

3. Applied History

(a) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.

(1) The earliest museum in the world was discovered in the excavations at the city of

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Ur**
- (d) Kolkata

(2) The National Archives of India is in.....

- (a) Delhi**
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Chennai

(b) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite.

- (1) Kootiyattam - Sanskrit theatre, Kerala
- (2) Ramman - Dance form in West Bengal
- (3) Ramlila - Traditional Performance of the Ramayana in Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Kalbelia - Folk songs and dances of Rajasthan

Ans: Wrong pair: Ramman - Dance form in West Bengal

Correct pair: Ramman - Religious festival and ritual theatre in Garhwal (Uttarakhand),

2. Explain the following concept:

(1) Applied History:

Ans. (1) When one subject is applied to different fields and conclusions are derived, it is known as Application of that subject.

(2) When objectives of History are applied to other subjects; new conclusions are obtained. This is known as 'Applied History'. It is also known as Public History.

(3) We get insights of the events that took place in the past through history. Applied History is concerned with application of this knowledge for the benefit of people in the contemporary and future times.

(4) Historical events relate to various fields like politics, socio-religious structure of a community, philosophy, science and technology. Each of these fields have their own history.

2) Archives:

Ans. (1) A place where historical documents are preserved is called an 'Archive'.

(2) Many old documents, official records, old films, records of treaties are kept at this place.

(3) We get references of original documents because of Archives. A study of historical events of a particular period is possible.

(4) We come to know about language, script used in a particular period /era. It becomes easier for the future generations to inherit historical heritage.

(5) The National Archives of India is in Delhi. It is the largest Archive in Asia. Every state in India maintains its archives independently.

3. Answer the following in 25-30 words:

1) Explain the concept of "Public History"

Ans. (1) Public History also known as 'Applied History' is a field of study concerned with the application of history for the benefit of people in the contemporary and future life.

(2) It provides solutions to the contemporary social issues and incorporates them in social planning.

(3) It helps to overcome misgivings about history and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.

(2) What is the role of UNESCO in the context heritage sites?

Ans. The role of UNESCO, the global agency of United Nations, is as follows:

(1) For preservation and conservation of natural and cultural heritage which is in a ruined state because of years of neglect, UNESCO has announced some directive principles.

(2) The organisation announces a list which includes the names of sites and traditions which meet the criteria.

(3) On the basis of those directives it declares a list of sites and traditions of world heritage.

(3) Find out the cultural heritage sites located in Maharashtra and write their names.

Ans. The following places in Maharashtra are included in the list of cultural heritage sites declared by UNESCO:

(1) Ajanta Caves (2) Verul (Ellora) Caves and Kailas Temple (3) Elephanta Caves (4)

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Mumbai. Many forts like the Raigad, Devgiri, Janjira and Sindhudurg are part of the cultural heritage of Maharashtra though they are not included in the list.

4. Complete the following concept chart.

Cultural Heritage

Answers:

1) Tangible:

(1) Ancient Sites

(2) Buildings

(3) Artefacts

(4) Manuscripts

(5) Sculptures

(6) Paintings

2) Intangible

- (1) Oral traditions and their languages
- (2) Traditional knowledge
- (3) Social customs and rituals of celebrating festivals
- (4) Styles of performing arts
- (5) Certain traditional skills
- (6) Communities, groups who represent such traditions, customs and skills.

Q.5. Explain the following statement giving

(1) It is essential to study the history of technology.

Ans. (1) Man acquired different skills at various stages in his evolution process.

(2) From making stone tools to developing new techniques of agriculture production, human many skills and entered in the age of science.

(3) Agricultural production, commodity production, architecture, engineering, etc. underwent several changes. Production increased manifold because of technology

(4) Hence, it is necessary to know the history of technology in order to understand the development in mechanisation and mutual dependence between science and technology.

2) The list of World Heritage sites is announced by UNESCO.

Ans: UNESCO, a global agency plays an important role to preserve our heritage for future generations. It has announced some directives with the objective of promoting the cultural and natural heritage. On the basis of those directives list of sites, traditions are declared as an 'World Heritage

Q.6 Write elaborate answers:

(1) How the method of history is useful in the research of following fields :

(a) Science (b) Arts (c) Management Studies.

Ans. Each field has its own history of building knowledge. The direction of development in every field is dependent on the state of available knowledge in that field. The method of history has proved valuable in the research of various fields.

(a) Science: Scientific discoveries/inventions take place because of human efforts to satisfy needs and curiosity. These efforts are based on scientific knowledge that already existed. Knowledge of the history of science helps in understanding the reasons, chronology and factors that facilitated a scientific invention/discovery. Knowledge of history of science helps in every field.

(b) Art: Development of any style of art lies in their expression through intellectual, emotional and cultural traditions. While studying any art form we have to understand the history of its traditions, the key to the expressions in it, and emotional temperament of the artist. Prevalent art style in the given period can be understood with the help of cultural history.

(c) Management Studies : All components like means of production, human resources, processes of production, the chain of market and sales, etc. are interrelated and require management.

Different social and economic institutions are involved in these industrial and commercial processes. Knowledge of similar functional systems of the past is essential to bring about changes, improvements and make the management smooth and efficient. It becomes necessary to know its history.

2. How can we correlate applied history with our present?

Ans. History gives us knowledge about the events that happened in past. Applied history helps us in understanding how the knowledge can be put to use for our benefit as well as for the benefit of future generations. Applied history is correlated with our present in the following ways:

- (1) Knowledge of our past helps us in deciding our course of action in present. The heritage of our ancestors exists in tangible and intangible form. We have the curiosity to know more about our past because they represent the creative thoughts and traditions of that period.
- (2) With the help of applied history we can not only come to know about the heritage but also conserve and preserve it.
- (3) We can be better equipped to face social challenges in the present because the knowledge of history can provide guidance in finding solutions to contemporary social issues and incorporate them in the social planning.
- (4) The direction of future development is decided when we rightly analyse our present with our knowledge of the past acquired through applied history.

3) Suggest at least 10 solutions for preservation of the sources of history.

Ans. There are three types of sources which are used to study history. They are written, oral and material sources. These sources are preserved in different ways. According to me, the following measures should be taken to preserve the sources:

- (1) A regular repair and maintenance work of forts, memorials and palaces should be carried out.
- (2) Timely action should be taken to avoid vandalisation of historic and public places.
- (3) Historical coins, weapons should be handled with precaution and utmost care. They should be kept in a safe place to avoid the possibility of theft.
- (4) Variations in environment and climatic conditions pose a threat to monumental structures. Humidity, dampness, moulds and pollution cause irrevocable damage to manuscripts, rare artefacts, statues, coins, etc. To protect them, special arrangements have to be made like rooms with controlled temperature or sanitising and detoxing the rooms.
- (5) Oral literature like ovis, folk songs should be compiled and written down.
- (6) Public training programmes should be conducted for understanding the importance of history
- (7) Social awareness regarding the conservation and preservation of our cultural and natural heritage should be created. People will develop affinity towards the heritage and feel connected.
- (8) Experts from different fields should be involved in preservation and conservation projects.
- (9) Stringent laws should be enacted to protect the monuments.
- (10) Above all, people's participation in conservation and preservation process is paramount.

(4) What objectives can be fulfilled through the heritage projects?

Ans. The following objectives can be fulfilled through the heritage projects:

- (1) Preservation, conservation and development of heritage sites can be done without any change in its original state/structure.
- (2) The local social structure and psychology of the local people, challenges they face in the present situation and their expectations can be surveyed.
- (3) In the process of completing the project of conservation, preservation and development of a heritage site due precaution should be taken to avoid hurting the sentiments of the local people.
- (4) Participation of the local people in the proposed project can be facilitated.
- (5) In order to engage and employ the local skills in a creative way and create better opportunities of livelihood, it becomes easier to design systematic plans.