

PRECISE

SAMPLE CONTENT



HISTORY-POLITICAL SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY

BASED ON TEXTBOOK AND BOARD PAPER PATTERN



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#itna hi kaafi hain

STD. X
(Eng. Med.)

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

PRECISE

History - Political Science and Geography

STD. X

Salient Features

- ☞ Written as per the latest textbook and Board Paper Pattern
- ☞ An Overview at the start of each chapter to facilitate quick understanding
- ☞ Covers comprehensive answers to all Textual and In-Text Questions
- ☞ Includes Additional Important Questions to enhance preparation
- ☞ Marks distribution provided for each Question in accordance with the paper pattern
- ☞ 'Reading between the lines' provided for concept elaboration
- ☞ Features ample Questions based on Maps and Graphs for extensive practice
- ☞ Incorporates selective questions from the Board Question Papers up to July 2023
- ☞ Includes 'GG – Gyan Guru,' a student-buddy aimed at linking learning with life
- ☞ Includes Board Question Paper of March 2024 (Solution in PDF format through QR code)

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PREFACE

Understanding History, Political Science, and Geography is vital for students as it provides valuable insights into the past, current events, and the world around us. These subjects offer crucial knowledge about societies, cultures, governments, and environments, enabling students to comprehend the complexities of human civilization and our planet's dynamic landscapes.

Target's 'Precise History - Political Science and Geography: Std. X' is meticulously designed according to the student-centric syllabus, emphasizing active learning to enhance engagement and enjoyment in the learning process. This comprehensive guide covers the entire syllabus of History, Political Science and Geography, ensuring thorough coverage of each subject. Our primary goal in crafting this book was to create a single point of reference for students, aiming not only to offer answers to textual questions but also to enrich students' knowledge and understanding of the subjects.

Each chapter commences with an Overview to facilitate rapid comprehension. The book presents all textual content in a Question-Answer format, along with corresponding marks, and includes various Objective and Subjective questions. Additionally, it incorporates selected questions from previous board papers of March 2019 to July 2023 to familiarize students with exam formats. Infused with historical timelines, concept maps, flowcharts, comprehension-based questions and additional questions, the book aligns with the latest paper pattern. It offers various question types like 'Do this', 'Think about it', 'Make a list', a series of 'In-text Questions', etc., paving the way for robust concept building. Conceptual elaboration is facilitated through the inclusion of 'Reading between the lines.'

In Geography, answers to the In-text Question section, as well as instructional videos on the 'Technique of Map Reading', 'Utilizing Stencil Maps for Question No. 7' and 'Moderator's Tips for Solving Board Exam Papers' are available for access through QR codes. Similarly, in History, answers to projects are accessible via QR codes.

With absolute trust in our work, we hope our holistic efforts towards making this book an ideal knowledge hub for students pay off. The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures, and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Publisher

Edition: Fourth

GG - Gyan Guru



We present to you our very own mascot-'GG', who has been proudly introduced by us. GG is a student-buddy who pops up throughout the book and draws your attention to important bits of knowledge also termed as 'Good to Know'. These 'Good to Know' sections help you understand a concept distinctly with a corresponding example from your immediate environment. This is our initiative that helps to link learning with life, thereby educating the students much more practically. We're hopeful that you will love this initiative.

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on 'History and Political Science, Geography' published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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KEY FEATURES

History

A Power Packed Combination: The complete learning guide for History-Political Science and Geography with full coverage of the syllabus and ample questions offered for each of the subjects.

Based on latest Paper Pattern: At the beginning of the History and Political Science Section, the latest Board Paper Pattern prescribed by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune, has been provided.

Chapter Overview: In each chapter a concise summary has been provided in the form of points, tables, charts, etc.

Solved Board Questions: Solved Board Questions of March 2019, 2020, Dec. 2020, March 2022, July 2022, March 2023 and July 2023 have been provided to familiarize students with the type of questions asked in the board examinations.

All Types of Questions Covered: Exhaustive coverage of the entire lesson in Question – Answer format as per the Latest Board Paper Pattern. All textual questions are covered.

Questions Based on Paragraph: Questions based on paragraph are included in all History chapters.

Questions Based on Images: Questions based on images are included in all History chapters.

Pointwise Answers: The answers of all the questions are provided in a point format.

Reading Between the Lines: ‘Reading between the lines’ (not a part of the answer) helps students to grasp a better understanding of the concept lying behind the answer.

Intext Question: Each and every intext question under the heading ‘Intext Question’ is given with its solution as per the textbook.

Covered Projects: Projects have been provided through Q. R. Code.

GG – Gyan Guru: Additional information is provided under the title of GG-Gyan Guru about the related topic.

Board Question Paper: March 2024 Board Question Paper is included and its answer key is provided through Q.R. Code.

Geography

Based on Latest Paper Pattern: At the beginning of the section, the latest Board Paper Pattern prescribed by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune has been provided.

Chapter Overview:

1. In each chapter a concise summary has been provided in the form of points, tables, charts, etc.
2. Updated information about the states and union territories of India has been provided.

All Types of Questions Covered: Exhaustive coverage of the entire lesson in Question – Answer format as per the Latest Board Paper Pattern. All textual questions are covered.

Solved Board Questions: Solved Board Questions of March 2019, Dec. 2020, March 2022, July 2022, March 2023 and July 2023 have been provided to familiarize students with the type of questions asked in the board examinations.

Questions Based on Maps:

1. In accordance with the Board Paper Pattern, solved map based questions about India and Brazil [Q.4 (A)] are given in each chapter.
2. In Q.4 (B) ‘Observe the Map’, additional questions have been included along with the in-text questions to ensure ample practice.
3. Videos based on map reading have been provided through Q. R. codes to ensure a thorough understanding about how to fill the map and how to read or observe the map.

Questions Based on Graphs: Questions based on graphs have been extensively covered in Q.6 A and B of the respective chapters

Pointwise Answers:

1. The answers of all the questions are provided in a point format.
2. In Q.7 ‘Answer in detail’, some important words in the answers are highlighted, to help students to recall or memorize the particular answer.
3. Through the provided Q. R. Codes, students can get an idea of how to use stencils in the question of Answer in detail.

Reading Between the Lines: ‘Reading between the lines’ (not a part of the answer) helps students to grasp a better understanding of the concept lying behind the answer.

In-text Questions: In this section, each and every in-text question is given with its solution as per the textbook.

Board Question Paper: March 2024 Board Question Paper is included and its answer key is provided through Q.R. Code.

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*Note: Textual exercise questions are represented by * mark.*

Reading between the lines	
<p>The explanation provided under ‘Reading between the lines’ is not expected to be a part of the answer. Its sole purpose is to provide a sound understanding of the concept behind the answer.</p>	
<p>*1. Movements are important in a democracy. Ans: The above statement is True. Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A movement, is a collective action and requires an active participation of people. The necessary information about social issues is provided to the government by the leaders and activists of the movement. This further helps the government in forming policies. ii. Also as the Right to Protest is considered an important right. iii. In a democratic system, existence of movements is an indicator of healthy democratic system. <p>Thus, movements are important in democracy.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p>Answer</p>
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;"> <p> Reading between the lines</p> <p><i>Movement brings several different social issues under discussion in order to organise and pressurise the government as well as the political parties to resolve these issues.</i></p> <p><i>Certain movements also aim at opposing a particular decision or policy of the government.</i></p> </div>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p>Not a part of the answer</p>

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Scan the Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to see the video on **How to use the stencil map** for Q. 7.



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History

Sample Content

PAPER PATTERN

Std. X : History and Political Science
(History : 28 Marks, Political Science : 12 Marks, Total : 40 Marks)

Time : 2 Hours

Marks : 40

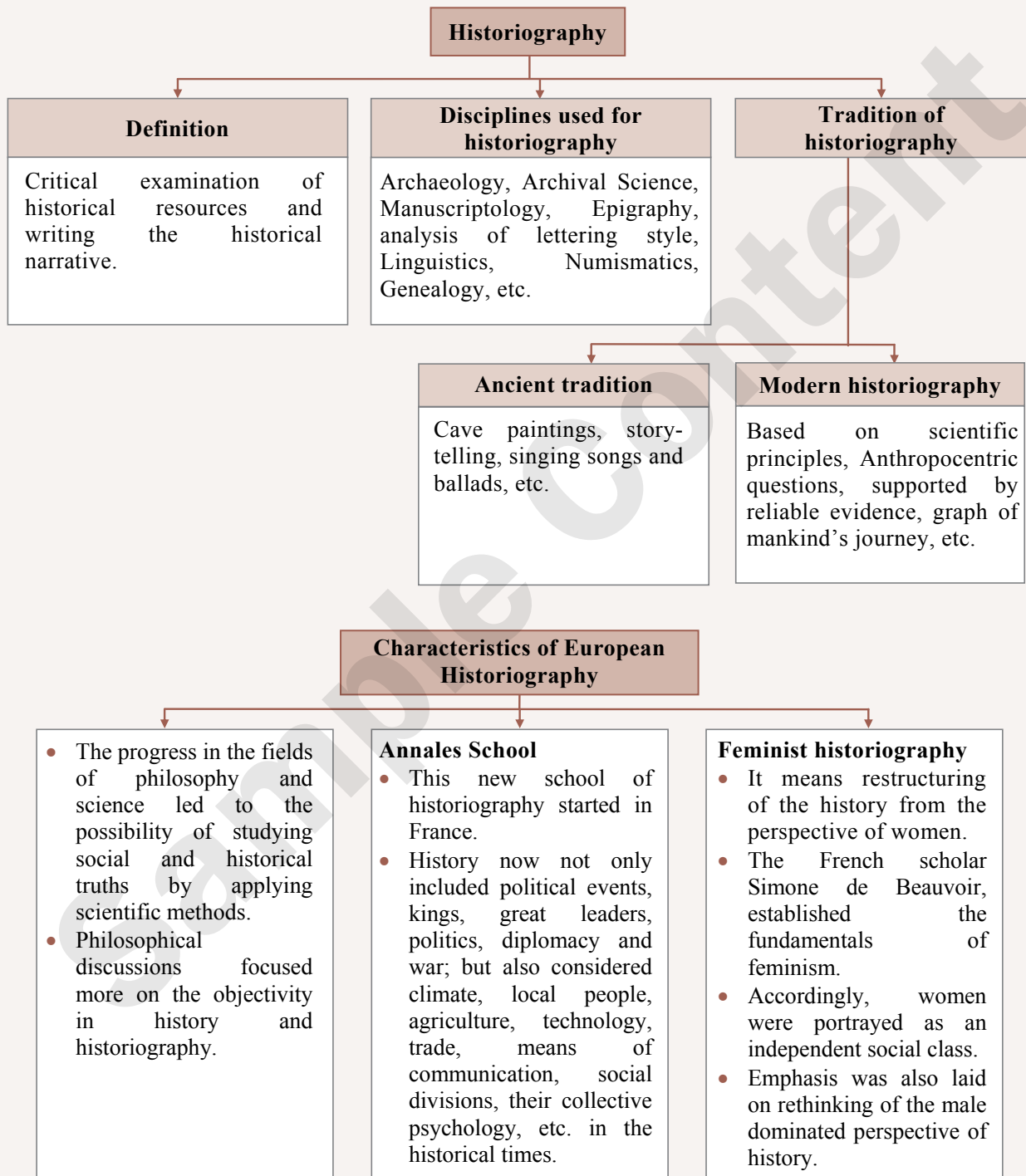
History

Q. No.	Type of Question		Options	Marks	Marks with options
Q.1	A.	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.	-	03	03
	B.	Identify the incorrect pair and write the correct ones.	-	03	03
Q.2	A.	Complete the given concept maps.	2 out of 3	04	06
	B.	Write short notes on.	2 out of 3	04	06
Q.3	Explain the statement with reasons.		2 out of 4	04	08
Q.4	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.		-	04	04
Q.5	Answer the questions in detail.		2 out of 4	06	12
			Marks	28	42

Political Science

Q. No.	Type of Question		Options	Marks	Marks with options
Q.6	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.		-	02	04
Q.7	Explain whether the statement is true or false with reasons.		2 out of 3	04	06
Q.8	A.	Explain the concept/Write short notes on.	1 out of 2	02	04
	B.	Do as directed/instructed.	1 out of 2	02	04
Q.9	Answer the following questions in brief.		1 out of 2	02	04
			Marks	12	22

An Overview





European Scholars and Historians

Name of the Philosopher	Name of the Book/s	Ideas about Historiography
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> René Descartes (1596 - 1650) 	Discourse on the method	Insisted on verifying the reliability of historical documents by critically examining them.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet) (1694 - 1778), Founder of modern historiography 	-	Along with the objective truth and chronology of historical events, understanding all aspects of human life (social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc.) is important in history writing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences. This book is the collection of his lectures and articles. Reason in History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insisted that historical reality should be presented in a logical manner. To him, timeline of historical events was indicative of progress. Presentation of history is bound to change with the discovery of new evidences. Dialectics - The method of analysis which is based on opposites i.e., true-false, good-bad, etc. to understand the true nature of an event.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leopold von Ranké (1795 - 1886) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Theory and Practice of History The Secret of World History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gathered through original documents is of utmost importance. All types of documents associated with a historical event should be examined with greatest care to reach the historical truth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karl Marx (1818 - 1883) 	Das Kapital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History is not about abstract ideas, but about living people. Human history is the history of class struggle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simone de Beauvoir 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasised on the inclusion of women in history. Emphasised on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michel Foucault (1926 - 1984) 	Archaeology of Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order is not right. Explaining the transitions in history is more important.



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

- The writing of critical historical narrative is known as _____.
(A) Epigraphy (B) Genealogy
(C) Historiography (D) Archaeology
- A scholar who writes historiography is known as _____.
(A) anthropologist (B) philosopher
(C) historian (D) archaeologist
- The tradition of recording historical event has been traced back to the _____ civilization in Mesopotamia.
(A) Sumer (B) Greek
(C) Chinese (D) Harappan
- The roots of modern historiography are found in the ancient _____ historical writings.
(A) Indian (B) German
(C) Greek (D) Italian
- 'History' is originally a _____ term.
(A) English (B) Greek
(C) French (D) German
- The earliest inscription which dates back to 4500 B.C.E. is displayed in _____.
(A) Indian museum, Kolkata
(B) Louvre museum, France
(C) Louvre museum, Mesopotamia
(D) British museum, England
- The Greek historian, _____ of the fifth century B.C.E. used the term 'History' for the first time in his book 'The Histories'.
(A) Voltaire (B) Karl Marx
(C) René Descartes (D) Herodotus
- "Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded" is one of the rules laid by René Descartes in his book _____, which is supposed to have a great impact on the scientific method of research.
(A) The Histories
(B) Discourse on the Method
(C) Reason in History
(D) Das Kapital
- *9. It may be said that _____ was the founder of modern historiography. [Mar & Dec 2020]
(A) Voltaire
(B) René Descartes
(C) Leopold Ranké
(D) Karl Marx
- Hegel was a _____ philosopher.
(A) French (B) Spanish
(C) German (D) English

- The Annales School was started by _____ historians at the onset of the 20th century.
(A) Greek (B) French
(C) English (D) Dutch
- The writings of Simone de Beauvoir, who was _____, helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism.
(A) American (B) African
(C) French (D) German
- _____ historiography means the restructuring of the history from the perspective of women.
(A) Feminist
(B) Antithesis
(C) Nationalistic
(D) Colonial
- *14. _____ wrote the book entitled, 'Archaeology of Knowledge'.
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Michel Foucault
(C) Lucien Febvre
(D) Voltaire
- The expansion of scope of historiography led to the writing of histories of various subjects like _____.
(A) films and television
(B) literature, drawing and painting
(C) architecture and sculpture
(D) all of the above

Answers:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) |
| 4. (C) | 5. (B) | 6. (B) |
| 7. (D) | 8. (B) | 9. (A) |
| 10. (C) | 11. (B) | 12. (C) |
| 13. (A) | 14. (B) | 15. (D) |

Q.1. (B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set. [1 Mark]

*1. [Mar 2019, July 2022]

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. [Mar 2023]

i.	Karl Marx	England
ii.	Michel Foucault	France
iii.	Leopold von Ranke	Germany
iv.	Herodotus	Greece



3.

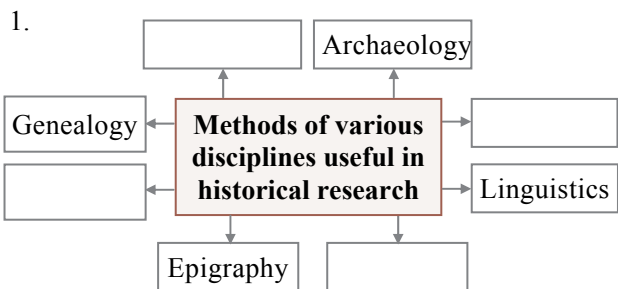
	Historian	Work
i.	Michel Foucault	Archaeology of Knowledge
ii.	René Descartes	Discourse on the Method
iii.	Karl Marx	Das Kapital
iv.	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	The Secret of World History

Answers:

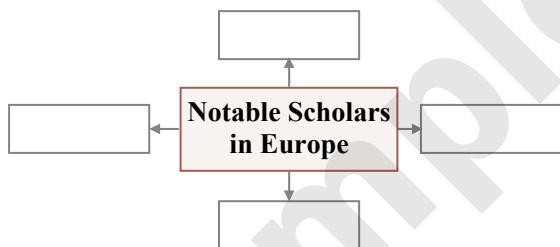
1. Karl Marx – Discourse on the Method
2. Karl Marx – England
3. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – The Secret of World History

Q.2. (A) Complete the activity as instructed. [2 Marks]

Complete the concept map.



***2. [Mar & July 2023]**

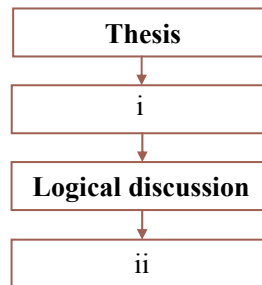


Answers:

1.
 - i. Manuscriptology
 - ii. Analysis of lettering style
 - iii. Numismatics
 - iv. Archival Science
2.
 - i. René Descartes
 - ii. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
 - iii. Karl Marx
 - iv. Michel Foucault
 - v. Voltaire
 - vi. Leopold Von Ranké
 - vii. Simone de Beauvoir

[Note: Students may write the name of any four scholars.]

Complete the flow chart.



Answers:

- i. Antithesis
- ii. Synthesis

Complete the table.

1.

	Historians	Books
i.	René Descartes
ii.	Reason in History
iii.	Das Kapital
iv.	Michel Foucault

Answers:

	Historians	Books
i.	René Descartes	Discourse on the method
ii.	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	Reason in History
iii.	Karl Marx	Das Kapital
iv.	Michel Foucault	Archaeology of knowledge

Q.2. (B) Write short notes. [2 Marks]

1. Historical Research Method

Ans:

- i. Historical research, including historical writing and studies, are carried out in order to understand the chronology of the past events as well as their interconnections. It is a continuous process.
- ii. The writing of historical narrative with the help of this method considers the following measures:
 - a. Critical examination of various sources of history.
 - b. Examination of the relevant references of the available historical information.
 - c. Collection of historical information to highlight the processes that lead to historical transitions and further carrying out comparative analysis.
 - d. Understanding the time and space references of the given historical events and also the various conceptual frameworks used in historical research method.
 - e. Formulation of relevant questions in view of the historical references.
 - f. Formulation of hypotheses.



2. Traditional Methods of Historiography

Ans:

- i. Historiography or the writing of historical narrative was not prevalent in the ancient societies of the world.
- ii. However, the ancient societies still found it important to pass on the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation.
- iii. Various means like cave paintings, story-telling, singing songs and ballads, etc. were used by the ancient communities all over the world for this purpose.
- iv. These traditional means of narrating history are looked upon as the sources of history in the modern historiography.

3. Voltaire [Mar, July 2022]

Ans:

- i. The French scholar, Voltaire (original name was François-Marie Arouet) was of the opinion that apart from objective truth and chronology of historical events, historiography should also be based on social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc.
- ii. He, thus gave importance to the understanding of all aspects of human life while writing history.
- iii. As Voltaire contributed greatly to historiography, he is said to be the founder of modern historiography.

*4. Dialectics [Mar 2023]

Ans:

- i. The method of analysis of history based on opposites, as presented by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel is known as 'Dialectics'.
- ii. Hegel proposed that human mind can grasp any event only after understanding its meaning in terms of two direct opposites. For e.g. True-False, Good-Bad, etc.
- iii. According to this method, a theory is proposed at the beginning, which is called, 'Thesis' followed by another theory contrary to the thesis, called the 'Antithesis'.
- iv. A new thesis is then proposed, after a thorough logical discussion, which includes the gist of both, the thesis and the antithesis. This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, 'Synthesis'.

*5. Annales School [Dec 2020]

Ans:

- i. Annales School, was a new school of historiography which arose in France at the onset of twentieth century.
- ii. It was started by French historians.
- iii. It gave a new direction to history writing.

- iv. According to this school, history was not only about the political events, kings, great leaders, politics, diplomacy and wars but it also included the climate, local people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions and their collective psychology, etc. in the historical times.

Q.3. Explain the following with its reason. [2 Marks]

1. It is not possible to use method of experiment for historical research.

Ans:

- i. In the physical and natural sciences, the laboratory method of experiments and observation, also known as empirical method, is used to verify the available knowledge.
- ii. This method establishes laws which remain true irrespective of the time and space and can also be tested and proved repeatedly.
- iii. However, it may not be possible to carry out historical research using this method of experiments and observation, as today's history writers were not present in the historical time and space.
- iv. Also, the historical events to be mentioned cannot be recreated and it is not possible to establish laws of history that remain true irrespective of the time and space.

Hence, it is not possible to use method of experiment for historical research.

2. Voltaire said to be the founder of Modern Historiography. [Mar 2020]

Ans: Refer Q.2 (B) 'Write short notes' - 3.

*3. Historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life. [July 2022]

Ans:

- i. The restructuring of the history from the perspective of women based on this ideology is known as feminist historiography.
- ii. The French scholar Simone de Beauvoir established the fundamentals on feminism through her writings.
- iii. The feminist historiography emphasised not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
- iv. It drove historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life such as their employment, their role in trade union, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc.

It is this change of perspective which drove the historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life. After 1990, women were portrayed as an independent social class.



*4. Foucault called his method, ‘the Archaeology of Knowledge’.
[Dec 2020]

Ans:

- i. In the twentieth century, Michel Foucault, a French historian, brought forth a new concept in historiography.
- ii. He rejected the practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order.
- iii. He explained that archaeology does not intend to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past.

Hence, Foucault called his method, which gave importance to explain the transitions in history, as ‘the Archaeology of Knowledge’.

Q.4. Read the extract and answer the questions based on it. [4 Marks]

1.

['We have learnt about the historical research
..... sources of history in the modern historiography.']

(Textbook page no. 02)

Questions:

- i. What do you mean by historiography? (1)
- ii. On what does the inclusion of historical events by a historian depend? (1)
- iii. Do you think the ancient people recorded historical events? (2)

Answers:

- i. The writing of historical narrative after critically examining the historical sources is known as historiography.
- ii. The inclusion and interpretation of historical events by a historian depends on the conceptual framework adopted by him.
- iii. Yes, I think the ancient people recorded historical events because-
 - a. Although the ancient people did not write historical narrative, they were aware of the historical time as they felt the need of passing on the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation.
 - b. The ancient communities all over the world used various means like cave paintings, singing songs and ballads, story-telling, etc. for recording historical events.

2.

['Till the eighteenth century C.E.
..... became centres of historical studies.']

(Textbook page no. 03)

Questions:

- i. In which fields did Europe make remarkable progress till the eighteenth century? (1)
- ii. In which subjects were all European universities interested prior to the eighteenth century? (1)
- iii. Which German university got its first independent department of history? (1)
- iv. According to you, what was the effect of scientific development on the writing of historiography? Explain with examples. (2)

Answers:

- i. Europe made remarkable progress in the fields of Philosophy and Science till the eighteenth century.
- ii. Prior to the eighteenth century, all European universities were only interested in the philosophical discourses revolving around Divine phenomena.
- iii. The Gottingen University of Germany founded in 1737 C.E. got its first independent department of history.
- iv. The effects of scientific developments on the historiography were as follows:
 - a. Scholars of that time began believing in the possibility of studying the social and historical truths by applying scientific methods.
 - b. The philosophical discussions focused more on the objectivity in history and historiography.
 - c. Some examples of the above are:
 1. Leopold von Ranké spoke about the critical method of historical research and put emphasis on the importance of information collected through original documents.
 2. The German philosopher, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, insisted that the historical reality should be presented in a logical manner.

Q.5. Answer the following in detail. [3 Marks]

1. How do historians verify the historical data?

Ans: Introduction: Historical research is carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology of the past events and their interconnection. Therefore, the historians verify the historical data in the below laid manner:

- i. The historical document to be verified is first read and understood by an expert who knows the language and the script.
- ii. The expert uses various criteria like lettering style, author’s style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc. to examine the authenticity of the document.
- iii. Thereafter, the historian scrutinises the document with the help of relevant historical references.

Conclusion: In this way the historians verify the historical data critically.



2. What is Historiography?

Ans:

- i. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as 'Historiography' and the scholar who is involved in the writing of this narrative is known as a 'Historian'.
- ii. In modern historiography, various traditional means which pass the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation are looked upon as sources of history.
- iii. Ancient communities used various means like cave paintings, storytelling, singing songs and ballads, etc. for this purpose.

3. What determines a Historian's style of writing historiography?

Ans:

- i. A historian critically examines the historical sources while writing the historical narrative.
- ii. While writing the historical narrative, he interprets and includes only those historical events, which fit in the conceptual framework adopted by him. This means that every past event is not included by him.
For e.g. A historian studying the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj will also study about the other rulers of that period, but will write history from the point of view of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- iii. Such conceptual framework and the events selected by the historian determine his style of writing historiography.

*4. What are the four characteristics of modern historiography?

Ans: Introduction: The writing of historical narrative after critically examining the historical sources is known as 'historiography'.

The four important **characteristics** of modern historiography are as follows:

- i. The method of modern historiography is based on scientific principles and hence begins with the formation of relevant questions.
- ii. These questions are anthropocentric, i.e. about the deeds of the members of ancient human societies of a particular period. Also, history does not deal with any interrelation between the Divine and human deeds.
- iii. These questions are answered with the support of reliable evidence.
- iv. A graph of the journey of mankind is presented by history with the help of past human deeds.

Conclusion: In this way, scientific approach and logical reasoning can be seen in the modern historiography.

5. How did René Descartes contribute towards studying history?

Ans:

- i. René Descartes insisted on critically examining the historical documents to verify their reliability.

- ii. He wrote a book, 'Discourse on the Method'.
- iii. In this book he mentioned, "Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded." This was one of the rules laid by him.
- iv. This rule had a great impact on the scientific method of research.

6. Why is Voltaire said to be the founder of modern historiography? [Mar 2019]

Ans: Refer Q.2 (B) 'Write short notes' - 3.

7. Explain Hegel's contribution to historiography.

Ans:

- i. The German philosopher, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel emphasised that historical reality should be presented in a logical manner and to him, the timeline of historical events indicated progress.
- ii. He was of the opinion that the discovery of new evidences over time would change the presentation of history as well. Several scholars were convinced by Hegel's philosophy that although historical methods differed from scientific methods, they were not of lesser quality.
- iii. His book 'Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences' is a collection of his lectures and articles. His another book 'Reason in History' is also well known.

*8. Explain Leopold von Ranké's perspective of history?

Ans: Introduction: Leopold von Ranké from Berlin University greatly influenced the historiography of the nineteenth century.

- i. He mentioned about the critical method of historical research and even emphasised on the importance of information gathered through original documents.
- ii. According to him, all types of documents associated with a historical event should be examined with greatest care and believed that the historical truth can be reached only through this method.
- iii. He criticised the imaginative narration of history. His books 'The Theory and Practice of History' and 'The Secret of World History' contain collection of his articles.

Conclusion: In this way, Leopold von Ranké emphasised on critical method of historical research.

*9. Explain Karl Marx's 'Class Theory'.

[Mar 2019]

Ans: Introduction: The new thesis formulated by Karl Marx led to the rise of new school of thought in the latter half of the 19th century.

- i. According to Karl Marx:
 - a. History was about living people and not about abstract ideas.



- b. The fundamental needs of people and the ownership as well as nature of prevalent means of production to meet those needs, shape human relationships.
- c. Also as different strata of the society may not get equal access to these means; it causes a division of the society into classes, leading to class struggle.
- ii. Karl Marx opined that human history comprised of the history of class struggle, wherein the class owning the means of production economically exploited the rest of the classes. A treatise in form of the book ‘Das Kapital’ written by him is the most referred book all over the world.

Conclusion: In this way, through his ‘Class Theory’, Karl Marx gave a new perspective to the world to view history.

***10. What is Feminist Historiography?**

Ans: Introduction: The contributions of Feminist Historiography are important in the development of historiography.

- i. The restructuring of the history from the perspective of women is known as ‘Feminist Historiography’. The fundamentals of feminism were established through the writings of French scholar Simone de Beauvoir.
- ii. It emphasised the inclusion of women in history as well as the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
- iii. Feminist Historiography also led the historical research to focus in detail on several aspects of women’s life such as their employment, their role in trade union, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc. Due to this, post 1990, women were portrayed as an independent social class in the historical writings.

Conclusion: Historiography has received a new dimension due to feminist historiography.

Observe the image and answer

- 1. Identify the given illustration of inscription and write about it on the basis of following points:
 - i. Period of the inscription
 - ii. Pictures on it
 - iii. Present location of the inscription



Ans:

- i. The illustration shows the fragment of the earlier inscription of Sumer civilization in Mesopotamia which dates back to 4500 B.C.E.
- ii. On it, one can observe a forward marching file of soldiers holding shields and spears. The general is in the front.
- iii. It is now displayed at the Louvre museum in France.

Project

- *1. Obtain detailed information on your favourite subject and write its history.

For example:

- History of Pen
- History of Printing technology
- History of Computers

[Note: Students are expected to obtain information on any topic they wish for. The information and history of one subject is given.]

[Note: Scan the given Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to view the Answer of the above project.]



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To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**



Political Science

Sample Content

An Overview

Indian Constitution

- The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949. It came into force on 26th January, 1950.
- Its objective is to establish a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic Republic.
- It ensures that the citizens get justice and their freedom is protected.
- It works towards the establishment of a progressive developed society based on social justice and equality.

This chapter focusses on three areas-

- A. Democracy B. Social Justice and Equality C. Judicial System

A.

Democracy

- It is defined as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- It is an integral part of the political life of the society.

Political Maturity:

- There is direct representation of the Indian people in the Parliament, state legislature and local government.
- Free and fair elections are held at regular intervals.
- There is an increased participation of people in the political process and political competition shows that Indian democracy has become successful.

Right to Vote:

- Every Citizen who is not less than 18 years of age has the right to vote without any discrimination of caste, race, religion, sex, literacy, wealth and so on.
- Earlier, the voting age was 21 years. It was later reduced to 18 years. This gave an opportunity to the youngsters of India to participate in politics.
- Such provisions made India the largest democracy in the world.

Decentralisation of Democracy:

- Decentralisation of power is central to the democratic government of India.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy include the provision for democratic decentralisation.
- The 73rd and 74th amendment to the Indian Constitution granted constitutional status and protection to the local self-governing institutions of India. It also increased their powers.

Right to Information (RTI, 2005)

- Right to Information (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India.
- This Act has made the government more transparent, accountable and has reduced the element of secrecy in the working of the government.

B.

Social Justice and Equality

- These are the important objectives of our constitution.
- The principles of justice and equality aim at ending discrimination in social status such as superior or inferior on the basis of caste, religion, language and gender, place of birth, race and property.





Efforts and policies made by the government of India to establish social justice and equality:

Policy of Reservation of seats:

- It is meant for those sections of society who have been deprived of the opportunities for education and employment for a long period of time.
- Accordingly, in educational institutions and in government services, some seats are kept reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There is also a provision of reservation of seats for other backward classes.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act:

- This is an important Act of the Parliament of India for establishing social justice and equality.
- This act prevents any injustice (atrocities) against the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Provisions for minorities:

- The Indian Constitution has made several provisions for the protection of minorities.
- These provisions fundamentally protect their right to equality, freedom, cultural and educational rights and right against exploitation.

Laws relating to women and provision for representation:

- Several policies have been adopted at national and international level to remove illiteracy among women and to make available opportunities for their development.
- Right to have an equal share in the property of the father and husband, Dowry Prohibition Act, Act against sexual harassment, Domestic Violence Prohibition Act are some important provisions for protecting the freedom, the dignity and self esteem of women and securing their development.
- To increase representation of women in politics and political institutions, the 73rd and 74th amendment reserved 33% of seats for women in local self-governing institutions.
- This percentage has been raised to 50% in several states of India including Maharashtra.
- National and state level commissions also exist for women.

C.

Role of Judiciary



- It helps in strengthening democracy and work towards achieving the objectives of social justice and equality.
- Judiciary accepted the power of Parliament to make changes in the Constitution but at the same time firmly stated that while amending the Constitution, the Parliament cannot alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Basic structure of the Constitution:

- i. The constitution is dynamic and a living document.
- ii. The constitution has to change according to changing conditions and parliament has a power to make changes.
- iii. At the same time judiciary has specified the limitations on this power.
- iv. Parliament cannot alter the basic structure of constitution.

- Republican and democratic form of government
- Federal structure of the Constitution
- Promotion of unity and integrity of the nation
- Sovereignty of the nation
- Secularism and supremacy of the Constitution

**Significant Judicial decisions:**

The court has given judgments on important subjects like –

- Rights of children
- Protection of human rights
- Protection of the honour and dignity of women
- Individual freedom
- Tribal empowerment

Q.6. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

[1 Mark]

1. In India, the Constitution came into force on _____.
(A) 26th January, 1949
(B) 26th November, 1949
(C) 26th January, 1950
(D) 15th August, 1947
2. The voting age in India is _____.
(A) 17 years (B) 18 years
(C) 19 years (D) 20 years
- *3. The essence of democracy is _____.
[Mar 2019, 2020, 2022; July 2023]
(A) universal adult franchise
(B) decentralisation of power
(C) policy of reservation of seats
(D) judicial decisions
4. Social justice and _____ are the important objectives of our constitution.
(A) business (B) industrialization
(C) equality (D) Both (A) and (B)
5. 73rd and 74th amendment to Indian Constitution gave a constitutional status to _____ and also increased their power.
(A) business
(B) RTI
(C) local self-governing institutions
(D) Election Commission
6. The Right to Information _____, has made the government more transparent and has reduced the element of secrecy in its working.
(A) 2007 (B) 2005
(C) 2010 (D) 2012
- *7. Which of the following laws created a favourable environment for women to secure freedom and self-development? [Mar 2023]
(A) Right to Information Act
(B) Dowry Prohibition Act
(C) Food Security Act
(D) None of the above
8. The _____ amendment reserved 33% of seats for women in local self-governing institutions.
(A) 13th and 14th (B) 73rd and 74th
(C) 92nd and 96th (D) 99th

- *9. In Maharashtra, _____ seats are reserved for women in local self-governing institutions.

[July 2022]

- (A) 25% (B) 30%
(C) 40% (D) 50%

10. _____ is a living document.

- (A) Constitution
(B) Election
(C) Justice
(D) Right to Information

11. _____ has a power to make changes in the constitution. [Dec 2020]

- (A) Parliament
(B) Local self-governing institutions
(C) Legislative assembly
(D) Cooperative institutions

Answers:

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

Q.7. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers.
[2 Marks]

- *1. Indian democracy is considered the largest democracy in the world. [Mar 2020, July 2023]

Ans: The above statement is True.

Reasons:

- i. In democracy, there is direct representation of the Indian people in the Parliament, State legislature and local government.
- ii. Free and fair elections are held at regular intervals in democracy. Everyone has the right to vote irrespective of religion, gender, caste, etc.
- iii. Earlier the voting age was 21 years. It was later reduced to 18 years. This lowering of voting age led to an increased participation of younger generation in the political process.
- iv. Today, India has the largest number of voters compared to any other democratic nation.

Therefore, Indian democracy is considered as the largest democracy in the world.

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To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**



Geography

Sample Content



PAPER PATTERN

Std. X : Geography

Time : 2 Hours

Marks : 40

Q. No.	Type of Question	Options	Marks	Marks with options
1.	Choose the correct option	4	4	4
2.	Match the columns	4	4	4
3.	Answer in one sentence (<i>Any 4</i>)	5	4	5
4. (A)	Fill in the information in the Maps and make an index / legend (<i>Any 4</i>)	6	4	6
4. (B)	Answer with the help of the given map (<i>Any 4</i>)	5	4	5
5.	Give Geographical Reasons (<i>Any 2</i>)	4	6	12
6. (A)	Draw a Graph / Diagram and answer the questions	2	6	12
6. (B)	OR Read the Graph / Diagram and answer the questions.			
7.	Answer in detail (<i>Any 2</i>)	3	8	12
	Total		40	60

[Note: Q.1 to Q.3 may include other types of objective questions as well.]

[Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune - 04]

An Overview

- Field visit is an important study method in geography.
- One can comprehend various geographical concepts and elements through a field visit.
- In this chapter, the concept of field study is explained through a conversation between a teacher and students. They had gone on a field visit from Naldurg in Osmanabad district to Alibag in Raigad district.
- During the visit, the students discussed about relief, water bodies, plants, soil types, agriculture, human settlements, types of houses, human occupations, climate, rainfall, etc. Beside, some important points about the field visit are as following:
 1. Importance of field visit.
 2. Preparation for field visit.
 3. Precautions that should be taken during field visit.

Q.1. (A) Match the column [1 Mark each]

1.

	Column A		Column B
i.	Field Visit [Mar 2022, July 2023]	a.	Relief
ii.	Observational point/factor	b.	Indicator of difference in precipitation
iii.	Vegetation	c.	Sample questionnaire
		d.	Graph

Answers:

(i. – c), (ii. – a), (iii. – b)

Q.1. (B) Identify the odd man out [1 Mark]

1. Main purpose of field visit – [Dec 2020]
- Geographical
 - Historical
 - Entertainment
 - Cultural

Ans: Entertainment

2. Things that we carry during field visit –

- Route map
- Graph
- Questionnaire
- Magnetic Compass

Ans: Graph**Q.2. (A) State whether the sentences are right or wrong. Correct the wrong ones [1 Mark]**

1. We get firsthand geographical information through the field visit.
2. The main objective of a field visit is to enjoy the nature.
3. During field visit, vegetation is not the indicator of difference in precipitation. [Mar 2019]
4. To get the information about any factory we should prepare a questionnaire before visiting.

5. It is our responsibility to manage the waste generated during the field visit.

Answers:

1. Right
2. Wrong
The main objective of a field visit is to gain geographical information about the region through observation.
3. Wrong
During field visit, vegetation is the indicator of difference in precipitation.
4. Right
5. Right

Q.2. (B) Answer in one sentence [1 Mark]**1. What is field visit?****Ans:** Field visit is an important study method in geography through which geographical concepts and elements can be directly experienced.**2. What is the aim of field visit?****Ans:** The aim of field visit is to gain geographical information about the region through observation as well as questionnaire.**3. How is field visit useful?****Ans:** Field visit is useful for understanding the correlation between human and environment.**4. What do you think is essential for understanding the journey of field visit?****Ans:** A route map is essential for understanding the journey of field visit.**5. How can we get the summative information or data of the region from respective office?**



Ans: By using questionnaire, we can get the summative information or data of the region from respective office.

Q.3. Give geographical reasons [3 Marks]

1. It is necessary to take items required for a field visit and the questionnaires along with us.

Ans:

- i. The aim of field visit is to gain geographical information of any region firsthand.
- ii. In order to collect several samples from the area of the visit, it is better to carry the ziplock bags. Also, to get a detailed information of the region and to know the direction we must carry a magnetic compass.
- iii. A part from this, to interact with the local people or to visit a factory or to gain the information through regarding office, we must go with a questionnaire as it helps to get information in a proper manner.

Therefore, it is necessary to take items required for a field visit and the questionnaire along with us.

2. Field visit is important to gain information of any place firsthand.

Ans:

- i. Various geographical features can be directly experienced through field visit. Also, one can collect several samples from the area of the visit, which helps to understand the subject in a better manner.
- ii. A Field visit also helps in understanding the geographical and social conditions of a place. It enables one to comprehend various geographical concepts and elements easily.
- iii. It also provides an opportunity to directly interact with the local people and understand their problems and it is extremely useful for understanding the correlation between humans and environment.

Thus, a field visit is important to gain information of any place firsthand.

Q.4. Answer the following [4 Marks]

*1. Outline the importance of field-visit.

Ans: Field visit is a visit to factory, farm or museum made by students and a teacher for the purpose of firsthand information.

The **importance** of field visit can be explained through the following points:

- i. It is a practical method of studying geography.

- ii. Various geographical features can be directly experienced through field-visit. Also, one can collect several samples from the area of the visit which helps to understand the subject in a better manner.
- iii. Field visit also helps in understanding the geographical and social conditions of a place. It enables one to comprehend various geographical concepts and elements easily.
- iv. It also provides an opportunity to directly interact with the local people and understand their problems.
- v. It is extremely useful for understanding the correlation between humans and environment.

2. Which factors should be considered for making the field visit successful?

Ans: In order to make the field visit successful, the following points have to be considered:

- i. Understanding the aim of the visit or the topic to be studied during the visit.
- ii. The climate and rainfall of the region to be visited should be studied before deciding the time of the visit.

For e.g. A visit to the region of Konkan which receives very heavy rainfall, should be planned in the months from October to May. Similarly, visit to the Ajanta-Ellora caves in the Marathwada region should be avoided in the months of April and May when the temperature is very high.

- iii. Once the place of visit is finalised, the list of things to be observed should be decided and appropriate time must be allotted for the same. Permissions for visiting different places must be taken, wherever required.
- iv. Making a list of things that would be required for the field visit is important. For e.g. Map of the route and the place of visit, magnetic compass, binoculars, questionnaire, etc.

*3. What items will you take with you for the field visit?

OR

Items to be carried for a field visit. [Mar 2023]

[Note: In Board Question Paper the question is asked in the form of 'Write a short notes'. for 2 Marks]

Ans: If I were to do a field visit, I would have carried the following things:

- i. Identity card
- ii. Pen
- iii. Notebook and questionnaire
- iv. Pencil
- v. Ziplock bags to collect samples
- vi. Camera
- vii. Binoculars
- viii. Magnetic compass
- ix. Map of the place
- x. First aid kit
- xi. Information booklet about the place to be visited



- xii. GPS enabled mobile phone
- xiii. Cap
- xiv. Water bottle, etc.

[*Note: For all the above answers, students may add more points with the guidance of their teachers.*]

***4. Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a factory.**

Ans: A questionnaire for a field visit to a factory will be as follows:

- i. When was the factory established?
- ii. Which product is manufactured in the factory?
- iii. Where does the raw material required for the production come from?
- iv. Who provides water supply to the factory?
- v. In which market is the final product sold? How far is this market from the factory?
- vi. While setting up this factory, how many workers were provided with the means of livelihood?
- vii. Which are the various roadways or railways that can be used to reach the factory?
- viii. What provisions have been made for the betterment of workers?
- ix. What precautions have been taken to prevent a fire hazard?
- x. What precautions have been taken to prevent or reduce environmental pollution?

5. Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a sugar factory. [Dec 2020]

Ans: Refer the answer of Q.4-4.

6. Prepare a questionnaire for an interview with a farmer during the field visit. [July 2022]

Ans: During the field visit, a questionnaire for an interview with a farmer will be as follows:

- i. What is your name?
- ii. What is the total area of the farm?
- iii. Is this your own farm?
- iv. Can you tell about the soil in your farm?
- v. What type of crops do you grow in your farm?
- vi. Tell me about irrigation management.
- vii. Which method is used for farming? (Organic or Inorganic)
- viii. Which fertilisers are used for your farm?
- ix. Is this commercial or subsistence farming?
- x. Do you take any help or advice of experts or agricultural institution in your work?

***7. How will you manage the litter during the field visit? [Mar 2019, July 2023]**

Ans:

- i. It is our social responsibility to ensure that the cleanliness and sanctity of the place of visit is not disturbed during our visit.
- ii. So during field visit, we must ensure that we do not throw trash or litter around us.

- iii. We must use the dustbins for throwing empty packets of snacks, empty water bottles, left-over food items, etc. Also, we must try to segregate dry and wet waste.
- iv. We must carry huge garbage bags so as to use them to collect trash in absence of a dustbin or if the dustbin is overflowing with garbage. This garbage bag can be disposed later.

8. Suggest measures to reduce river pollution during a field visit. [Mar 2023]

Ans: To reduce river pollution during a field visit, the following measures can be taken:

- i. It is our social responsibility to ensure that the cleanliness and sanctity of the place of visit is not disturbed during our visit. So during field visit, we must ensure that we do not throw trash or litter around us.
- ii. We must ensure that we do not throw trash or litter into the river. We must use the dustbins for throwing empty packets of snacks, empty water bottles, left-over food items, etc. Also, we must try to segregate dry and wet waste.
- iii. We must carry huge garbage bags so as to use them to collect trash in absence of a dustbin or if the dustbin is overflowing with garbage. This garbage bag can be disposed later.
- iv. Apart from this, we can arrange pollution awareness programs for local people through street play.
- v. Moreover, we can give information about the adverse effects of activities like washing clothes, vehicle cleaning, etc. which are carried out near the rivers.

***9. Make a report on your field visit.**

[*Note: Students are expected to prepare a report using the following points.*]

Ans:

- i. **Introduction** (Here, the concept of field visit and its importance with respect to study of geography can be explained.)
- ii. **Location and Route Map** (The map of the place of visit as well as that of the route to be taken for travel can be mentioned.)
- iii. **Natural Features** (Information about the various geographical features of the place like mountains, plateaus, rivers, coastal regions, type of soil, etc. can be mentioned.)
- iv. **Climate** (Information about the climate in the region including temperature, humidity and rainfall can be mentioned in this point.)
- v. **Flora and Fauna** (Names of the peculiar plants and animals found in that region can be mentioned.)
- vi. **Human Settlements** (Population in the selected region, type of houses, type of settlements etc. can be mentioned.)

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To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**



BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2024

Time: 2 Hours**Max. Marks: 40****Note:**

1. All activities/questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Question Nos. 1 to 5 are based on History and Question Nos. 6 to 9 are based on Political Science.
4. In Question Nos. 2(A) and 8(B) the appropriate answers are expected to be written with pen/ pencil in the concept map /chart.
5. If the answers of Question No. 1(A) and 1(B) and Question No. 6 are repeated in answer sheet, then only first attempted answer will be considered.

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternatives and complete the sentences: [3]

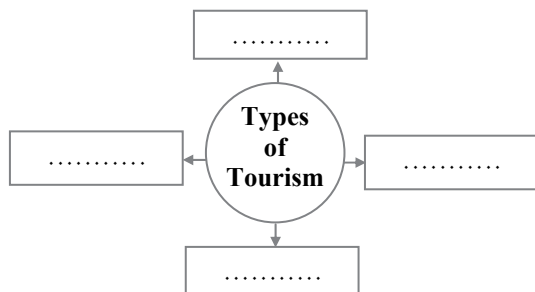
1. The _____ saw the rise of Mathura School.
(A) Kushana period (B) Gupta period
(C) Rashtrakuta period (D) Maurya period
2. Bhilar near Mahabaleshwar is known as the 'Village of _____'.
(A) Books (B) Plants (C) Mangoes (D) Forts
3. According to _____, "human history is the history of class struggle."
(A) Voltaire (B) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
(C) Leopold Von Ranke (D) Karl Marx

(B) Identify the wrong pair in every set and rewrite: [3]

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. Dashavatara - Tyagraj
ii. Khanjiri Bhajan - Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj
iii. Keertan - Saint Namdev
iv. Bharud - Saint Eknath
3. i. James Mill - Feminist Historian
ii. Friedrich Max Muller - Orientalist Scholar
iii. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade - Nationalistic Historian
iv. Damodar Kosambi - Marxist Historian

Q.2. (A) Do as directed (any two): [4]

1. Complete the concept map:





BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2024

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

Note:

1. All questions/activities are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. For Q. No. 4(A) use supplied outline map of Brazil and tie it to your answer-book.
4. For Q. No. 6(A) use the graph paper supplied to you and attach it to the main answer-book.
5. Use of stencil is allowed for drawing map.
6. Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary.
7. Answers should be written in Black or Blue ink only. Answers written with pencil will not be considered.
8. Use of Pencil/Colour Pencil is allowed for drawing diagrams, sketches and map work.

Q.1. Choose the correct alternatives and complete the sentences:

[4]

1. In the swampy areas of Pantanal _____ are found.

(i) condor	(ii) pink dolphins
(iii) huge anacondas	(iv) macaws
2. On the distribution of population _____ factor affects..

(i) physiographic	(ii) sex ratio
(iii) literacy	(iv) life expectancy
3. The most common method of transportation in Brazil is _____.

(i) airways	(ii) waterways
(iii) roadways	(iv) railways
4. We should carry _____ for a field visit to collect information.

(i) chair	(ii) black board
(iii) water bottle	(iv) questionnaire

Q.2. Choose the odd man out:

[4]

1. Coastal states in Brazil

(i) Rio de Janeiro	(ii) Paraiba
(iii) Amapa	(iv) Acre
2. Region with very high rainfall in India.

(i) Western part of Rajasthan	(ii) Western Ghats
(iii) Meghalaya plateau	(iv) Arunachal Pradesh
3. Tributary of river Amazon.

(i) Paru river	(ii) Purus river
(iii) Parana river	(iv) Juruika river
4. Animals found in the Peninsular region of India.

(i) Indian Bisons	(ii) Deer
(iii) Antelopes	(iv) Yaks

Q.3. Write short notes (any two):

[4]

1. Retreating monsoon
2. Deciduous forests of India
3. Historical background of Brazil



Q.6 (A) With the help of given statistical data, prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions:

**Trend of Urbanisation in India
(1961 to 2011)**

[6]

Years	Percentage of Urban Population
1961	18.0
1971	18.2
1981	23.3
1991	25.7
2001	27.8
2011	31.2

Questions:

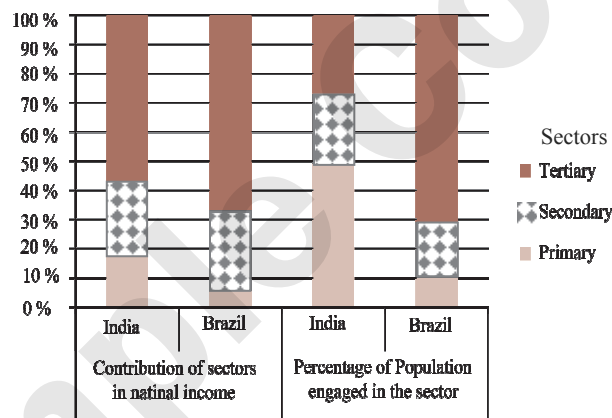
1. What was the percentage of urbanisation in the year 1961?
2. In which decade was the growth of urbanisation lowest?
3. What was the percentage of urbanisation in the year 1991?

OR

(B) Read the graph and answer the following questions:

[6]

**India and Brazil
Contribution of sectors in national income and
percentage of population engaged in the sector**



Questions:

1. Name the sectors mentioned in the graph.
2. Which sector contributes the highest in National income in India?
3. How much percent of population is engaged in primary sector in Brazil?
4. Out of given two countries, the share of primary sector to the national income is less.
5. Which country's contribution of tertiary sector to the national income is less?
6. In which sector 19% population of Brazil is engaged?

Q.7. Answer in detail (any two):

[8]

1. Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a factory.
2. Give information of the coastal region of Brazil.
3. Which factors affect the distribution of population of India?

Scan the given Q.R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to view the answer of the Board Question Paper of March 2024.





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