashtra were declared as world Heritage in 1983.

3) Why do we need magazines and Journals ?

- Ans :**
- i) Magazines and journals are periodical publications.
 - ii) This category include publications, which are weekly, biweekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, six monthly, annual etc.
 - iii) There may be some chronicles which are published at no fixed times.
 - iv) Magazines and Journals provides information related to research in history, also gives information about farmers, workers, the youth and womens empowerment.
 - v) It aims at general public and containing news, personal narratives and opinions. Magazines often have lots of eye catching illustrations.

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