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राज्य शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण परिषद, महाराष्ट्र  
७०८ सदाशिव पेठ, कुमठेकर मार्ग, पुणे ४११०३०

संपर्क क्रमांक (०२०) २४४७ ६९३८

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## Question Bank

Standard:- 10<sup>th</sup>

Subject:- **History and Political Science**

**March 2021**

सूचना

१. फक्त विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्नप्रकारांचा सराव करून देण्यासाठीच
२. सदर प्रश्नसंचातील प्रश्न बोर्डाच्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेत येतीलच असे नाही याची नोंद घ्यावी.

## Chapter : 1 - Historiography : Development in the West

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

**1. It may be said that, \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of modern historiography.**

- (a) Voltaire (b) René Descartes  
(c) Leopold Ranké (d) Karl Marx

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the book entitled ‘Archaeology of Knowledge’.**

- (a) Karl Marx (b) Michel Foucault  
(c) Lucien Febvre (d) Voltaire

**3. ‘Dialectics’ method was explained by \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- (a) Voltaire (b) Hegel  
(c) Leopold Ranké (d) Karl Marx

**4. At the onset of the twentieth century \_\_\_\_\_ school of historiography in France, gave a new direction to history writing.**

- (a) Annales School (b) Marxist  
(c) Dialectics (d) Feminist

**5. \_\_\_\_\_ explained the class theory.**

- (a) Karl Marx (b) Michel Foucault  
(c) Lucien Febvre (d) Voltaire

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

**(1)**

- i. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel - ‘Reason in History’**
- ii. Leopold von Ranké - ‘The theory and Practice of History’**
- iii. Herodotus - ‘The Histories’**
- iv. Karl Marx - ‘Discourse on the Method’**

**(2)**

- i. René Descartes - The founder of modern historiography**
- ii. Karl Marx - Class Theory**
- iii. Michel Foucault - Archaeology of Knowledge**
- iv. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel - Dialectics**

**(3)**

- i. The physical and natural sciences – an empirical method**
- ii. Modern Historiography –a scientific method**

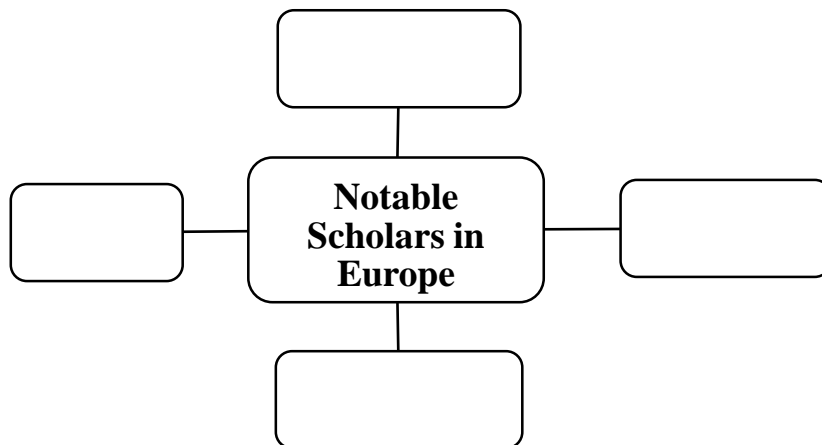
- iii. Gottingen University - an independent department of history
- iv. Annales School - British historians

**Q. 2(A) . Do as instructed.**

**1. Complete the following concept map .**



**2. Complete the following concept map**



**3. Complete the following table.**

Books	Writer
1. The Histories	_____
2. _____	René Descartes
3. Das Kapital	_____
4 . _____	Michel Foucault

**3. Complete the following table chart.**

Personalities	Special Features

1. Voltaire	_____
2. _____	<b>The fundamentals of feminism.</b>
3. Michel Foucault	_____
4. _____	<b>Class Theory</b>

**Q. 2. (B) Write short notes on**

1. Dialectics
2. Annales School
3. The historian
4. René Descartes

**Q.3. Explain the following statements with its reason.**

1. In historical it may not be possible to use the method of laboratory experiments and observation.
2. Historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.
3. Foucault called his method, 'The archaeology of knowledge'.
4. It is said that Voltaire was the founder of modern historiography.

**Q.4. Read the following extract and answer the questions below.**

The tradition of recording historical event can be traced back to Sumer civilisation in Mesopotamia. Names of Sumerian kings and the stories of battles fought by them have been preserved in various inscriptions. The earliest inscription shown above, dates back to 4500 B.C.E. It records a battle fought between two kingdoms. It is now displayed at the Louvre museum in France.

1. In which culture did the tradition of writing down historical events take place?
2. In which museum is the oldest inscription found?
3. Express your opinion on how the inscription is a source of history.

**Q.5. Answer the following questions in details.**

1. Explain Karl Marx's 'Class Theory'.
2. What are the four characteristics of modern historiography ?
3. What is feminist historiography ?
4. Explain Leopold von Ranké's perspective of history
5. Write the stages of arranging history in the history research method.

## Chapter : 2. Historiography : Indian Tradition

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

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 German language.  
(a) James Mill                                      (b) Friedrich Max Muller  
(c) Mountstuart Elphinstone                      (d) Sir John Marshall
3. Rajtarangini is the history of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Kashmir                                      (b) Bengal  
(c) Maharashtra                                      (d) Rajastan
4. Mahatma Phule unfolded the history of the 'shudratishudra' communities in his book \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) The Untouchables                                      (b) Who Were the Shudras  
(c) Gulamgiri                                      (d) StripurushTulana
5. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar.                      (b) V. K. Rajawade  
(c) Tarabai Shinde                                      (d) G. S. Sardesai

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

- (1)
  - i. 'Who were the Shudras' - Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar
  - ii. 'Stri-Purush Tulana' - Feminist writing
  - iii. 'The Indian War of Independence 1857' - Marxist History

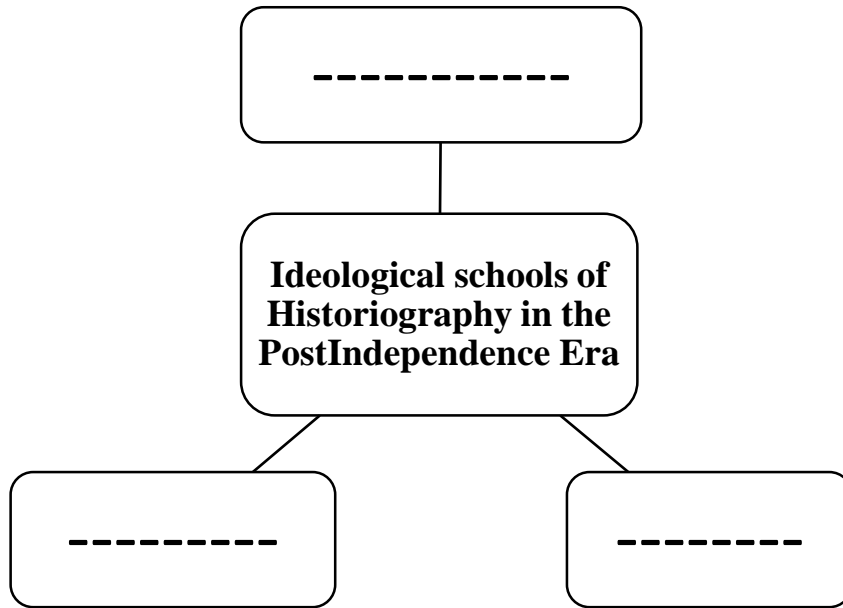
- iv. **Grant Duff - Colonial History.**
- (2)
  - i. **Mahatma Phule – Gulamgiri**
  - ii. **Dr BabasahebAmbedkar - Who Were the Shudras**
  - iii. **PanditaRamabai - StripurushTulana**
  - iv. **GovindSakharamSardesai - Marathi Riyasat**
- (3)
  - i. **ZiauddinBarani – ‘Tarikh-i- Mubarakshahi’**
  - ii. **HasanNizami - ‘Tajul-Ma’asir’**
  - iii. **Minhaj-i-Siraj’- ‘Tabaqat-i-Nasiri’**
  - iv. **Timur (-i) Lang – ‘Tuzuk-i-Timuri’**
- (4)
  - i. **Sir Alexander Cunningham - Ancient sites were excavated**
  - ii. **MountstuartElphinstone - The Governor of Bombay (Mumbai)**
  - iii. **Sir William Jones – Founder of Asiatic society**
  - iv. **Friedrich Max Muller – Translated ‘Hitopadesh’ in French.**

**Q2. (A) Do as instructed.**

**1. Complete the following table chart.**

<b>James Mill</b>	<b>The History of British India</b>
<b>Grant Duff</b>	-----
-----	<b>The History of India</b>
<b>S.A.Dange</b>	-----
-----	<b>Who Were the Shudras</b>

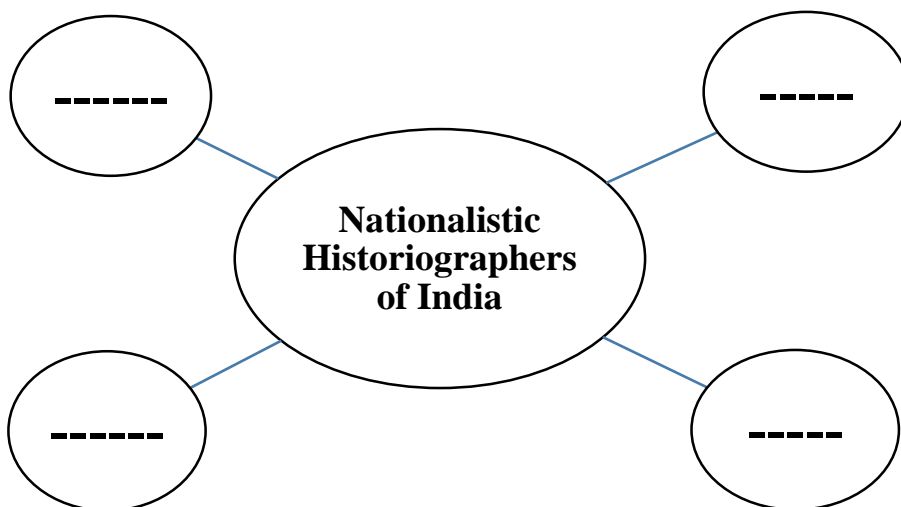
**2. Complete the following concept map.**



3. Complete the following table chart.

<b>Feminist Historians</b>	<b>Their Writings</b>
<b>TarabaiShinde</b>	-----
-----	<b>The High Caste Hindu Woman</b>
<b>MeeraKosambi</b>	-----
-----	<b>Writing Caste, Writing Gender : Reading Dalit Women’s Testimonies</b>

4. Complete the following concept map



**Q. 2. (B) Write short notes on**

- 1. Orientalist historiography**
- 2. Nationalistic historiography**
- 3. Subaltern history**
- 4. Colonial Historiography**

**Q.3. Explain the following statements with its reason.**

- 1. Writing of the regional history received a momentum. Bakhar is an important type of historical documents.**
- 2. Rajtarangini is quite close to the concept of modern historiography.**
- 3. People began to address G. S. Sardesai as 'Riyasatkar'.**

**Q.4. Read the following extract and answer the questions below.**

**Sohagaura Copper-plate**

The copper-plate was found at Sohagaura (District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh). It is supposed to be from the Mauryan period. The inscription on it is in Brahmi script. The symbols known as 'Tree-in-railing' and 'Mountain' at the beginning of the inscription also occur on punch marked coins. Another symbol which looks like a structure erected on four pillars is supposed to be indicative of a granary. The inscription records a royal order that the grains stored in the granary should be distributed carefully. It is supposed to be suggestive of precautions taken in the times of a famine.

**1. In which state was the Sohagaura copperplate found?**

**2. Where else can you find the marks found on the Sohagaura copperplate?**

**3. Which history we can know from Sohagaura copperplate?**

**Q.5. Answer the following questions in details.**

**1. What is Marxist History?**

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

**3. Write information about post-independence feminist historiography.**

**4. Explain the features of nationalist historiography.**

**5. Review ancient Indian historiography based on the following points.**

**A) Oral tradition      b) Carved articles      c) Written literature**

**6. Write detailed information about this historical literary documents of Bakhar.**



----OXOXOXO ----

### 3. Applied History

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

**(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) New Delhi (b) Kolkata  
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

**(3) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the mother of science and all other subjects.**

- (a) Philosophy (b) Ethics  
(c) History (d) Genealogy

**(4) The main office of the National Film Archives of India is located in \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Pune  
(c) Nagpur (d) Aurangabad

**(5) Kalbelia is a folk dance in the \_\_\_\_\_ state is part of the World Heritage List.**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu

**(6) The Kas Plateau in the Western Ghats is in the \_\_\_\_\_ district.**

- (a) Sangli (b) Kolhapur  
(c) Solapur (d) Satara

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

**(1)**

- i. Kootiyattam - Sanskrit theatre, Kerala**
- ii. Ramman - Dance form in West Bengal**
- iii. Ramlila - Traditional Performance of the Ramayana in Uttar Pradesh**
- iv. Kalbelia - Folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.**

**(2)**

- i. Sun Temple - Konark**
- ii. Brihadishwar Temple – Chandigarh**
- iii. Mahabodhi Temple - Bodh Gaya**
- iv. Rani-ki-Vav – Patan**

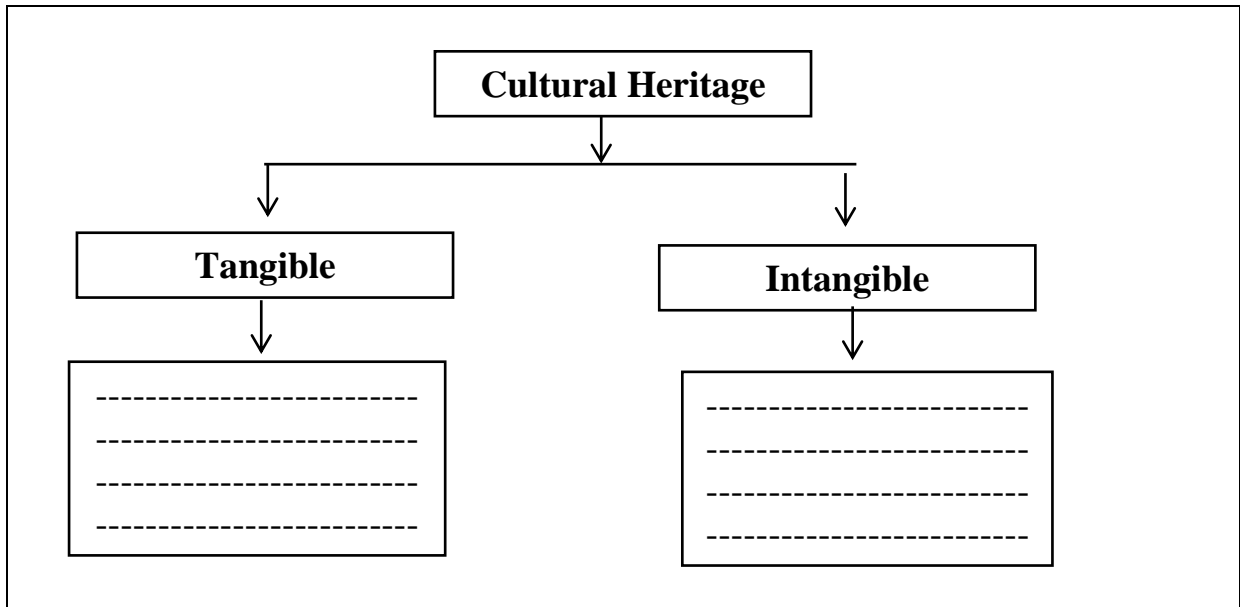
**(3)**

- i. Applied History - Public History**
- ii. Fauna and Flora - Natural Heritage**

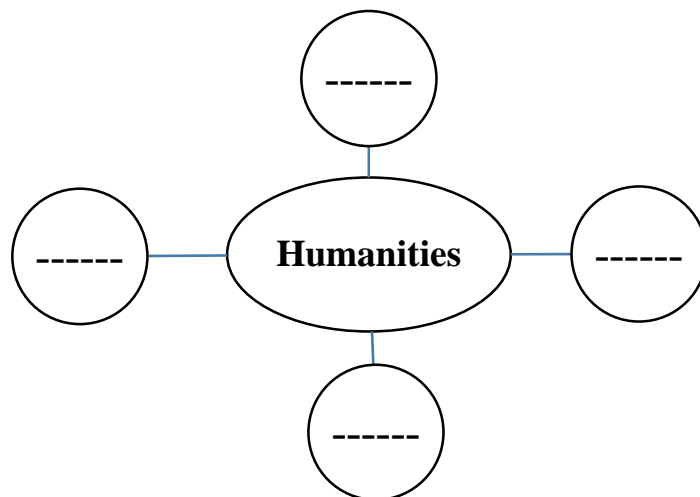
- iii. Ancient sites - Intangible Cultural Heritage
- iv. UNESCO - The list of World Natural Heritage

**Q2. (A) Do as instructed.**

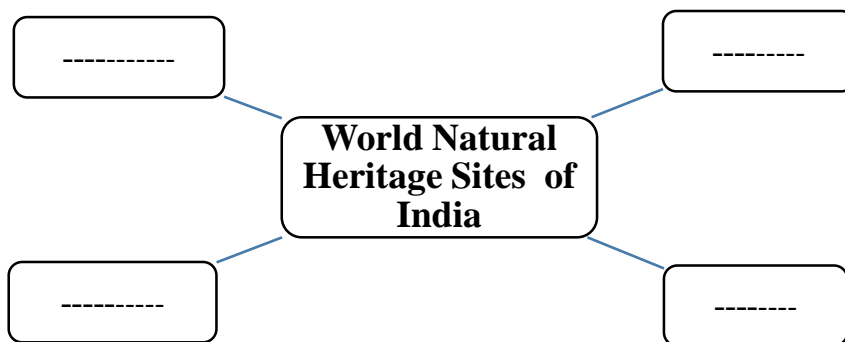
**1. Complete the following concept map.**



**2. Complete the following concept map.**



**3. Complete the following concept map.**



**Q. 2. (B) Write short notes on**

1. Applied History
2. Archives
3. Indian Museum: Kolkata
4. National Film Archives of India
5. Urmuseum

**Q.3. Explain the following statements with its reason.**

1. It is essential to study the history of technology.
2. The list of world Heritage Sites is announced by UNESCO.
3. The method of history can prove to be of value in the research of various fields.
4. Knowledge of the history of science is useful.

**Q.4. Read the following extract and answer the questions below.**

**Public History**

People have lot of misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history. For example, history is usually thought as a field of interest only for historians and students wishing to pursue higher studies in the subject and not pertaining to practical life, history as a field of knowledge does not have any applicability to economically productive fields, etc.

‘Public History’ helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.

There are many universities abroad, where various courses in ‘Public History’ are offered. Srushti Institute of Art Design and Technology is an institute at Bengaluru, Karnataka. This institute has an independent department, named, ‘Centre for Public History’. This department has taken up various projects and research in the field of public history.

**1. What is Public History?**

2. Which institute has an independent department named 'Centre for Public History'?

3. Which are misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history?

Q.5. Answer the following questions in details.

1. How is the method of history useful in the research of

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

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

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

4. What objectives can be fulfilled through the heritage projects.

5. Describe the Affiliated Professional Fields related to the applied history and discuss the skills required for the management of these fields.

----OXOXOXO ----

## Chapter 5. Mass Media and History

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

(1) The first English newspaper in India was started by \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) James Augustus Hickey (b) John Marshall

(c) Bhalshastri Jamabhekar (d) Allen Hume

(2) Television is an \_\_\_\_\_ medium.

(a) visual (b) audio

(c) audio-visual (d) print

(3) Balshastri Jambhekar started the first magazine \_\_\_\_\_ in Marathi language.

(a) Darpan (b) Digdarshan

(c) Pragati (d) Kesari

(4) A newspaper representing the masses of the Indian society, was started by Krishnarao Bhalekar was \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) Deenbandhu (b) Dnyanoday

(c) Kesari (d) Prabhakar

(5) The \_\_\_\_\_ programmes are broadcasted in 24 regional languages as well as 146 dialects of Indian languages.

(a) Yuvawani (b) Vividh Bharati

(c) Radio Mirchi (d) FM Redio

(6) The honour of printing an illustration in an Indian newspaper for the first time, goes to \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) Darpan (b) Digdarshan

(c) Pragati (d) Dnyanoday

(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following and rewrite.

(1)

- i. 'Prabhakar' - Acharya P.K. Atre
- ii. 'Darpan' - BalshastriJambhekar
- iii. 'Deenbandhu' - KrishnaraoBhalekar
- iv. 'Kesari' - BalGangadharTilak

(2)

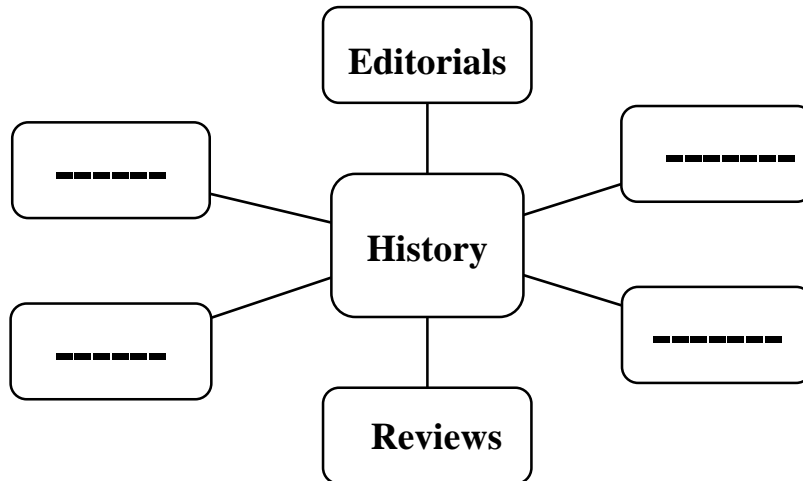
- i. Kesari – daily
- ii. Pragati - weekly
- iii. Digdarshan - monthly magazine
- iv. BharatiyaItihasaniSamskruti – chronicle : no fixed time.

(3)

- i. Rome - ActaDiurna
- ii. Germany - Stern
- iii. Bangladesh - Bengal Gazette
- iv. India - Akashvani

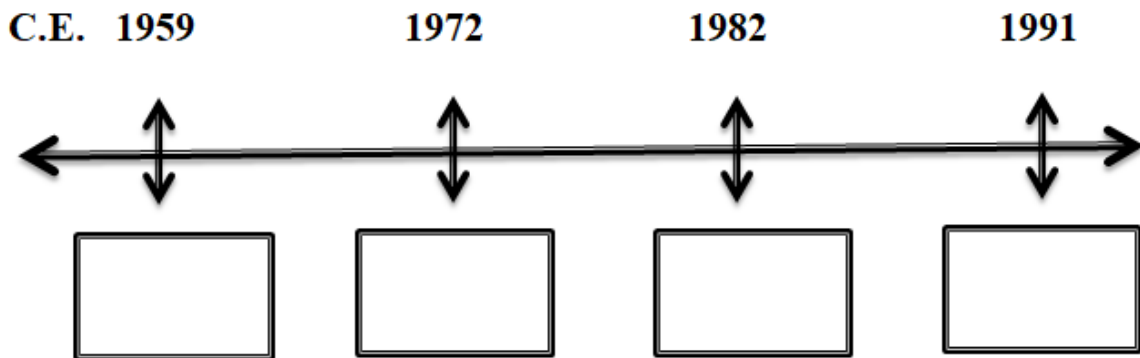
Q2. (A) Do as instructed.

1. Complete the following concept map.



2. Complete the following historical timeline of Indian Television.

## Indian Television



3. Complete the following table chart.

	Radio	Television
<b>Background</b>	----- -----	----- -----
<b>Functions</b>	----- -----	----- -----

**Q. 2. (B) Write short notes on**

1. The role of newspaper in the Indian struggle for independence
2. Why do we need mass media?
3. Mass Media and professional opportunities.
4. Television

**Q.3. Explain the following statements with its reason.**

1. Any information received through mass media needs to be reviewed critically.
2. Knowledge of history is essential for newspaper articles.
3. Television is the most popular medium.
4. Newspapers became the first mass medium of circulating information and knowledge among people.
5. Newspapers, in those times were a very important medium of creating social awareness.

**Q.4. Read the following extract and answer the questions below.**

**Bharat EkKhoj**

‘Bharat EkKhoj’, a serial telecasted by Doordarshan has a special place in the history of Indian television serials. It was based on ‘Discovery of India’, a book written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was directed by

**ShyamBenegal. This serial presented the history of India from the ancient to the modern period, throwing light on social, cultural and political history of respective periods.**

**It effectively portrayed many aspects of Indian history like Harappan Civilisation, Vedic history, interpretation of Ramayana and Mahabharata, Mauryan period, Turk-Afghan invasions, Mughal period and the contributions of Mughal emperors, Bhakti Movement, Role of ChhatrapatiShivajiMaharaj, movements of social reform and Indian struggle for independence, etc.**

**Roshan Seth, the actor who played Pandit Nehru's role in this serial also appeared as a narrator, introducing and explaining various parts of the story by dramatising them, using folklore and informative speeches. The serial was admired in all parts of India because of the comprehensive historical perspective of Pandit Nehru and its equally comprehensive visual presentation.**

- 1. The serial Bharat EkKhoj was based on which book?**
- 2. Who played the role of PanditJawaharlal Nehru in Bharat EkKhojserial?**
- 3. Why did BharatEkKhoj serial was admired in all parts of India?**

**Q.5. Answer the following questions in details.**

- 1. How were news and messages conveyed to different countries in ancient times?**
- 2. Explain the contribution of BalshastriJambhekar in Marathi Journalism ?**
- 3. Why do we need Mass Media ?**
- 4. How does History is essential in planning radio programmes ?**

**XXXXXXX**

## **Chapter 7 :Sports And History**

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

**1. The ancient event of Olympic competition used to be held at a.....**

- (a)Olympia Greece      (b) Roman      (c) India      (d) China**

**2.The wooden dolls made in Maharashtra for known as.....**

- (a) Thaki    (b) Kali Chandika      (c) Gangavathi      (d)champavati**

**3. 29th August, the birth date of .....is celebrated as the National Sports Day in India.**

- (a) Khashaba Jadhav (b) Major Dhyanchand  
 (c) Bal Pandit (d) Sachin Tendulkar

4 An ivory doll made by Indian craftsmen was found in the excavation of ..... an ancient in Italy.

- (a) Pompeii (b) Rome (c) Sicily (d) Lombardy

5 ..... game and its various tactics were devised by Balambhat Deodhar,

- (a) Kho-kho (b) Atyapatya (c) Kabaddi (d) Mallakhamb

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

1. Mallakhamb - Outdoor game based on physical skills
2. Water polo - Water sports
3. skating - Adventurous
4. chase - Outdoor game

(2) 1. Balambhat Deodhar - Mallakhamb

2. Khashaba Jadhav - Football

2. Major Dhyanchand - Hockey

4. Sachin Tendulkar - Cricket

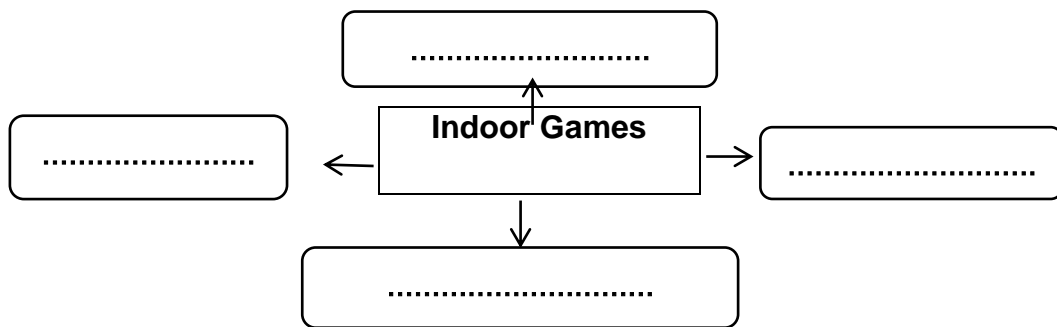
(3) 1. Vyayamshala of Jummada and Manikrao - Vadodara

2. Khasbag Talim and Motibag Talim - Solapur

3. Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal - Amaravati.

4. Shri Shiv Chhatrapati Kreea Sankul - Balewadi, Pune

2 (A) **Complete the following Concept chart :**



**2. (B) Write notes**

- (1) Toys and festivals
- (2) Sports and movies

3 Explain the following statement with reasons.

1 Currently the structure of sports economy has been significantly affected. 2 Toys can tell us about cultural history.



**4. Read the following extract and answer the questions.**

Bal J. Pandit was the first Indian cricketer to pioneer cricket commentary. People used to listen very eagerly to his broadcasts from Akashvani. His wellstudied commentaries were full of information about the history of the playground, career history of the players, anecdotes about the game, and established records of the game. His commentaries used to be entertaining because of these historical details.

- 1. Who is the first Indian cricketer to pioneer cricket commentary?
- 2. What type of great knowledge does Bal J. Pandit has?
- 3. Write the features of Pandit commentary.

**5. Write detailed answers to the following questions.**

- 1. Write about the history of Sports Equipment and toys in ancient India.
  - 2. Explain the clothes tie between sports and history
  - 3. Explain the difference between indoor games and outdoor games.
- 

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## Chapter 8 Tourism And History

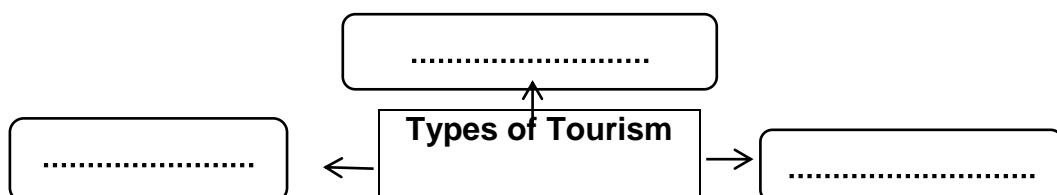
**1. (A) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.**

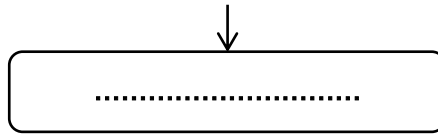
- (1) Thomas Cook established a travel agency selling .....  
(a) handicrafts (b) toys (c) food items (d) tourist tickets
- (2) Bhilar is known as the 'Village of .....'  
(a) books (b) plants (c) mangoes (d) forts
- (3) In 16<sup>th</sup> century ..... was a famous cartographer.  
(a) Benjamin Tudela (b) Marco Polo (c) Gerardus Mercator (d) IbnBatuta

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

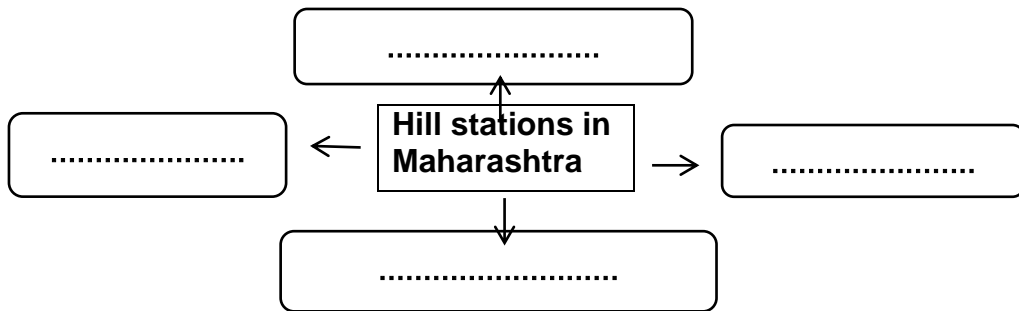
- 1. (1) Matheran – Hill Station
  - (2) Tadoba – Rock-cut Caves
  - (3) Kolhapur – Pilgrim Centre
  - (4) Ajanta – World Heritage
- 
- 2. (1) hiking tours to forts - Agro-Tourism
  - (2) Visit to crater lake at Lonar- Geographic Tourism
  - (3) 'Himalayan Car Rally'- Sports Tourism
  - (4) Film festivals - Tourism based on Special Events

**2 (A) Complete the following Concept chart :**





2. Complete the concept map.



**2(B) Write notes :**

- (1) Tradition of Travelling
- (2) Marco Polo
- (3) Agro-tourism
- (4) Sports tourism

**3. Explain the following statements with reasons.**

- (1) The number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably.
- (2) It is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites.

**4. Read the following extract and answer the questions.**

### **An unusual Village of Books**

Bhilar is a village near Mahabaleshwar, which boasts of natural beauty and sweetness of strawberry. It is also known as the 'Village of Books'. Every household in this village maintains a library of its own for the tourists to enjoy. Maharashtra

State Government has implemented this scheme with a view to accelerate the 'Reading Culture' movement for the reader-tourists to enjoy the beauty of Marathi literature enriched by the works of old and new authors and saints. It includes various types of texts like biographies, autobiographies, fiction, poetry, literature by women, literature on sports, literature for kids, etc. If you go to Mahabaleshwar, make it a point to visit Bhilar as well.

1. Write two natural features of Bhilar.
2. Which is the famous hill station near Bhilar?
3. How does Bhilar village add to the reading culture of Maharashtra?

**5. Give elaborate answers to the following.**

- (1) What should we do to increase Tourism?
- (2) Describe any three types of tourism.
- (3) In what way does tourism become a major source of their livelihood?
- (4) Discuss the career opportunities in tourism.

**QUESTION BANK**  
**Chapter 9**  
**Heritage Management**

**1. (A) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.**

- (1) The 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
- (2) ..... at Kolkata is the first museum in India.  
(a) Government Museum  
(b) National Museum  
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalay  
(d) Indian Museum

3. Ten volumes of 'Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh' were edited and published by

.....

- (a) Mahadev Shastri Joshi (b) Lakshman Shastri Joshi
- (c) Siddheshwar Shastri Chitambar (d) Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar

4. .... prepared during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj are important in the books of medieval period.  
 (a) Vishwakosh (b) Charitrakosh (c) SamskrutiKosh (d) Rajavyavaharkosh

5 ..... is the famous Library in Thanjavur, Tamilnadu.  
 (a) Saraswati Mahal Granthalay (b) National Library  
 (c) State Central Library (d) David Sassoon Library

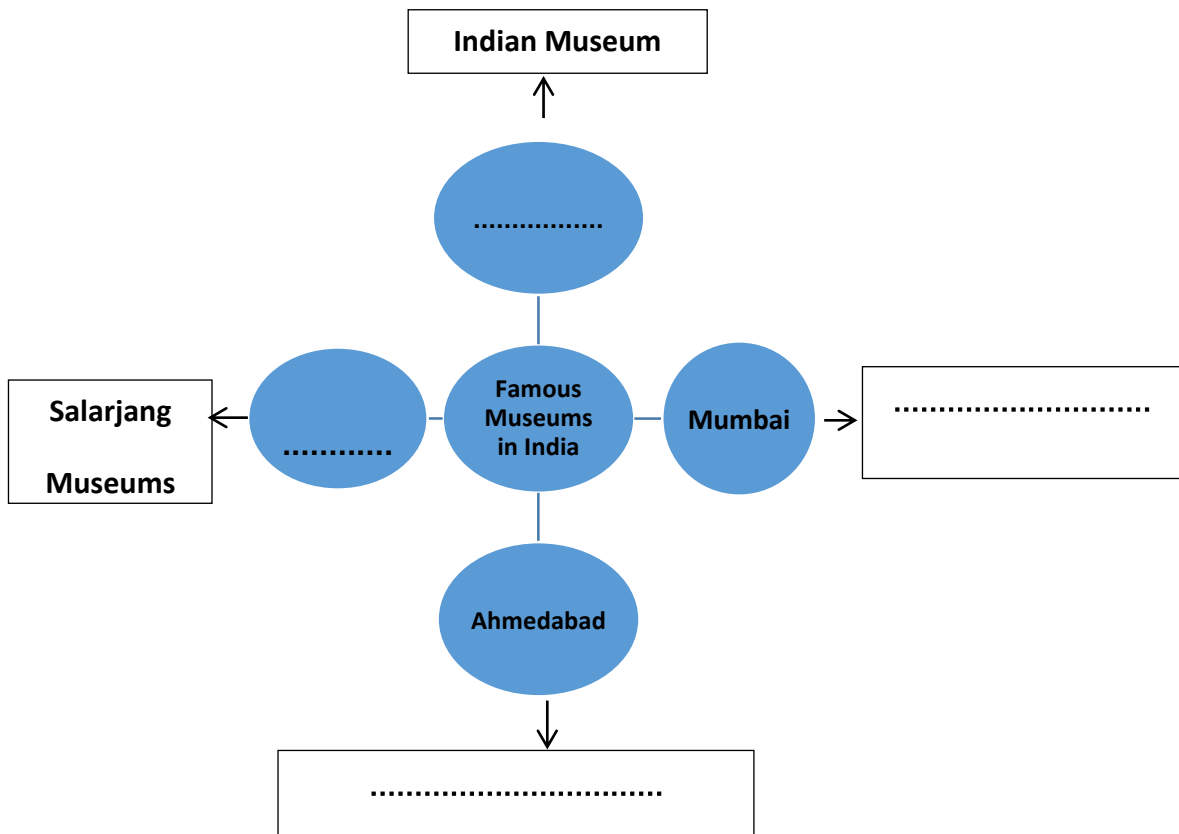
**(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following and rewrite.**

- (1) Maharaja Sayajirao University- Delhi
- (2) Banaras Hindu University- Varanasi
- (3) Aligarh Muslim University- Aligarh
- (4) Jivaji University- Gwalior

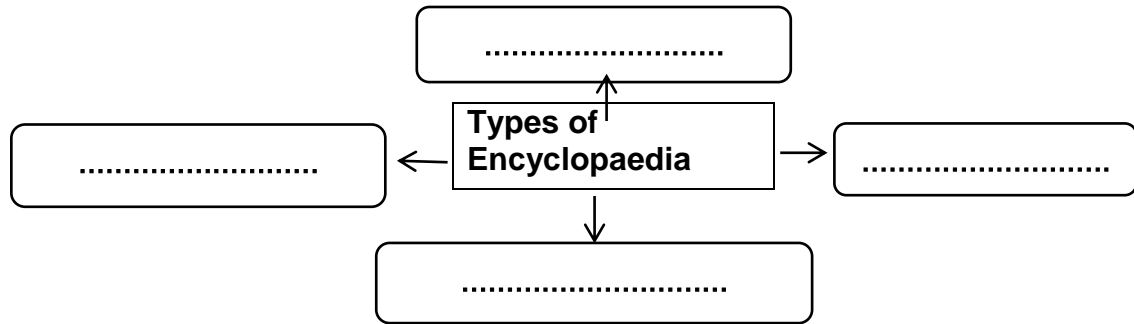
- 2 (1) Louvre Museum – France
- (2) British Museum – England
- (3) National Museum of natural History – Jarmani
- (4) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay – India

- 3 (1) Indian Museum – Kolkata
- (2) National Museum – Mumbai
- (3) Salarjang Museum – Hyderabad
- (4) The Calico Museum of Textiles - Ahmedabad

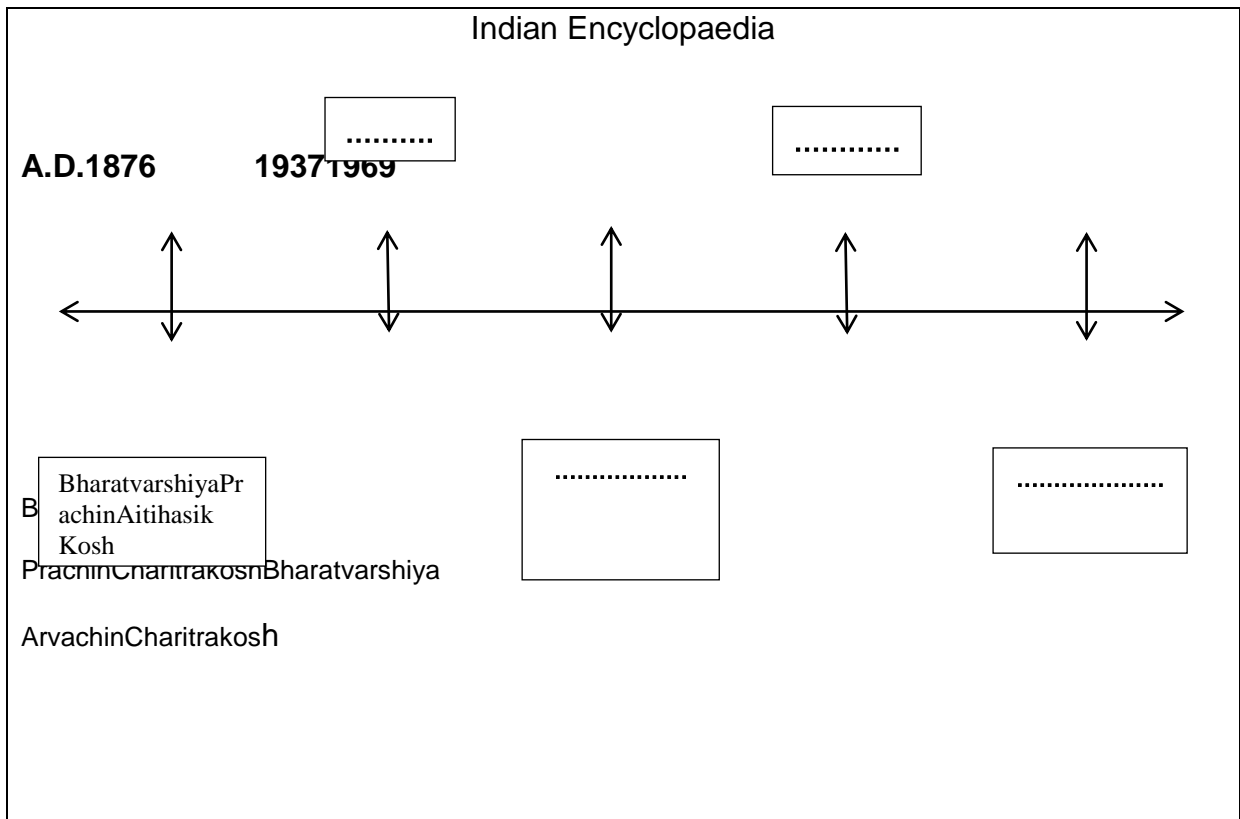
**2 (A) Complete the following Concept chart.**



2.



3. complete the following timeline.



**2 (B) Write notes**

- (1) Sthalakosh
- (2) Vishwakosh
- (3) BharatiyaSamskrutiKosh
- (4) SamdnyaKosh
- (5) SaraswatiMahalGranthalay

**3. Explain the following statements with reasons.**

- (1) Archives and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.
- (2) Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation.

**4. 4. Read the following extract and answer the questions.**

**An unusual Village of Books**

**Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalay:** In 1904 C.E. some influential residents of Mumbai decided to establish a museum to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales to India. In the month of November of 1905 C.E. the foundation was laid of the museum building. It was decided that the name of the museum would be 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India'. It was renamed as 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalay', in 1998 C.E. The building of the museum is built in

Indo-Gothic style. It has been given the status of Grade I Heritage Building in Mumbai. The museum houses about 50 thousand antiquities divided into three categories, Arts, Archaeology and Natural History.

- 1 When was 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India' established?
- 2. in which style the building of the museum is built?
- 3. Describe the features of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalay.

**5. Give elaborate answers to the following.**

- (1) Why is library management important?
- (2) Which tasks are important in archives management?
- (3) What kind of training is required to study written sources ?

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

**Chapter 1. Working of the Constitution**

Que. 6. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) Maharashtra ..... seats are reserved for women in local self-governing institutions.

- (a) 25%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 50%

(2) Which of the following laws created a favorable environment for women to secure freedom and self-development?

- (a) Right to Information Act
- (b) Dowry Prohibition Act
- (c) Food Security Act

(d) None of the above

(3) The essence of democracy is .....

(a) Universal adult franchise

(b) decentralization of power

(c) Policy of reservation of seats

(d) Judicial decisions

(4) ----- ensures transparency and accountability of government.

(a) Right to Information Act

(b) Dowry Prohibition Act

(c) Food Security Act

(d) POCSO Act

Que.7. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers.

(1) Indian democracy is considered the largest democracy in the world.

(2) Secrecy in the working of government has increased due to the right to information.

(3) The nature of Constitution is seen as a living document.

(4) Decentralization of power is central to democratic government.

Que. 8. (A) Explain the following concepts.

(1) Right based approach

(2) Right to information

(3) Policy of reservation of seats

(4) Prevention of atrocities act

(B) Complete the activity.

(1) Complete the following diagram:



Que. 9. Answer in brief.

- (1) What are the effects of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?
- (2) What is meant by establishment of social justice?
- (3) Which decisions of the court have resulted in protection of honor and dignity of women?
- (4) What includes the basic structure of the Constitution?

## Chapter 2. The Electoral Process

Que. 6. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

- (1) The election commissioner is appointed by the .....
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha (d) Vice President
- (2) ..... was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India.
- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) T. N. Sheshan (c) Sukumar Sen (d) Neela Satyanarayan
- (3) Constituencies are created by ..... committee of the Election Commission
- (a) selection (b) delimitation (c) voting (d) timetable
- (4) ----- was the first voter of India.
- (a) Sham Sharan Negi (b) Sukumar Sen (c) T. N. Sheshan (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Que. 7. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers.

- (1) The Election Commission lays down the code of conduct during elections.
- (2) Under special circumstances the Election Commission holds re-elections in a particular constituency for a second time.



(3) The state government decides as to when and in how many stages the elections would be held in a particular state.

(4) The facility of VVPAT in EVM machines ensures to stop malpractices in elections.

Que. 8. (A) Explain the following concepts.

(1) Reorganizing the constituencies

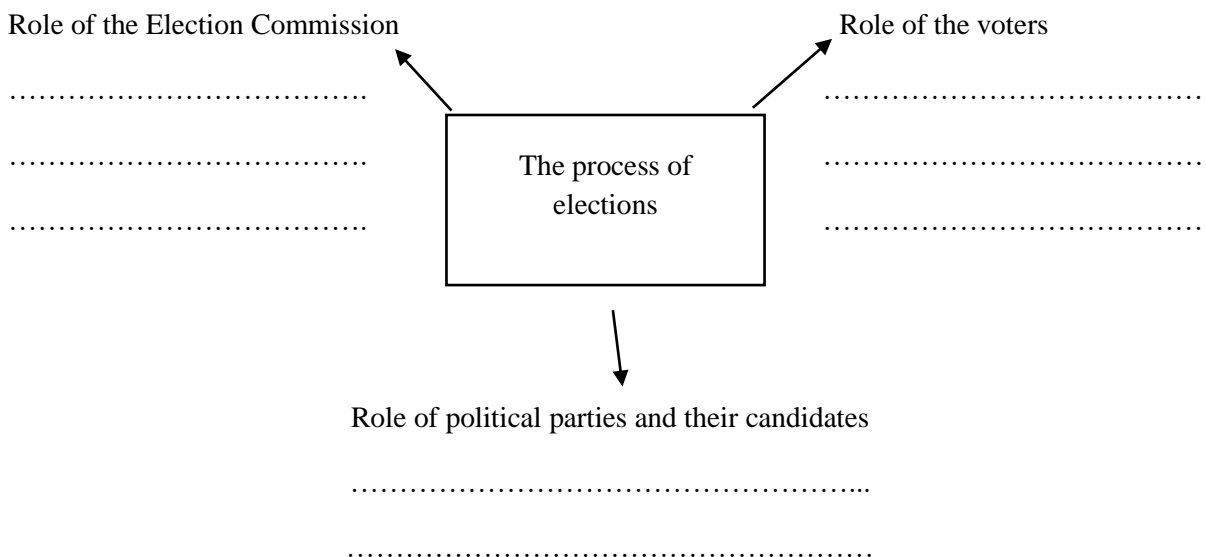
(2) Journey from the ballot box to EVM machine

(3) Midterm elections

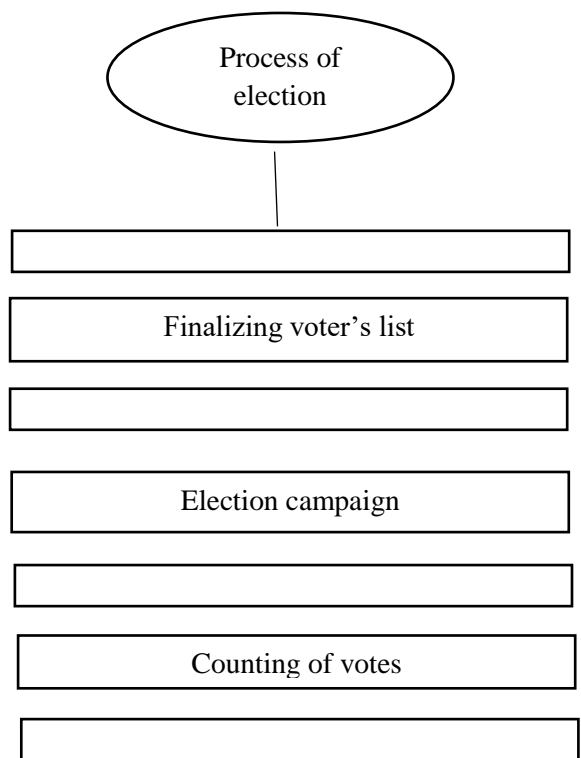
(4) By-elections

(B) Complete the activity.

(1) Complete the following picture:



(2) Complete the flow-chart



Que. 9. Answer in brief.

- (1) Explain the functions of the Election Commission.
- (2) Write some additional information about the post of the Election Commissioner.
- (3) Explain the meaning of the Code of Conduct.
- (4) State the challenges in conducting free and fair elections.

### **Chapter 3. Political Parties**

Que. 6. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) When people come together and participate in electoral process, to acquire political power, such organizations are called.....

- (a) Government
- (b) Society
- (c) Political parties
- (d) Social Organizations

(2) National Conference is a party in ..... State.

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

(3) Justice Party a non-Brahmin movement was transformed into ..... Political Party.

- (a) Assam GanParishad
- (b) Shiv Sena
- (c) DravidMunnetraKazhagam
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference

(4) To achieve power is the main objective of .....

- (a) Social organizations

- (b) Political parties
- (c) Cultural organizations
- (d) Students' organizations

Que.7. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers.

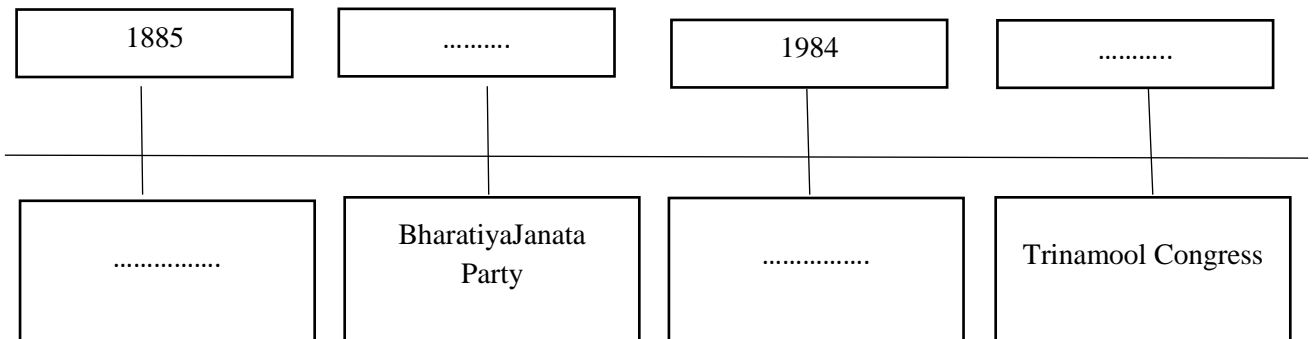
- (1) Political parties act as a link between government and people.
- (2) Political parties are social organizations.
- (3) Coalition politics leads to instability.
- (4) Shiromani Akali Dal is a national party.

Que. 8. (A) Explain the following concepts.

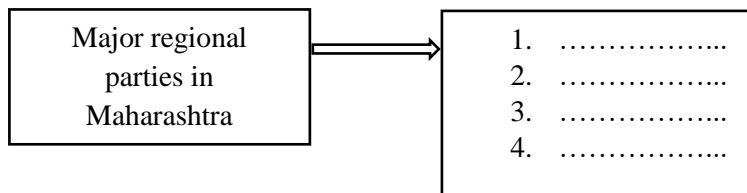
- (1) Regionalism
- (2) National Parties
- (3) Regional Parties

(B) Complete the activity.

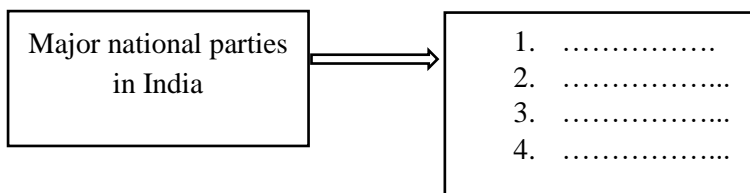
(1) Complete the time-line (political parties and their establishment years):



(2) Complete the following chart:



(2) Complete the following chart:



Que. 9. Answer in brief.

- (1) What are the major characteristics of political parties?
- (2) What changes have been taken place in the nature of political parties in India?
- (3) State the difference between an ideology and an agenda.

#### **Chapter 4. Social and Political Movements**

Que. 6. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) ..... is the main demand of farmers movement.

- (a) Right to cultivate on the forest land
- (b) To get the right price for agricultural product
- (c) Protection of consumers
- (d) Building of dams

(2) To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains ..... was initiated.

- (a) Water revolution
- (b) Green revolution
- (c) Industrial revolution
- (d) White revolution

(3) ..... is known as 'Waterman of India'.

- (a) Dr.RajendrasinhRana
- (b) MedhaPatkar
- (c) Anna Hazare
- (d) Disha Ravi

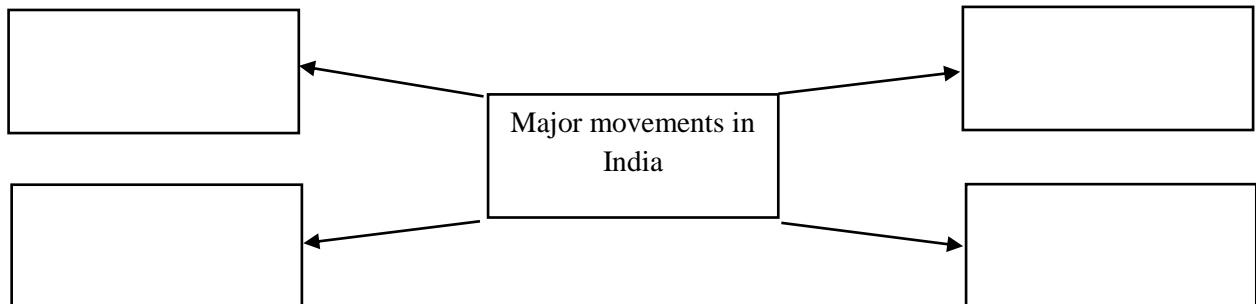
Que.7. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers.

- (1) Movements are not important in a democracy.
- (2) Movements do not need a strong leadership.
- (3) Consumer movement can into existence.
- (4) The Green revolution divided the farmers into rich farmers and poor farmers.

Que. 8. (A) Explain the following concepts.

- (1) Tribal movement
  - (2) Workers' movement
  - (3) Consumer movement
- (B) Complete the activity.

(1) Complete the following diagram:



Que. 9. Answer in brief.

- (1) Explain the activities/role/functions of environmental movement.
- (2) Explain the nature of farmers movement in India.
- (3) For which reforms were the women's movement in the pre-independence period fighting?
- (4) What is a movement?

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### Instructions for students –

- **Subject code of History is (73)**
  - **History worksheet is of 40 marks and you will get 2 hours to solve it.**
  - **This question bank does not contain questions from omitted syllabus (for this academic year only)**
  - **This question bank is for your practice only. Read textbook thoroughly to be prepared for other questions also**
  - **Try and solve these questions in your notebook, especially practice concept maps.**
  - **Discuss with your teachers, peers and prepare your answers**
  - **Do not take stress of exam and plan for your studies in a consistent way.**
  - **All the very best for the examination.**
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