



**10TH HISTORY**

**Chapter 2 Historiography Indian Tradition**

**Q. 1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.**

(1) ..... was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

**(a) Alexander Cunningham**

(b) William Jones

(c) John Marshall

(d) Friedrich Max Muller

(2) ..... translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh' in the German language.

(a) James Mill

**(b) Friedrich Max Muller**

(c) Mountstuart Elphinstone

(d) Sir John Marshall

(3) In the 12th century C.E., ..... wrote a book 'Rajtarangini' about history of Kashmir.

(a) Banabhatta

**(b) Kalhana**

(c) Ziquddin Barani

(d) Patanjali

(4) (d) The historians in the courts of Muslim rulers were influenced by ..... historiography.

(a) Greek and Roman

**(b) Arabic and Persian**

(c) English and French

(d) Arabic and Urdu

(5) We get information about the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj from .....

(a) Bhausahebanchi Bakhar

(b) Panipatachi Bakhar

**(c) Sabhasad Bakhar**

(d) Holkaranchi Bakhar

**(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.**

1. 'Who were the Shudras'	Subaltern History
2. 'Stri-Purush Tulana'	Feminist writing
3. 'The Indian War of Independence 1857'	Marxist History
4. Grant Duff	Colonial History.

**Answer:**

**(3) Wrong Pair: 'The Indian War of Independence 1857' – Marxist History**



2.

Name of the Book	Historian
(1) The Rise of the Maratha Power	(a) Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade
(2) Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane	(b) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar
(3) Maratha Riyasat	(c) Govind Sakharam Sardesai
(4) Gulamgiri	(d) Mahatma Phule

Answer:

**Wrong pair: Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane- Vishnushastri Chiplunkar.**

3.

Work	Scholars
(1) Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Manda	(a) V. K. Rajwade
(2) Asiatic Society	(b) Sir William Jones
(3) Inspiration for Nationalistic historiography	(c) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar
(4) Discovery of Harappan Civilization	(d) James Mill

Answer:

**Wrong pair: Discovery of Harappan Civilization – James Mill.**

## **Q. 2. Explain the following with its reason.**

### **(1) Writing of regional history received momentum.**

Ans. 1. Indian historians trained in the British educational system showed an inclination to restore the self-esteem of Indians They started writing Nationalistic historiography.

2. Historians from the different regions of India criticised the prejudiced history of India written by the British officers.
3. Their attention was drawn towards geographic conditions and history of different regions of India.
4. The nationalistic historiography helped in triggering the independence movement.
5. It provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories for e.g.
6. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar.

Hence, the writing of regional history received momentum.

### **(2) Bakhar is an important type of historical documents.**

Ans. 1. Bakhars are an important source of history like coins, inscriptions, texts, copper plates and travelogues.

2. Bakhars contain eulogies of the heroes, historic events, stories of lives of great men and description of battles.



3. It portrays a picture of prevalent society, religions and economic life.
4. Bakhars are of various types which contain biographies of kings, dynastic history, description of events, sects, autobiographies, mythologies, administration of kings, etc.
5. These descriptions are helpful for writing historiography.
6. Among well-known Marathi. Bakhars 'Sabhasad Bakhar' written by Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad requires a special mention Bhausahabanchi Bakhar and Panipatachi Bakhar describe the 'Battle of Panipat'.

Hence, Bakhars are an important type of historical document.

### **Q. 3. Answer the following questions in detail.**

#### **(1) What is Marxist History?**

Ans. 1. In the post-independence era, new trends emerged in writing Indian historiography. Marxist historiography is prominent among them.

2. Historiography which is based on ideas of Karl Marx is known as Marxist Historiography. In Marxist Historiography, more importance was given to class struggles.
3. Marxist Historiography reflects concerns for means and modes of production as well as the industrial relations. These became the centre of writings of the Marxist historians.
4. How every social event affects the life of people was analysed and it became the theme of Marxist historians. Marxist historians studied the transitions that took place in the caste system.
5. Notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideologies were Damodar Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Dange, Sharad Patil and Ram Sharan Sharma.
6. Their writings reflected Marxist ideology. Comrade Dange was the founder member of the Indian Communist Party.

#### **(2) What is the contribution of Itihasacharya V.K. Rajwade to historiography?**

Ans. 1. V.K. Rajwade is well-known for his writings in Marathi on subjects like history, linguistics, etymology and grammar. His contributions are as follows:

2. He compiled and edited 22 volumes of Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane.
3. He stated that history is the all-inclusive image of the past societies.
4. V. K. Rajwade was of the view that history does not include only the stories of political images, conspiracies and Wars for seizing power.
5. He was of the firm opinion that we should write our own history and insisted that history . should be written only using the authentic sources.
6. He was of the opinion that description of any human event in historiography should have a balanced combination of three factors namely – Time, Space and Personalities.

#### **(3) Write detailed answers to the following questions:**

##### **(a) Write information about historiography in the ancient period of India.**

Ans : 1. In the ancient period, stories of great deeds of ancestors, mythological lore, memories of social transitions were preserved through oral traditions.



2. The art of writing was mastered by Indians as early as 3rd millennium B.C.E. But Harappan script is not deciphered yet.
3. The earliest written documents found in India were in the form of inscriptions that are as old as 3rd century B.C.E. during the period of Emperor Ashok. His edicts are inscribed on natural rocks and stone pillars.
4. Inscriptions started to occur on coins, metal images and sculptures and also on copper plates from the 1st century B.C.E.
5. Epics like Ramayana, Mahabharat, Puranas, Jain and Buddhist texts are important sources of ancient Indian literature.
6. Historical accounts by Indian authors and travelogues by foreign travellers are also important sources of history.

**(4) Explain the works of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Phule in Subaltern History.**

Ans : 1. History of the deprived classes expressed in folklore was known as 'Subaltern History'.

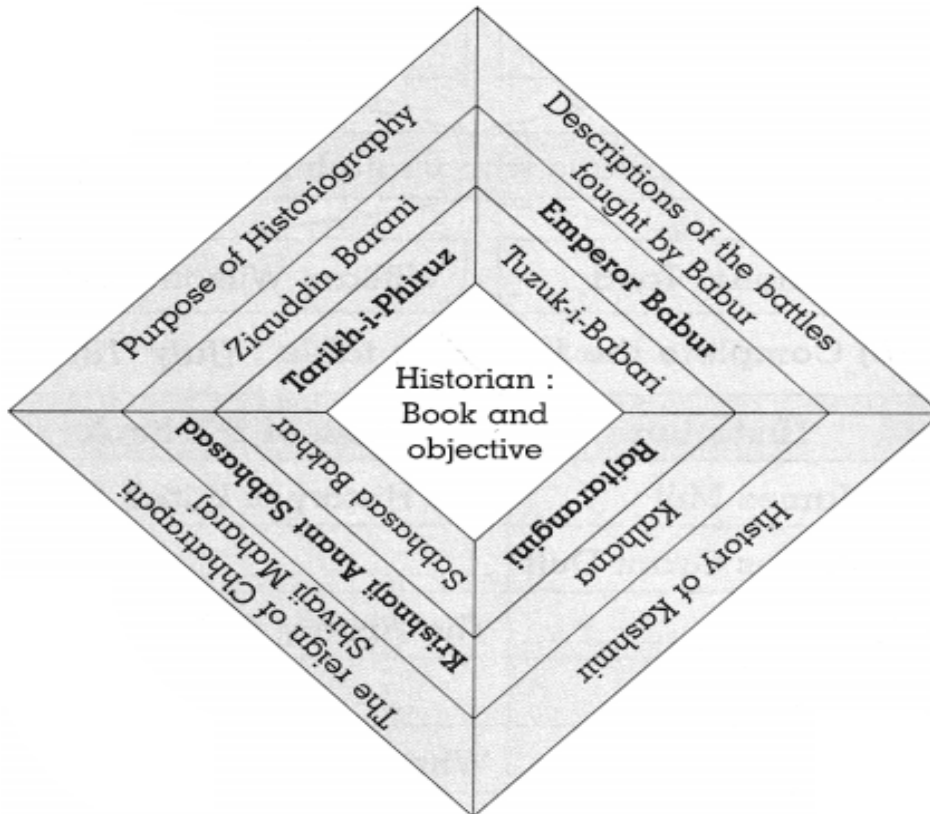
2. Similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.
3. Mahatma Phule unfolded the history of the Shudratishudra communities in his book 'Gulamgiri'.
4. He drew attention to show how women, Shudras and Atishudras were exploited under the name of religion.
5. Dr. Ambedkar focused on the idea that in spite of having a significant role in shaping the cultural and political aspects of India, the role of Dalits was not duly acknowledged in colonial and nationalistic historiography.
6. Injustice done to the Dalits was mostly written by him. 'Who Were the Shudras' and 'The Untouchables' are his books which can be cited as examples of subaltern history.

**Q. 4. (a) Complete the following chart. (Answer is directly given)**

Historian	Name of the Book
James Mill	The History of British India
James Grant Duff	A History of Mahrattas
Mountstuart Elphinstone	The History of India
S. A. Dange	Primitive Communism to Slavery
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	Who Were the Shudras



(b) Complete the following concept chart. (Answer is directly given)



**Q.5. Explain the following concepts.**

**(1) Orientalist historiography.**

Ans : 1. In the later part of the eighteenth century many European scholars felt curious to know about civilisations and countries of the East.

2. These scholars who studied the Indian Civilization had respect and admiration for it. They were known as 'Orientalists'.
3. They studied similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages, focussing more on Vedic traditions and Sanskrit literature.
4. It resulted in the notion that an ancient language could be the mother of all Indo-European languages.
5. Notable Orientalist scholars are Friedrich Max Muller and William Jones.

**(2) Nationalistic historiography.**

Ans: 1. English education started in India in the nineteenth century. The Indian historians who were trained in English education system realised the glory of their past.

2. They showed an inclination to restore the pride in the ancient glory of India and the self-esteem of the Indian readers.
3. They laid the foundation of Nationalistic writing. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by 'Vishnushastri Chiplunkar'.
4. Nationalistic historians opposed the prejudiced history written by the British officers.
5. Mahadev Govind Ranade, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Ramesh Chandra Majumdar are renowned Nationalistic historians.



6. Nationalistic historiography inspired freedom struggle against the Britishers and gave momentum to write about regional history. While glorifying the past, at times they are blamed for ignoring to critically analyse the truth.

**(3) Subaltern History.**

Ans: 1. History of deprived classes or communities who were deprived of all rights is known as subaltern history.

2. The seeds of subaltern history can be traced in the Marxist history. Italian historian Antonio Gramsci has special importance in writing the subaltern history.
3. He presented the idea that history should be written starting from the bottommost ranks of people in the society.
4. Ranjit Guha, an Indian historian, has given prominence to subaltern history and played a major role in establishing it as an important academic school of historiography.
5. Similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar which can be found in their writings.

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