

4. The long distance running race is called a Marathon.
5. Other types of running races are hurdles, relay races, etc.

These are various types of races.

- 3) 1. Western art school was established under the leadership of James Wales, a Scottish artist.
2. It was established in the times of Savai Madhavrao Peshwe in Shaniwar Wada in Pune.
3. Exact portrayal of the object of the painting is characteristic of the European style.
4. Gangaram Tambat, a marathi a famous artist of this style of drawings are still preserved in the Yale Centre of British Art of Yale University.
5. During the British period Indian artists came under the influence of European style of painting.

Q.3 A) Explain the following with its reasons. (Any 2)

- 1) 1. New evidences about history are bound to come forth with time.
2. This would lead to change in the presentation of history.
3. With time, writing of histories of various subjects like drawing, music, dance, drama, films and television, etc. came into practice.
4. The list of subjects on which history is being written keeps expanding everyday.
Thus, the scope of historiography keeps expanding.
- 2) 1. Colonial historiography was influenced by bias against Indian culture.
2. Orientalist historiography was influenced by love for countries of the East.
3. Nationalistic historiography was influenced by ideology of national pride.
4. Marxist historiography was influenced by ideology of gender equality.
5. Feminist historiography was influenced by ideology of social equality.
6. Subaltern historiography was influenced by ideology of social equality.
- 3) 1. Organising available knowledge and making it accessible to the readers is the main objective of Encyclopedia.
2. Encyclopedias make vast volume of knowledge accessible to readers.
3. Encyclopedias provide fundamental informations on any topic, in order to understand it properly.
Thus, the reader gets motivated to read extensively.
- 4) 1. All the major types of art form have their origins from the state of Maharashtra.
2. Great artists and performers from various fields of art and entertainment are from the state of Maharashtra.
3. Bhajans, Keertans, Lalit, Bharud, Tamasha, Powada etc. have a special status for the state of Maharashtra.
4. Maharashtra is known as the land that nurtured the Indian flim industry All of these and much more has made Maharashtra special in the history of entertainment.
- 5) 1. Painting styles help us in understanding various things about the times in which it was developed.
2. It tells us about the life style, attires, customs, etc.
Example - Warli painting in Maharashtra.

Hence painting styles are an important source for historians.

Q.3 B) Answer the following questions in 25:30 words. (Any 2)

- 1) 1. Magazines and Journals are periodical publications which means they are published weekly, biweekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, six monthly, annual, etc.
2. There may be some chronicles which are published at no fixed time.
3. Balshastri Jambekar started the first monthly magazine in Marathi, named 'Digdarshan'.
4. Among the periodicals 'Pragati', was started and edited by Tryambak Shankar Shejwalkar in 1929.
5. It was a historiographical journal of Maharashtra's history and social movements.

6. Currently, there are many periodicals devoted to Indian history such as ‘Bharatiya Itihas ani Sanskruti’ and ‘Marathwada Itihas Parishad Patrika’.

- 2) 1. Indoor games are played within a closed environment and a number of them are played by sitting at one place.
2. They include chess, card games, games played with gamesman and dice, carom, etc.
3. The game known by various names as Kachkavadya or Chaukabara, or as Indian Ludo is very popular among Indians.
- 3) 1. The Gandhara school of art came into being in the 2nd century B.C.E.
2. It was established in Afghanistan and neighbouring regions.
3. It had the influence of Greek and Persian schools of art.

Q.4 Read the paragraph and answer the following.

- i) Akashvanni (AIR) is an integral part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
ii) IBC was renamed as ‘Indian State Broadcasting Service (ISBS)’ and now it is called as ‘All India Radio (AIR)’ or Akashvani.
iii) The ‘Vividh Bharati’ programmes are broadcasted in 24 regional languages and 146 local dialects.
iv) All India Radio (AIR) was named as ‘Akashvani’ on the suggestion of the famous poet Pandit Narendra Sharma.

Q.5 Answer the questions in brief. (Any 2)

- 1) 1. V.K. Rajwade is well – known nationalistic historian in Maharashtra.
2. His writings in Marathi on varied subjects like history, linguistics, etymology, grammar, etc. are also well – known.
3. He was of the opinion that we should write our own history and, therefore, he compiled and edited 22 volumes of ‘Marathyanchnya Itihasachi Sadhane’.
4. He stated, ‘History is the all – inclusive image of the past societies. It does not include only the stories of political images, conspiracies and wars for seizing power.’
5. He insisted that history should be written only using the authentic documentary source.

2) **(Note – Student can write any three out of the given types)**

Travelling to visit places in distant regions for a specific purpose is called tourism. There are various types of tourism like local, international, historical, geographic, health, agro – tourism, sports, cultural tourism and tourism based on social events.

1. Local tourism –

- i) Local tourism is the tourism within one’s country.
ii) There is no need for passport, visa, exchange of currency and other documents in domestic tourism. There is no language barrier either.
iii) A person travelling from Mumbai (Maharashtra) to Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) is called local / interstate tourism.

2. International tourism –

- i) Crossing country’s boundaries and visiting some other country for tourism is called international tourism.
ii) Now – a – days, international tourism is becoming more common because obtaining documents like passport, visa has become easier and many travel options are also available.
iii) A person travelling from Mumbai (Maharashtra) to Venice (Italy) is called international tourism.

3. Historical tourism –

- i) Historical tourism is the type of tourism where tours to historical places are arranged to satisfy people’s interest in history.
ii) It includes the concept of ‘Heritage Walks’.

iii) India has a rich history, every region from ancient, medieval and modern period, therefore, people from all over the world visit India for historical tourism.

- 3) i) Dadasaheb Phalke is the man in this picture.
ii) One of his notable works is Raja Harish Chandra.
iii) Movies on historical and mythological subjects.

Political Science

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

- 1) b) political
2) d) industrialisation
3) b) seven
4) b) Shyam Sharan Negi

Q.7 State whether following statements are True and False. Give reasons for your answer. (Any 2)

- 1) The above statement is **False**.

1. Even though government of the majority community comes to power, it should adhere to the democratic principle that government should work for the welfare of all communities.
2. In democracy, opinion of all the communities should be valued instead of giving importance only to majority community.
3. All religious, linguistics, ethnic and caste groups should be part of decision-making process of the government.

Hence, to avoid injustice to minorities their opinion should also be taken into consideration.

- 2) The above statement is **True**.

1. The Communist Party of India was established in 1925. The Communist Parties follow Marxist ideology.
2. In 1962, due to differences in the leadership a rift was created in the party.
3. The main reason for the split was which political line to follow.

- 3) The above statement is **True**.

1. Indian constitution has cancelled all the conditions which were put for voting before independence thereby increasing the number of voters.
2. The Constitutions has adopted adult suffrage which has facilitated all adult men and women to cast their vote.
3. The age limit to vote was lowered to 18 years from 21 years which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation.
4. No other democratic country in the world has voters in such large numbers.

Hence, Indian democracy is the largest democracy in the world.

Q.8 A) Explain the following statements by giving reasons. (Any 2)

- 1) 1. Participation of criminals in political process is criminalization of politics.
2. It is a serious problem and a threat to our democracy system.
3. Political parties who give candidature to people with criminal background are responsible for violence during elections.
4. Political parties or candidates spread terror among people using money and muscle power.
5. Such candidates after coming to power continue their criminal activities.
6. They make financial scams and trouble the opponents.
7. Criminalization of politics weakens democracy.
- 2) 1. Dr. Rajendrasinh Rana built thousands of 'Johads' in Rajasthan.
2. He revived many rivers in the desert region of Rajasthan.
3. He formed an organization – "Tarun Bharat Sangh" which built eleven thousand Johads to harvest water.
4. He started a campaign for Water conservation of rivers, forest conservation and wildlife conservation.
5. He worked continuously for this cause for 31 years and therefore is called the Waterman of India.
- 3) 1. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

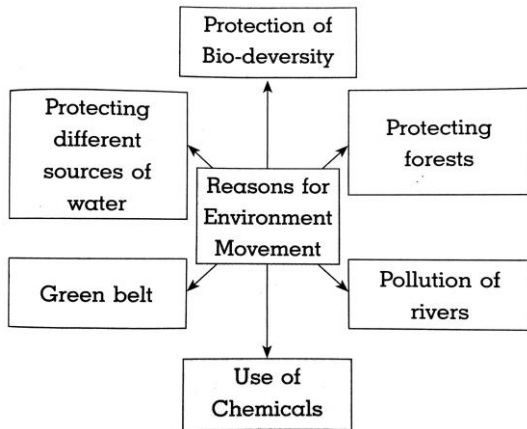
2. The Constitution of India empowers women by granting them equal status with men and equal political rights.
3. 22 women were elected in the Lok Sabha elections held in 1951-52. Their number increased to 66 in 2014 election.
4. Reservation has been increased to 50% in local self-governing institutions in Maharashtra and in many other states.
5. If the number of women representative increased in Lok Sabha, it will help in reducing incidences of violence against women and increase their involvement in decision-making process.

Q.8 B) Complete the graphical representation. (Any 2)

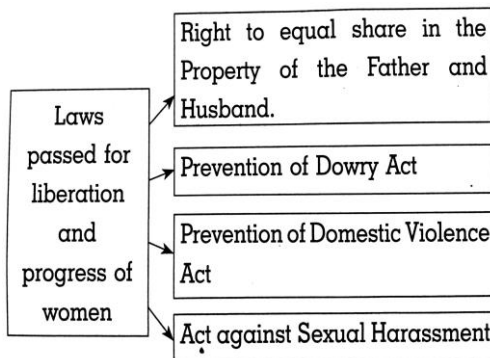
1)



2)



3)



Q.9 Answer the following questions in brief. (Any 2)

1. In order to strengthen democracy following measures are adopted by India :

1. Decentralization of power.
2. Reservation for minorities and women so they can get a share in power.
3. The values of liberty, equality, secularism and social justice adopted by our Constitution.
4. At administrative level various projects like Education for all, Clean Bharat campaign. Gram Samruddhi Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are undertaken.

2.
 1. In the pre-independence era the aim of the women's movement was to put an end to the unjust practices against women and end their exploitation.
 2. After independence, the aim of their movement changed because they realized that though the Constitution had given equal rights both to men and women in practice they were never considered equal.
 3. The objectives of the women's movement was to achieve freedom in real sense, i.e. they should be treated as human beings and should get equal rights and to live a dignified life.

Example – Triple talaq issue.

3. The following challenges are faced by the Election Commission to conduct free and fair Elections :

1. Managing the large geographical landscape and huge electoral population.
2. To stop misuse of money and muscle power during elections.
3. Barring candidates with criminal background from contesting elections.
4. To conduct elections successful in politically criminalized environment.
5. Conducting elections in spite of increasing instances of violence and making them a success.

4.
 1. The Judiciary has always taken into consideration the fundamental objectives of its framers.
 2. While interpreting the Constitution, it has Constitution is foundation of our democracy.
 3. The important role played by judiciary is in strengthening and helping democracy to achieve the objectives of social justice and equality.

Example – Supreme court in Delhi.

*This question paper is for practice purpose only.