

An Overview

Sources of History

Recovered inscriptions, customs & traditions, folk art, folk literature, historical documents, etc. which help us to understand the history of the past are the sources of history.

Types

Oral Sources

- Literature which is not in written form but is passed on from generation to generation by word of mouth.
- E.g. Folk songs, folk tales, *owis*, etc.

Written Sources

- Literature which helps us to understand the history of various historical periods.
- E.g. Copper plates, official records, personal correspondence, diaries, historical books, manuscripts, etc.

Material Sources

- All artefacts, *articles*, monuments or their ruins which provide information about past.
- E.g. Animal & plant fossils, artefacts, replicas, etc.

Conservation and Preservation of the Sources of history

- The sources of history viz. Oral sources, Material sources & Written sources and all the history books that are available today are the results of the diligent work of several historians who after receiving necessary training take up the tasks of conservation and preservation of the sources of history.
- Institutes like museums, libraries and archives play an important role in the conservation and preservation of rich historical heritage.

Museums

Is an institution that cares for or conserves a collection of artefacts and other objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific importance.

Famous museums in Foreign Countries

- **Louvre Museum, France**
 - i. Established in Paris in 18th century C.E.
 - ii. Includes the painting of 'Mona Lisa' made by Leonardo da Vinci.
- **British Museum, England**
 - i. Established in the 18th century C.E.
 - ii. Exhibits the collection of Sir Hans Sloan, a natural scientist which includes several books, pictures, specimens of preserved plants (herbarium), etc.
 - iii. Also, exhibits art objects and ancient artefacts collected by the British people from British colonies.
- **National Museum of natural History, United States of America**
 - i. Established in 1846 C.E.
 - ii. Managed by the Smithsonian Institution
 - iii. Houses more than 12 crores (120 millions) specimens of fossils and remains of plants and animals, minerals, rocks, human fossils and artefacts.

Museums in India

- **Indian Museum**
 - i. First museum in India
 - ii. Established by the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in Kolkata, in 1814 C.E.
- **Government Museum**
 - i. Second museum in India
 - ii. Established in Chennai, in 1851 C.E.
- **Other Famous Museums in India**
 - i. Indian Museum, Kolkata
 - ii. National Museum, Delhi
 - iii. Salarjang Museum, Hyderabad
 - iv. The Calico Museum of Textiles, Ahmedabad.
 - v. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalay, Mumbai:
 - a. Grade I Heritage Building in Mumbai
 - b. Earlier known as 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India'
 - c. Established to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales to India
 - d. Renamed as 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalay', in 1998 C.E.
 - e. Is built in an Indo-Gothic style

Libraries

Libraries are the storehouses of knowledge and information.

Earliest libraries in the world

- The Royal Library of Ashurbanipal (7th century B.C.E.), the Assyrian Emperor in Mesopotamia
- The library at Takshashila University (5th century B.C.E.- 5th century C.E.)
- The library in Alexandria, Egypt (4th century B.C.E.)

Saraswati Mahal Granthalay

- Is located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
- Was built in the 16th-17th century, during the times of the Nayak dynasty
- In 1918, the library was renamed as 'The Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library' in the honour of Sarfojiraje Bhosale who contributed the most in the expansion of the library.

Other noteworthy libraries in India

- National Library, Kolkata
- Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Delhi
- State Central Library, Hyderabad
- Library of Asiatic Society, Mumbai
- David Sassoon Library, Mumbai

Archives

Is a place where public records or other historical documents are kept.

Imperial Record Department

- First official archives of India
- Established in 1891 C.E. in Kolkata
- Was shifted to Delhi in 1911 C.E.
- In 1998 C.E., the then President of India, Honourable K.R. Narayanan opened the archives for public.

State Archives

- Governments of every State in India maintain independent archives.
- 'Peshwa Daftar' – Stores documents in *Modi* script related to Maratha history in the Pune branch

Encyclopaedia

Meaning

- Is a systematic compilation of information or knowledge on various topics.

Objectives

- Organising available knowledge and making it accessible to the readers

Criteria for designing its structure

- Accuracy, meticulousness, objectivity, standardised format of presentation and updated information
- Arrangement should be either in alphabetical order or according to the order of topics
- Articles to be written by subject experts.

Benefits

- Makes vast volume of knowledge accessible to readers.
- Helps satisfy curiosity.
- Provides fundamental information on any topic.
- Motivates reader to read more.
- Highlights research areas that are not explored.
- Indicators of the state of cultural ripeness of a society

Types of Encyclopaedia

Encyclopaedic literature (Koshadrusha)

- Scholarly articles providing information on all aspects of one or more predetermined subjects.
- E.g. Maharashtra Jeevan Vol. I and II, Shahar Pune Vol. I and II, Yearbook (Manorama, Times of India, etc.)

Indexes

- Usually at the end of a book.
- Alphabetical lists of individuals, subjects, places, key words, reference books, etc.
- E.g. Index of Marathi periodicals by S. G. Date.

Dictionaries

- Collection of words, their meaning, synonyms and etymology are included
- Types**
- Comprehensive dictionaries,
 - Dictionaries which include only certain type of words,
 - Dictionaries of terminology (deals with terms peculiar to a branch of knowledge),
 - Etymological dictionaries,
 - Thesaurus,
 - Dictionaries of idioms and proverbs, etc.

Comprehensive Encyclopaedia (Vishwakosh)

- All topics included.
 - E.g. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Maharashtriy Dnyankosh, Marathi Vishwakosh, etc.
- Marathi Vishwakosh:**
- With a view to enhance the sphere of Marathi language and literature, the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Honourable Shri. Yashwantrao Chavan initiated the compilation of Marathi 'Vishwakosh' through Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal.
 - The work was started under the guidance of Tarkteerth Lakshman Shastri Joshi.
- Comprehensive information on a chosen subject.
- E.g. Bharatiya Sanskruti kosh, Vyayam Dnyankosh
- Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh:**
- Edited and published by Mahadevsh - astri Joshi
 - Contains information about Indian history, geography, various ethnic and lingual groups, local history of those groups, their festivals and other cultural aspects

Encyclopaedia and history

Encyclopaedia and history act as academic exercises which put stress on objectivity. It is the manifestation of the collective intellect and creativity of a society.

Encyclopaedias on History-related Subjects

- Bharatvarshiya Prachin Aitihasik Kosh- Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole
- 'Maharashtriy Dnyankosh' - Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar
- Bharatvarshiya Charittrakosh contains Three volumes viz. 'Bharatvarshiya Prachin Charittrakosh' (1932), 'Bharatvarshiya Madhyayugin Charittrakosh' (1937) and 'Bharatvarshiya Arvachin Charittrakosh' (1946)

Other Encyclopaedias

- **Sthalakosh**

 - 'Sthanapothi' (14th century C.E.) is an encyclopaedic text, which is composed by Muni Vyas of Mahanubhav sect.
 - Siddheshwarshstri Chitrav compiled the encyclopaedic book viz. 'Prachin Bharatiya Sthalakosh' (1969)

- **Samdnya Kosh**

Are encyclopaedic texts explaining the terminology (for instance, colonialism, globalisation, etc.) of history.

Q.1. (A) Choose the Correct Alternative

1. Antiquities collected by members of the royal family were first exhibited in the _____ museum.
(A) Louvre (B) London
(C) Salarjung (D) Indian
- *2. Louvre museum has in its collection the much acclaimed painting of _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.
(A) Napoleon (B) Mona Lisa
(C) Hans Sloan (D) George II
3. The British Museum in _____ was established in the 18th Century C.E.
(A) Edinburgh (B) Manchester
(C) London (D) Birmingham
- *4. _____ at Kolkata is the first museum in India.
(A) Government Museum
(B) National Museum
(C) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay
(D) Indian Museum
5. The Government Museum established in 1851 C.E. in _____, is the second museum in India.
(A) Mumbai (B) Delhi
(C) Chennai (D) Vadodara
6. In 1998, the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India was renamed as _____.
(A) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay
(B) Indian Museum
(C) Maharaj Museum
(D) Mumbai Museum
7. The building of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay is built in _____ style.
(A) Indo-Gothic (B) Indo-Greek
(C) Mughal (D) Kaling
8. From the technical point of view, the management of _____ is akin to library management.
(A) archives (B) sales
(C) marketing (D) public
9. The first official archives of India, the 'Imperial Record Department', was established in 1891 C.E. in _____.
(A) Delhi (B) Chennai
(C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata
10. The archive at _____ branch is referred to as the 'Peshwa Daftar'.
(A) Pune (B) Satara
(C) Raigad (D) Ratnagiri

11. Marathi Vishwakosh was produced under the leadership of _____.
(A) Siddheshwarshastri Chitrav
(B) Tarkteerth Lakshmanshastri Joshi
(C) Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar
(D) Mahadevshastri Joshi
12. Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh was edited by _____.
(A) N. R. Phatak
(B) S. R. Date
(C) Mahadevshastri Joshi
(D) Lakshmanshastri Joshi

Answers:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (B) | 3. (C) |
| 4. (D) | 5. (C) | 6. (A) |
| 7. (A) | 8. (A) | 9. (D) |
| 10. (A) | 11. (B) | 12. (C) |

Q.1. (B) Identify and write the Wrong pair in the following sets

*1.

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
i.	Maharaja Sayajirao University	Delhi
ii.	Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi
iii.	Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh
iv.	Jivaji University	Gwalior

2.

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
i.	Peshwa Daftar	Pune
ii.	National Library	Kolkata
iii.	Saraswati Mahal Granthalay	Chennai
iv.	David Sassoon Library	Mumabai

3.

	Encyclopedia on History - related Subjects	Author
i.	Sangeetshastrakarva Kalavant Yancha Itihas	Lakshman Dattatray Joshi
ii.	Krantikarakancha Charittrakosh	S. R. Date
iii.	Svatantryasainik Charittrakosh	N. R. Phatak
iv.	Bharatvarshiya Prachin Aitihask Kosh	Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar

4.

	Encyclopedia on History - related Subjects	Type
i.	Sthanpothi	Sthalkosh
ii.	Britannica	Dictionaries
iii.	Maharashtra Jivan	Koshsadrush
iv.	Marathi periodicals by S.G. Date	Index

Answer:
1. Maharaja Sayajirao University – Delhi

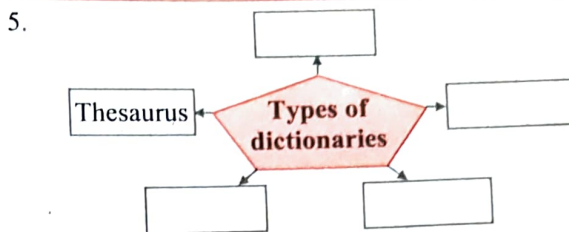
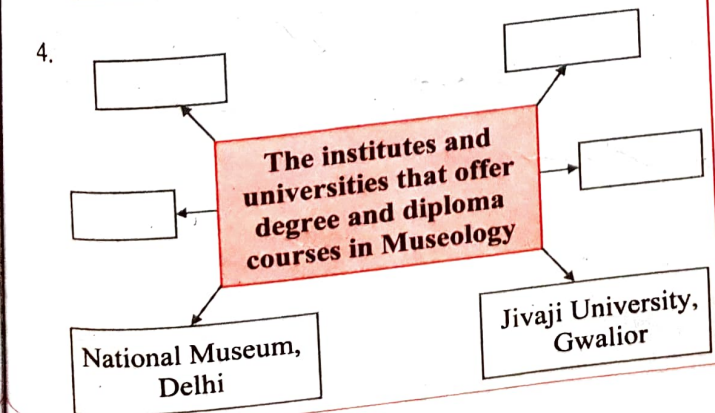
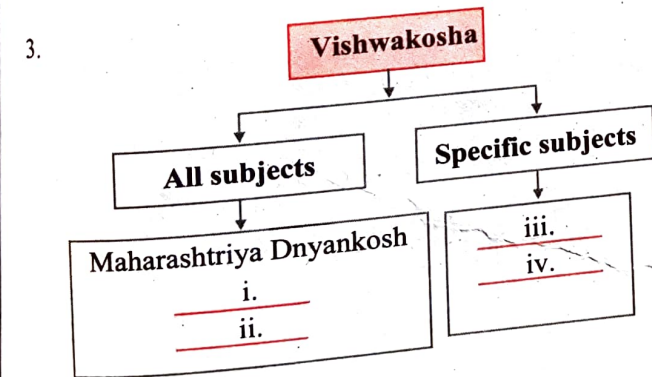
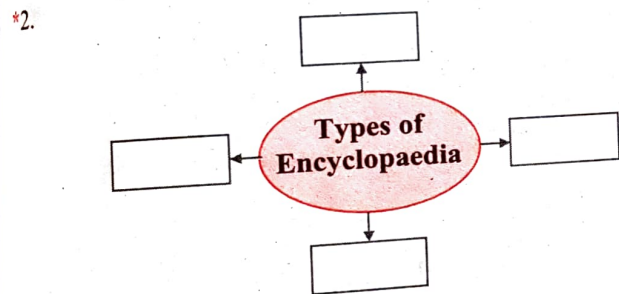
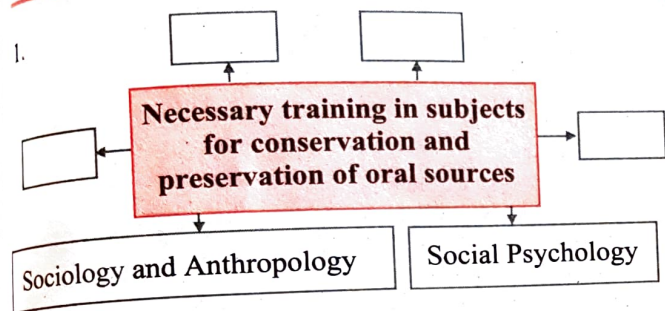
2. Saraswati Mahal Granthalay - Chennai

3. Bharatvarshiya Prachin Aitihāsik Kosh – Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar

4. Britannica – Dictionaries

Q.2. (A) Complete the Activity as Instructed

Complete the Concept Map



Answers:

- Mythology and Linguistics
 - Library Science and Information Technology
 - History and Historical Research Method
 - Writing of Research Reports and Articles
- Dictionaries
 - Comprehensive encyclopaedia (*Vishwakosh*)
 - Encyclopaedic literature (*Koshadrush*)
 - Indexes
- Marathi Vishwakosh
 - Encyclopaedia Britannica
 - Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh
 - Vyayam Dnyankosh
- Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
 - Kolkata University, Kolkata
 - Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
 - Maharaj Sayajirao University, Vadodara
- Comprehensive dictionary
 - Dictionary of terminology
 - Etymological dictionaries
 - Dictionary of idioms and proverbs

Complete the Table

1.

	Famous Museums	Location
i.	Indian Museum	Kolkata
ii.	.....	Delhi
iii.	.....	Mumbai
iv.	Salarjung Museum	.....
v.	The Calico Museum of Textiles	.....

2.

	Noteworthy Libraries	Location
i.	National Library	Kolkata
ii.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	.....
iii.	.....	Hyderabad
iv.	Library of Asiatic Society	Mumbai
v.	.....	.....

Answers:

1.

	Famous Museums	Location
i.	Indian Museum	Kolkata
ii.	National Museum	Delhi
iii.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay	Mumbai
iv.	Salarjung Museum	Hyderabad
v.	The Calico Museum of Textiles	Ahmedabad

2.

	Noteworthy Libraries	Location
i.	National Library	Kolkata
ii.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	Delhi
iii.	State Central Library	Hyderabad
iv.	Library of Asiatic Society	Mumbai
v.	David Sassoon Library	Mumbai

Q.2. (B) Write Short Notes on / Explain the Concept

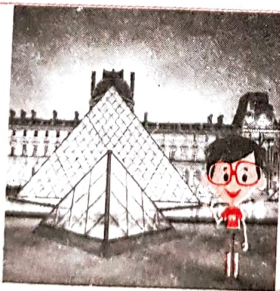
1. Louvre Museum, France

Ans:

- The Louvre museum in Paris, established in the 18th century C.E, exhibits antiquities collected by the members of the royal family.
- It includes the acclaimed painting of Mona Lisa made by Leonardo da Vinci, the world renowned artist who received the patronage of Francis I, the king of France in the 16th century.
- The collection in the Louvre museum increased greatly because of the antiquities brought back by Napoleon Bonaparte from his conquests.
- Currently, there are more than 3 lakhs and 80 thousand artefacts in the museum.

GG - Gyan Guru

- ✓ *Louvre Museum is the world's largest art museum and historic monument in France.*
- ✓ *It is a part of the Louvre palace.*



2. British Museum, England

Ans:

- The British Museum was established in London in the 18th century C.E.
- Sir Hans Sloan, a natural scientist, donated about 71,000 objects in his collection which included several books, pictures, specimens of preserved plants (herbarium), etc. to the king of England, George II.

- Later, the collection was expanded by the addition of various art objects and ancient artefacts collected by the British people from the British colonies.
- Currently, the museum collection comprises of about 80 lakh objects.

3. National Museum of natural History, United States of America

Ans:

- The National Museum of natural History was established in 1846 C.E.
- It is managed by the Smithsonian Institution. It exhibits more than 12 crore (120 millions) specimens of fossils and remains of plants and animals, minerals, rocks, human fossils and artefacts.

4. Museums in India

Ans:

- There are several museums in various states of India. Among these, the 'Indian Museum' in Kolkata was the first museum in India, established in 1814 C.E. by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- The 'Government Museum' in Chennai, established in 1851 C.E. was the second museum in India.
- The 'National Museum' in Delhi was established in 1949.
- The other well-known museums in India are the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay in Mumbai, the Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad and the Calico Museum of Textiles in Ahmedabad.
- Big museums have their own archives and libraries.
- Museums which are affiliated to universities offer courses in Museology.

5. Earliest libraries in the world

Ans:

- Libraries are the storehouses of knowledge and information.
- The Royal Library of Ashurbanipal which belongs to 7th century B.C.E. is one among the earliest libraries in India.
- The library at Takshashila University which functioned from 5th century B.C.E. to 5th century C.E. is also among the earliest libraries in the world.
- Another library is the library in Alexandria, Egypt which belongs to 4th century B.C.E.

* 6. Saraswati Mahal Granthalay

Ans:

- The Saraswati Mahal Granthalay based in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu was built in the 16th - 17th century, during the times of the Nayak dynasty.

Vyankojiraje Bhosale who conquered Thanjavur in 1675 C.E. and established his independent rule expanded the Granthalay. Later, his successors also worked hard to expand the Granthalay. Sarfoji Raje Bhosale contributed the most to the expansion of this library.

In the year 1918, in order to honour the efforts made by Sarfoji Raje Bhosale the library was renamed as 'The Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library'.

GG - Gyan Guru

Saraswati Mahal Granthalay has on display a rare collection of palm leaf manuscripts and paper written in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Hindi and other Indian languages.



7. Dictionaries

Ans:

- Dictionaries gives meanings of the words, synonyms and etymology.
- They arrange the words in certain order, the alphabetical order is more common.
- Comprehensive dictionaries, dictionaries which include only certain type of words, dictionaries of terminology which deals with terms peculiar to a branch of knowledge, etymological dictionaries, thesaurus, dictionaries of idioms and proverbs, etc. are the different types of dictionaries.

8. *Vishwakosh OR Comprehensive Encyclopaedia

Ans:

- Vishwakosh* is also known as **Comprehensive Encyclopaedia**.
- It is basically of **two types** - one which **includes all subjects**, for e.g. 'Encyclopaedia Britannica', 'Maharashtriyā Dnyankosh', 'Marathi Vishwakosh', etc. and the **second type which includes comprehensive information on one chosen subject**, for e.g. 'Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh', 'Vyayam Dnyankosh', etc.
- With a view to **enhance the sphere of Marathi language and literature**, the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Honorable Shri. Yashwantrao Chavan initiated the compilation of the Marathi Vishwakosh, through Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal. This work was undertaken under the **guidance of Tarkteerth Laxman Shastri Joshi**.
- It contains knowledge about all the possible subjects in the world. It also contains information about important events in history.

9. Encyclopaedic Literature/ Koshasadrusha

Ans:

- Encyclopaedic Literature is similar to an encyclopaedia.
- It comprises of scholarly articles providing information on all possible aspects of one or more pre-determined subjects. For e.g. Maharashtra Jeevan Vol. I and II; Shahr Pune Vol. I and II and the Year book like Manorama, Times of India, etc.

10. Indexes

Ans:

- Indexes are the alphabetical lists of individuals, subjects, places, key words, reference books, etc. For e.g. The index of Marathi periodicals prepared by S. G. Date.
- While some Indexes are written at the end of a book, there are a few indexes which are published separately.
- Indexes help in finding the required information and also make the information in a book easily accessible.

11. Bharatvarshiya Prachin Aitihāsik Kosh

Ans:

- Bharatvarshiya Prachin Aitihāsik Kosh, written by Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole (1876) is the earliest encyclopaedia on history-related subject.
- It includes information about various individuals and places in Ancient India.
- According to the editor, it gives information about those individuals who lived in Bharatvarsha, earned a name for themselves and were part of us along with their women, their sons, their religions, their lands and capitals.
- It also gives information about the rivers and mountains in their lands.

12. Maharashtra Dnyankosh

Ans:

- Maharashtriyā Dnyankosh consists of twenty - three volumes.
- It is edited by Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar.
- In order to facilitate wider access to knowledge, and to expand the intellectual sphere of Marathi speaking people, Ketkar created it.
- Ketkar's far-reaching view of history is reflected in these twenty - three volumes.

13. Bharatvarshiya Charittrakosh

Ans:

- Bharatvarshiya Charittrakosh is an encyclopaedia on history-related subject.
- A committee, known as 'Bharatiya Charittrakosh Mandal' was established by Siddheshwarshastri Chitrav to publish this Encyclopaedia.

- iii. 'Bharatvarshiya Prachin Charitrikosh' (1932), 'Bharatvarshiya Madhyayugin Charitrikosh' (1937) and 'Bharatvarshiya Arvachin Charitrikosh' (1946) were the three volumes which were published.
- iv. The first volume gives information on the lives of individuals mentioned in the Vedic literature including *Shruti*, *Smriti*, *Sutras*, *Vedangas*, *Upanishads* also *Puranas*, Jain and Buddhist literature.
- v. In the similar manner, the other two volumes include the biographies of individuals in the respective periods.

*14. Sthalakosh

Ans:

- i. Geographic information is needed for historical studies. Hence, there are various encyclopaedias which give information about various historical places. These encyclopaedias are called Sthalakosh.
- ii. 'Sthanapothi' composed by Muni Vyas of the Mahanubhav sect in 14th century C.E. is an encyclopaedic text which describes the places visited by Chakradhar Swami, the founder of the Mahanubhav sect. This text gives us a hint about Maharashtra in those days.
- iii. As it gives details of place, time and background of the events described in the Leelacharitra, it serves as an important source for writing about the life of Chakradhar Swami.
- iv. In 1969, Siddheshwarshastri Chitrav compiled the encyclopaedic book viz. 'Prachin Bharatiya Sthalakosh'. It provides information about various places mentioned in Vedic literature, Kautiliya's Arthashastra, Panini's Grammar, Valmiki's Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas, in Jain & Buddhist literature, in Greek, Chinese & Persian literature as well as in medieval Sanskrit literature and Shabdakosh.

15. Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh [Mar 2019]

Ans:

- i. Ten volumes of *Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh* was edited and published by Mahadevshastri Joshi.
- ii. These volumes contain information about Indian history, geography, various ethnic and lingual groups, local history of these groups, their festivals and other cultural aspects.

*16. Samdnyakosh

Ans:

- i. Samdnyakosh is a type of an encyclopaedia.
- ii. Terminologies used in history are explained in such Samdnyakosh.
- iii. History teachers while clarifying terms like globalisation, colonialism, etc. use the Samdnyakosh.

17. Employment Opportunities in the field of publication to the history teachers

Ans:

- i. Ample opportunities are available in the field of publication of encyclopaedias to school, college and university teachers of history.
- ii. Encyclopaedias of all types, viz. Dictionaries, Comprehensive Encyclopaedia (*Vishwakosh*), Encyclopaedic (*Koshsadrush*) literature and Indexes require experts in history.
- iii. As every subject has a developmental history, scholars of history are needed to make significant contributions to various types of encyclopaedias.

Q.3. Explain the Statements with Reasons

*1. Archives and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.

Ans:

- i. The place where old documents, official records, old films, etc. are preserved and stored are called as Archives while Libraries are the storehouses of knowledge and information.
 - ii. Archives preserve documents with important content in their original condition, prepare indexes and create accurate systems of retrieval of documents.
 - iii. Libraries collect books, arrange them systematically, conserve and preserve those books, disseminate information sources, etc.
 - iv. These documents and books are to be made available to the researchers whenever they want to conduct research and make research projects.
- Hence, archives and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc. to help the researchers in conducting research and also to make it available to the general public.

*2. Only trained persons, who are duly qualified, can take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation.

Ans:

- i. Institutes like libraries, museums and archives conserve and preserve precious historical heritage. The task involved in the work of conservation and preservation are following:
 - a. collecting the sources of history creating their records and indexes
 - b. exhibiting manuscripts, old books and artefacts after completing necessary treatments requires very careful handling and management.
- ii. For above tasks needs people with specific skills. Therefore, only trained persons, who are duly qualified, can take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation.

3. Encyclopaedia is the manifestation of the collective intellect and creativity of a society.

- Ans:
- Encyclopaedia and history are academic exercises which put stress on objectivity.
 - The encyclopaedias published by different countries and in various languages differ in their approach due to the different priorities of countries. Their structure is influenced by national policies, ethical values and ideals.
 - Also, encyclopaedias serve as a medium of strengthening national identity. For e.g. 'Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh' edited by Mahadevshastri Joshi.
 - Moreover, making knowledge accessible to everybody, in all spheres of life is sometimes one of the major drives behind the creation of encyclopaedias. This inspiration to gain and spread knowledge motivates either individuals or a group of people to create encyclopaedias.

Hence, encyclopaedias are looked upon as outstanding achievements of a society and are the manifestation of the collective intellect and creativity of a society.

Q.4. Read the Passage and Answer the Questions based on it

[Encyclopaedias make vast volume of
..... is very convenient in this regard.]

(Textbook page no. 63)

Questions:

- How are encyclopaedias arranged?
- What are the criteria for designing a structure of an encyclopaedia?
- Write any two benefits of Encyclopaedia.
- Write any two criteria that are important for designing the structure of an encyclopaedia.
- Do you think encyclopaedias are useful to the students of history?

Answers:

- Encyclopaedias are arranged either in alphabetical order or according to the order of topics.
- Accuracy, meticulousness, objectivity, standardised format of presentation and updated information are the criteria for designing a structure of an encyclopaedia.
- Refer 'Answer in Detail', Q.10.
- Refer 'Answer in Detail', Q.11.

- Yes, I think encyclopaedias are useful to the students of history because-
 - There are certain encyclopaedias which give information about Indian history, geography, various ethnic and lingual groups, local history of those groups, their festivals and other cultural aspects. For e.g. Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh.
 - Also, there are encyclopaedias which explain the terminology of history. For e.g. Samdnya Kosh.

Q.5. Answer in Detail

1. What are the various steps involved in the work of conservation and preservation of 'oral sources' of history?

Ans: The literatures like folk songs, folk tales, etc. which is not in a written form but is passed on from generation to generation by word of mouth is called as the 'oral sources' of history. The various steps involved in the work of conservation and preservation of 'oral sources' of history are as follows:

- Collecting and compiling of folk songs and folk tales, etc.
- Classifying, analysing and interpreting the compiled matter.
- Publishing the results of respective research.

2. What training is required to take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation of written sources of history?

Ans: Literature which helps us to understand the history of the various historical periods is known as the written sources of history. One should have knowledge of the following things-

- Knowledge of scripts like *Brahmi*, *Modi*, *Persian* and their development.
- Basic knowledge of social organisation and traditions, literature and culture, dynasties, administrative systems, etc. of past societies.
- Knowledge of various schools and styles of painting, sculptural art and the history of their development.
- Knowledge of types of paper, ink and colours.
- Knowledge of properties of various stones and metals used for inscriptions.
- Knowledge of various approaches of managing exhibitions in museums, galleries and information technology.
- Knowledge of equipment and chemicals used in various processes of cleaning, conservation and preservation.
- Writing research reports and articles.

3. What are the various steps involved in the work of conservation and preservation of 'written sources' of history?

Ans: Literature which helps us to understand the history of the various historical periods is known as the written sources of history. The various steps involved in the work of conservation and preservation of 'written sources' of history are as follows:

- i. Collecting artefacts like coins and copper plates with inscriptions on them, collecting and compiling documents like official records, personal correspondence, diaries, historical books, old books, manuscripts, pictures, photographs, etc.
- ii. Completing necessary mechanical and chemical processes of cleaning for the conservation and preservation of collected documents.
- iii. Ascertaining the historical value of collected documents.
- iv. Exhibiting selected documents.
- v. Publishing edited documents and research reports.

4. What are the various steps involved in the work of conservation and preservation of 'material sources' of history?

Ans: The artefacts, articles, monuments or their ruins are called the material sources of history.

The various steps involved in the work of conservation and preservation of 'material sources' of history are as follows:

- i. Collecting artefacts, classifying them as per their historical date & type and preparing indexes.
- ii. Completing necessary mechanical and chemical processes of cleaning for the conservation and preservation of the collected documents.
- iii. Arranging the exhibitions of selected artefacts or the replicas.
- iv. Writing and publishing the research articles about collected artefacts.
- v. Classifying fossils of plants and animals and accordingly preparing indexes.
- vi. Exhibiting the selected fossils or their replicas.

5. What kind of training is necessary for the preservation and conservation of 'material sources of history'?

Ans: Material sources of history are the original sources or evidences which could be in the form of artefacts, documents, autobiographies, fossils, etc. One should have knowledge of the following things:

- i. Basic knowledge of Archaeological methods & theories and history of ancient civilizations.
- ii. Knowledge of the regional sources and chemical properties of materials like stones, minerals, metals and clay used in the production of artefacts.

iii. Knowledge of equipment and chemicals needed for the cleaning of artefacts and other chemical processes.

iv. Knowledge of various schools and styles of arts and their development.

v. Knowledge and skills of making replicas or models of artefacts and fossils.

vi. Knowledge of the various approaches of managing exhibitions in museum galleries and information technology.

vii. Writing research reports and articles.

6. Give information about the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalaya in Mumbai.

Ans:

- i. To commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales to India (in 1904 C.E), some influential residents of Mumbai decided to establish a museum.
- ii. The foundation of this Museum building was laid down in November 1905 C.E. The museum was named as the 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India'. In the year 1998 C.E., this museum was renamed as 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalaya'.
- iii. The building of this museum is built in the Indo-Gothic style and has been given the status of Grade I Heritage building in Mumbai.
- iv. This museum houses about fifty thousand antiquities which are divided into three categories - Arts, Archaeology and Natural History.

*7. Why is library management important?

[Mar 2019]

Ans: Introduction: Libraries perform various tasks like collecting books, arranging them systematically, conservation and preservation of those books, dissemination of information sources, etc.

- i. Libraries are the store houses of knowledge and information. They house periodicals, various kinds of literature, research articles and papers. These are to be made available to a reader as per his requirement. For this, libraries need to be managed systematically.
- ii. Library science is very closely related to management science, information technology and field of education.
- iii. Today, the various tasks are carried out using computerised systems. Due to this, it becomes easy to make the appropriate book available to the reader when he needs it.

Conclusion: To make a book available to a reader as per his requirement is the most important aspect of library management.

8. Which tasks are important in archives management?

Ans: Introduction: The place where old documents, official records, old films, etc. are preserved and stored are called as archives. Following tasks are important in archives management:

- i. As documents from archives are reliable these need to be preserved with important content in their original condition. For e.g., the archives in Pune under Maharashtra State Government has about 5 crore *Modi* documents related to Maratha history. These documents are referred to as 'Peshwa Daftar'.
- ii. Indexes should be prepared. E.g. Documents from 1748 have been preserved here in a chronological order. These documents include records in English, Arabic, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit and Urdu languages. There are records in *Modi* script as well.
- iii. Accurate systems of retrieval documents should be created. For e.g. these records can be classified into four categories as Public Records, Oriental Studies, Manuscripts and Private Records.
- iv. These documents are made available to researchers as and whenever necessary and all the above-mentioned tasks are done by computers.

Conclusion: Hence, the preservation of documents, preparation of indexes and creating accurate systems are the important tasks in the management of archives.

9. Give the information about the archives of Indian government and Government of States.

Ans:

- i. The first official archives of India, the 'Imperial Record Department', established in 1891 C.E. in Kolkata, was shifted to Delhi in 1911 C.E.
- ii. In 1998 C.E., the archives was opened for the public by the then President of India, Honourable K.R. Narayanan. It is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture of the Indian Government.
- iii. Documents from 1748 have been preserved here in a chronological order. These documents include records in English, Arabic, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit and Urdu languages. There are records in *Modi* script as well. About five crore *Modi* documents related to Maratha history are in the Pune branch and these documents are referred to as the 'Peshwa Daftar'.
- iv. Governments of every state in India maintain independent archives. The Archives of the Maharashtra State Government has branches in Mumbai, Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

10. What is an Encyclopaedia and what are its benefits?

Ans:

- i. Encyclopaedia is a systematic compilation of information or knowledge of various topics.
- ii. The **benefits** of encyclopaedia are as follows:
 - a. Encyclopaedias make vast volume of knowledge accessible to readers. It helps in satisfying their curiosity.
 - b. It provides fundamental information on any topic, in order to understand it properly. This motivates the reader to read extensively.
 - c. It makes the existing knowledge easily accessible to scholars & researchers and also highlights the research areas, which have not yet received enough attention.
 - d. Moreover, encyclopaedias are indicators of the state of cultural ripeness of a society. The intellectual and cultural needs of a society determine what kind of encyclopaedic literature would be created.

11. List the criteria that are important for designing the structure of an encyclopaedia.

Ans: The following **criteria** are important for designing the structure of an encyclopaedia:

- i. While designing the structure of an encyclopaedia, accuracy, meticulousness, objectivity, standardised format of presentation and updated information is very important.
- ii. In order to incorporate the latest available information, revised editions of encyclopaedias or supplements to original editions should be published.
- iii. It is necessary that the Encyclopaedias are arranged either in alphabetical order or according to the order of topics. The type of order is decided keeping the convenience of the readers in mind and the ease of accessibility to the information. So it becomes beneficial to the reader. An index should be provided at the end of the encyclopaedia.
- iv. The editor or the editorial committee creating the Encyclopaedia should be well-versed in several subjects and the articles in the Encyclopaedia should be written by experts of the subject.

12. Give information on the early encyclopaedias.

Ans: An encyclopaedia is a systematic compilation of information or knowledge on various topics. Many encyclopaedias were created in the early periods. They are as follows:

- i. In the 1st century A.D., Pliny, the elder, wrote 'Natural History' which was the first encyclopaedia.
- ii. In the 18th century C.E. Diderot, the French Philosopher, made an encyclopaedia titled as 'Encyclopaedia'.

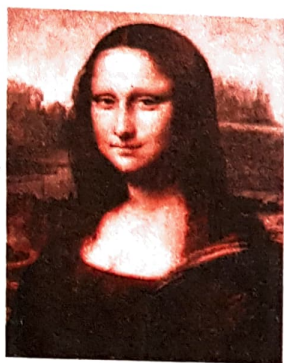


- iii. The publication of 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' in 1767 C.E. was considered as a milestone in the creation of Encyclopaedia.
- iv. The Encyclopaedia created in the medieval period by the Mahanubhav sect and the Rajavyavaharkosh created during Shivaji Maharaj's period are also important.
- v. 'Nighantu', 'Shabdakosh', etc. are some ancient dictionaries.

Observe the Image and Answer

1. Observe the given painting of Monalisa and write information based on the following points -

- i. Place where it is found
- ii. Name of the painter
- iii. Exhibited by

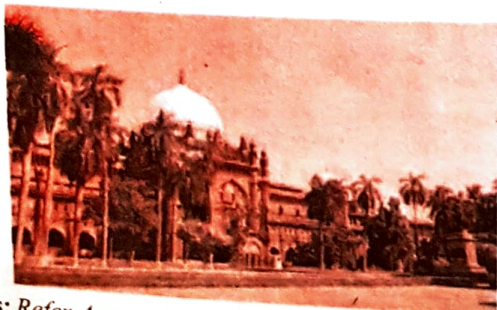


Ans:

- i. The painting of Monalisa is found in Louvre Museum in Paris (Capital of France).
- ii. This painting was made by the world renowned artist Leonardo da Vinci.
- iii. The painting was one of the collection of antiquities collected by members of the royal family which were exhibited in the Louvre museum.

2. Observe the given image of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalaya and write about.

- i. Previous name
- ii. Style of architecture
- iii. Collection



Ans: Refer Answer in detail Q.6



Apply your Knowledge

Project

- *1. Obtain information about the important libraries in Maharashtra.

Ans: Many districts in Maharashtra have libraries. Information regarding Sarvajanik Vachanalay, Nashik is provided below.

Place: Nashik city

Establishment:

- Established during British rule in 1840
- In 1962, on the request of poet Kusumagraj the then Chief Minister Yashwantrao Chavan provided financial aid for the new library building.
- On 31st May 1968, the cornerstone of the building was laid by the then Chief Minister Yashwantrao Chavan.

Description:

- It is the main library in Nasik and is also known as Savana.
- It has more than 1 lakh books, etc.

Programs:

The library organises the following programs

- Literary gathering
- Poetry reading, etc.
- Story telling competition at school level

Awards instituted by the library:

- Savana Granth Award
- G. V. Akolkar Award
- Balshastri Jambhekar Journalism Award, etc.

[Source:

https://mr.wikipedia.org/wiki/सार्वजनिक_वाचनालय,_नाशिक/

[Note: On the basis of the format provided for Sarvajanik Vachanalay, students may search for information on other libraries in Maharashtra using the internet.]

- *2. Visit the library in your vicinity and learn about its functioning.

[To understand the functioning of the various libraries, the students may visit the libraries and gather the following information.

- Year of Establishment
- Categories of books
- Seating arrangement
- Rules for issuing books
- Drives conducted by the library
- Awards won, if any, etc.]

Chapter Assessment

1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence. Total Marks: 20
- i. _____ were created to organise and manage the antiquities collected by members of royal and elite families of medieval Europe. [3]
 (A) Archives (B) Museums (C) Libraries (D) Palaces
- ii. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay, Mumbai is constructed in the _____ style.
 (A) Indo-Gothic (B) Indo-Greek (C) Mughul (D) Persian
- iii. The first official archive of India, the 'Imperial Record Department' was established in 1891 C.E. in _____.
 (A) Delhi (B) Chennai (C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata
- (B) Identify and write the Wrong pair in the following sets. [2]

i.

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
a.	Louvre Museum	France
b.	British Museum	England
c.	National Museum of Natural History	U.S.A
d.	National Museum	Kolkata

ii.

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
a.	Tarkteerth Lakshmanshastri Joshi	Marathi Vishwakosh
b.	Muni Vyas	Sthanapothi
c.	Mahadevshastri Joshi	Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh
d.	Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole	Maharashtriya Dnyankosh

2. (A) Do as instructed: [2]
- i. Complete the table.

Institute or University	Location
Maharaja Sayajirao University	.....
.....	Kolkata
Aligarh Muslim University	.....
.....	Gwalior

- (B) Write short notes. (Any TWO) [4]
- i. Louvre Museum, France
- ii. National Museum of natural History, United States of America
- iii. *Koshasadrusha*
3. Explain the statements with reasons. (Any ONE) [2]
- i. Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation.
- ii. Archives and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.
4. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it. [4]

[In 1904 C.E. some influential residents of Mumbai
 Arts, Archaeology and Natural History.]

**Questions:**

- i. Why was the 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India' established? (1)
 - ii. What is exhibited in Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay? (1)
 - iii. Why do you think students should visit museums? (2)
5. Answer the questions in detail. (Any ONE)
- i. Why is library management important? [3]
 - ii. Which tasks are important in archives management?

Answers

1. (A) i. (B) ii. (A) iii. (D)

(B)

- i. National Museum – Kolkata
- ii. Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole – Maharashtra Dnyankosh

2. (A)

i.

Institute or University	Location
Maharaja Sayajirao University	Vadodara
Kolkata University	Kolkata
Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh
Jivaji Vidyapeeth	Gwalior

(B)

- i. Refer 'Write Short Notes on' / Explain the Concept; Q.1
 - ii. Refer 'Write Short Notes on' / Explain the Concept; Q.3
 - iii. Refer 'Write Short Notes on' / Explain the Concept; Q.9
3. i. Refer 'Explain the statements with reasons'; Q.2
ii. Refer 'Explain the statements with reasons'; Q.1
4. i. The 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India' was established to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales to India.
ii. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay exhibits about fifty thousand antiquities which are divided into three categories viz. Arts, Archaeology and Natural History.
iii. I think students should visit museums because:
 - a. It reminds one of the cultural traditions and past glories & events.
 - b. Many things that are taught in classes as theory can be studied further by visiting museums.
5. i. Refer 'Answer in Detail'; Q.7.
ii. Refer 'Answer in Detail'; Q.8.