

**Time : 2 Hrs.**

**Marks : 40**

**Q.1 A) Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence:**

- 1) a) Voltaire
- 2) c) Drik Kala
- 3) c) Ur

**Q.1 B) Identify the wrong pair in the following.**

- 1) Bhausahebanchi Bakhar- Bhajirao is the incorrect pair.  
The correct pair: Bhausahebanchi Bakhar-Battle of Panipat.
- 2) Production studios - Bombay hall is the incorrect paper.  
The correct pair - Production studios – Navketan
- 3) Balladas- Written source is the incorrect pair  
The correct pair: Balladas- Oral source

**Q.2 A) Complete the following chart. (Any 2)**

- |                    |                     |                       |                        |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) 1. Indoor games | 2. Outdoor games    | 3. Indian games       | 4. International games |
| 2) 1. Acharya Atre | 2. Ghashiram Kotwal | 3. Vasant Kanetkar    | 4. Tilak ani Agarkar   |
| 3) 1. Science      | 2. Technology       | 3. Management Studies | 4. Arts                |

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

- 1) 1. In 1881, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak started two newspapers called Kesari and Maratha.  
2. They indicated an important stage in the history of Indian independence.  
3. They spoke about the social and political issues of that period.  
4. Kesari also published articles on nationwide situations and books on politics of England in native languages.
- 2) Theatre is a place devoted performances, either solo or collective, of performing arts. Participation of the artist as well as the audience is essential for a successful performance. The theatre comprises several factors such as script, director, artists, make-up, costumes, stage, art design (backdrop of the stage), lighting arrangement, audience and critics. Dance and music can also be part of a drama. A drama is usually enacted with the help of dialogues. However, mime can also be used as the medium of expression.

The rulers of the Bhosale family of Tanjore were great patrons of drama. Some of them had written a few plays and also translated Sanskrit plays. The 19th century saw a great development of the Marathi theater. Vishnudas Bhave is known as the father of the Marathi theatre. Seetaswayamvar was the first play presented by him.

The movement started by Vishnudas Bhave was followed in Maharashtra by historical, mythological and also light farcical stage plays. The farcical plays dealt with social issues in a humorous way.

- 3) 1. Movies are now being made on life of famous personalities, such movies are called biography movies.  
2. Biography movies are very inspirational. Some movies on biography of sportspersons have been released in various languages in recent times.  
3. The movies 'Mary Kom' is based on the life story of Mary Kom, the first Indian female boxer who participated in Olympics and won a bronze medal.  
4. The movie 'Dangal' is based on the life story of Phogat sisters who were the first Indian female wrestlers to win gold medals at various international competitions.

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

- 1)
  1. Chitrakathi is an ancient style of painting from Maharashtra.
  2. It is our heritage which can tell us a lot about visual interpretation of epics and moral stories.
  3. Moreover, it is a style of painting and can be a source of great knowledge to existing artists and historians.
  4. Therefore it is necessary to preserve the tradition like Chitrakathi.
  
- 2)
  1. Television channels have enabled people to view the historical and geographic wonders from the comforts of their homes.
  2. To make such programmes more entertaining some parts of the serial are actually enacted by actors such as the characters of heroic men and women, sportsman, army chiefs, etc.
  3. Programmes about ancient monuments, forts, histories of empires and the history of culinary arts are also watched by a large number of people with great interest.
  4. Such programmes are telecasted on television channels like 'Discovery', 'National Geographic', 'History', etc.

These channels have opened a rich treasure of global history for the audience.
  
- 3)
  1. Our country is very rich with historical sites which date back to ancient, medieval and modern periods.
  2. Foreign tourists come in large numbers to visit these heritage sites in our country.
  3. We feel proud when an Indian heritage site is declared as a 'World Heritage Site'.
  4. However, when we visit such places we feel disappointed because these sites have been vandalized.
  5. It affects our image as a nation.

Hence, it is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites..
  
- 4)
  1. Encyclopedia makes the existing knowledge easily accessible to scholars and researchers.
  2. The intellectual and cultural needs of a society determine what kind of encyclopedic literature would be created.
  3. Hence Encyclopedias are indicators of the state of cultural ripeness of a society.

**Q.4 Read the paragraph and answer the following.**

- i) Experts from various fields like architects, engineers, historians, archeologist, museum curators, sociologists, archive management professionals, legal experts and skilled photographers are required in the conservation and preservation of cultural heritage.
- ii) The experts need to have adequate knowledge of the ancient sites and the historical background of the structural remains and the artefacts.
- iii) We should avoid vandalising of historic and public places to ensure that they are preserved for the benefits of future generations.

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

- 1)
 

(A) Cultural Heritage: It is in the form of human creation. It is of two types – tangible and intangible.

Tangible Cultural Heritage: This type of cultural heritage includes ancient sites, buildings, artefacts, manuscripts, sculptures, paintings, etc.

Intangible Cultural Heritage: This type of cultural heritage includes the following things –

  1. Oral traditions and their language
  2. Traditional knowledge
  3. Social customs and rituals of celebrating festivals
  4. Styles performing arts
  5. Certain traditional skills
  6. Communities, groups who represent such traditions, Customs and skills

(B) Natural Heritage: The concept of natural heritage gives importance to the thought of biodiversity. Fauna, Flora and Ecology.

Example – Western Ghats
  
- 2)
  1. Sports and Greece have a very ancient equation.
  2. The Greeks were the first to standardize the rules of sports and organize them systematically.
  3. They started sports competitions of discus throw, horse and chariot races, wrestling and boxing, etc.
  4. The ancient event of Olympic competitions used to be held at Olympia, the ancient Greek city.
  5. Today, Olympics has become a major international sports competition, where participants from all over the world compete with each other.

6. To be able to participate in Olympics and be a winner is a great honour for sportspersons all over the world.
- 3) 1. Prior to the eighteenth century, all European universities were interested only in the philosophical discourses revolving around divine phenomena.  
 2. Gradually, this scenario began to change.  
 3. In 1737, C.E., the Gottingen University was founded in Germany.  
 4. This university had an independent department of history for the first time.  
 5. Later, other German universities also became centres of historical studies.  
 6. Scholars, by then, had come to believe in the possibility of studying the social and historical truths by applying scientific methods.  
 7. Thus, philosophical discussions focused more on the objectivity in history and historiography. This is how, the scientific perspective in historiography developed in Europe during the eighteenth century.
- 4) 1. In the olden days, a crier would run in the streets beating drums and shout out important news according to the orders of the king. The news would spread among people by word of mouth.  
 2. Before the beginning of the common era, people in Egypt used to place inscriptions with royal decrees at public place.  
 3. In the Roman Empire, royal decrees were written on papers and distributed in all regions. During Julius Caesar's reign, newspapers known as Acta Diurna used to be placed at public places.  
 4. In the 7<sup>th</sup> century, royal dicates were distributed among people.  
 5. In England, handouts used to be distributed occasionally, giving information about wars or important events.  
 6. Travellers would add spice to stories from far away places and narrate it to local people.  
 7. The ambassadors of kings were posted at various places. They sent back important news to the royal court.

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

- 1) a) railway  
 2) d)50%

**Q.7 Explain with reasons whether the following statements are true or false. (Any 2)**

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

In a democracy, it is not possible to involve the entire population in the decision-making process, so, a representative is elected on behalf of the entire population to run the government. Therefore, we can say that modern democracy is a representative democracy.

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

1. The Election Commission of India recognises a political party as National or Regional party on the basis of the criteria listed.  
 2. The number of seats secured in Parliament and Legislative Assembly or percentage of votes secured.  
 3. Shiromani Akali Dal does not meet the criteria / not in any other state.  
 The Election Commission has given recognition to it as regional party.

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

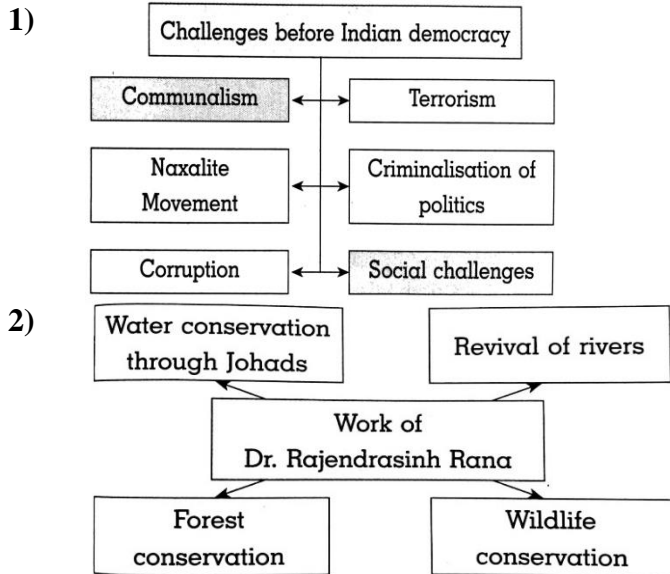
In the Naxalite movement the importance of the problems of farmers and tribal people has reduced. Instead, violent measures to oppose the government policies, attacking the police forces and such other tactics are used by the Naxalite groups.

**Q.8 A) Write short notes. (Any 1)**

- 1) 1. It is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct for personal gain by people at influential position.  
 2. It is at all levels economic, political, social and at government levels. To misuse power is also corruption.  
 3. Bogus voting, giving bribe to voters, are examples of corruption in the election process.  
 4. Hoarding of goods and then selling them at price more than the market value is also a way of corruption.  
 5. Corruption in public and private sector is the biggest problem in India.  
 6. People develop distrust and dissatisfaction about the entire system. They lose trust in democracy because of corruption.

- 2)
  1. Citizen empowerment is important for a democratic nation like India.
  2. Increased communication between citizens and government helps in strengthening democracy and building trust between them.
  3. The Government of India gave the Right to Information to the citizens of India to create transparency and accountability which are the hallmarks of great governance.
  4. Right to Information has made the government more transparent and has reduced secrecy in the working of the government.

**Q.8 B) Complete the graphical representation.(Any 1)**



**Q.9 Answer the following questions in brief. (Any 1)**

1.
  1. In the post-independence period, efforts were made for empowering women.
  2. The right to have 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 which created favourable environment for women.
  3. The act of protection of women against domestic violence is an important step in the direction of democracy.
  4. This act rejected traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism and expanded the scope of Indian democracy to make it inclusive in true sense.
  5. This act underlines the need to protect the dignity and self-esteem of women.

Implementation of such acts by the Court has resulted in protection of honour and dignity of women.
2. The reforms for which the women movement in preindependence period were fighting for are as follow:
  1. Women's movement demanded that women should be treated as human beings.
  2. Women's movement aimed at eliminating injustice against women and ending their exploitation to help them lead a respectful life.
  3. To give equal rights to women in all fields.
  4. To give women equal status.
  5. Reforms such as widow remarriage, women education and right to vote for women were achieved during this period as a result of women's movement.