

KIRAN TUTORIALS

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Std 10 (English)**History & PS****Date 30-09-20****Time 1HRS****Chapter 3.00,5.00,7.00****Marks 25****Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.****1**

1 was very fond of exercising on Mallakhamb and riding.

- a. Begum Hazrat Mahal b. Ahilyabai Holkar
c. Lakshmibai d. Ihalkaribai

Ans Lakshmibai was very fond of exercising on Mallakhamb and riding.**Q.2 Identify and write the wrong pair.****2**

1

i.	Digdarshan - English magazine
ii.	Pragati - Periodicals
iii.	Bengal Gazette - English Newspaper
iv.	Darpan - Cultural events

Ans Incorrect -Digdarshan- English magazine**Correct** - Digdarshan- Marathi magazine

2

i.	Mallakhamb trainer - Balambhat Deodhar
ii.	Wizard of Hockey - Milkha Singh
iii.	First Indian female Boxer - Mary Kom
iv.	First Indian female wrestlers - Foghat Sisters

Ans Incorrect - Wizard of Hockey- Milkha Singh**Correct** - Wizard of Hockey- Major Dhyan Chand**Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(Any One)****2**

1 Magazines and Journals.

Ans i. Magazines and Journals are periodical publications. This category includes publications, which are weekly, biweekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, six monthly, annual, etc. There may be some chronicles which are published at no fixed time.

ii. Balshastri Jambhekar started the first monthly magazine in Marathi. It was named, 'Digdarshan'. Among the periodicals 'Pragati', now a defunct journal, was started (1929) and edited by Tryambak Shankar Shejwalkar.

iii. He wrote regularly in this historiographical journal of Maharashtra's history and social movements.

iv. Currently there are many periodicals devoted to Indian history. Marathi journals such as 'Bharatiya Itihas ani Samskruti' and 'Marathwada Itihas Parishad Patrika' may be cited as examples.

2 Toys and Festivals

Ans i. The various equipments and things that are used for entertaining and educating children are called toys.

ii. We get glimpse of religious and cultural traditions.

- iii. As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made.
- iv. Clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers are placed on these model forts.
- v. Through this tradition, the memory of the importance of forts in the history of Maharashtra is kept alive.

Q.4 Answer in brief(Any Two)

6

1 How is history helpful in the planning of Akashvani programmes ?

- Ans**
- i. Akashvani broadcasts all types of programmes from celebration of independence day to entertainment programmes. In planning these programmes, knowledge of history is essential.
 - ii. Akashvani invites historians as experts while presenting programmes on various occasions such as the anniversaries of births and deaths of national leaders, anniversaries of historical events; lectures on contribution of various national leaders has to be supported by historical information of that time.
 - iii. Programmes like 'On This Day in History' is a daily programme which highlights importance of that day and date in history.
 - iv. Information has to be verified by historians before it reaches the people.
 - v. While presenting a play based on history, the actors should be well-versed with the language of that period.
 - vi. Programmes on the work done by national leaders need to be supported by historical information of that period. In the following ways history is helpful in planning of Akashvani programmes.

2 Explain about the logo of the Modern Olympic games.

- Ans**
- i. The Greek were first to standardise the rules of the sports.
 - ii. The five interlocked rings represent five continents of the world Asia, America, Africa, Europe and Australia.
 - iii. This symbol was originally designed in 1912 by Pierre de Coubertin.
 - iv. The ancient Olympics had few events than the modern games.
 - v. The modern Olympic games are held every four years.
 - vi. To participate in Olympic is a great honour for sports persons.
 - vii. Events such as Horse and chariot race, Footrace, Wrestling, Boxing, Discus throw, Pentathlon were held.
 - viii. The games in Olympics are organised systematically.

3 Write about the history of sports equipment and toys in ancient India.

- Ans**
- i. The means and equipment for the entertainment and education of children are called toys.
 - ii. Toys were found at archeological sites at various places.
 - iii. The toys were made of clay, baked clay, terracotta and ivory.
 - iv. These toys were fashioned either by hand or by using moulds.
 - v. Dolls are mentioned in the ancient India literature. A Sanskrit play is named Hrichchakatika which means a clay cart.
 - vi. Toys and the material used to make them were indications of development and advancement of civilization.
 - vii. Clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers are placed on this model forts, this tradition keeps the memory alive of the important role of forts in the history of Maharashtra.
 - viii. Toys give us information about the period it was made how they were made religious and cultural practices and technical known of the people.

Q.5 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.

4

1

Indoor Games are played within a closed environment and a number of them are played by sitting at one place. They include chess, card games, games played with gamesmen and dice, carom, etc.

The game known by various names as *Kachkavadya* or *Chaukabara*, or as Indian Ludo is very popular among Indians. The game known as *Sagargote* played with a bunch of seeds or stones, is usually played by girls. There is another game known as *Bhatukali* (playing house) which is usually played by girls. However, all the members in the family can also participate in it, especially in the mock wedding of a girl doll and a boy doll. It is an occasion of family celebration.

- 1) What do you mean by indoor games ?
- 2) Mention the indoor games which are usually played by girls.
- 3) The game of Bhatukali calls for family celebration explain.

Ans 1) Indoor games means they are played by sitting at one place within a closed environment.
 2) Bhatukali and Sagargote which is played with a bunch of seeds or stones are the two indoor games which are usually played by girls.
 3) Bhatukali are playing house is an indoor game. Though it is generally played by girls sometimes all the family members also participate in it, especially in the mock wedding of a girl doll and a boy doll.

Q.6 State True or false with reasons. (PS)

4

- 1 Political parties act as a link between government and people.

Ans True

The citizens are linked to the government machinery through political parties.
 Parties play a decisive role to convey people's demands to the government.
 At the same time, the government decision as policies are conveyed to the people.

- 2 Political parties prepare party's agenda on the basis of party ideology.

Ans True

Political parties have their own ideology and they implement the agenda after they get political power.

Q.7 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(PS)(Any One)

2

- 1 Which are the condition necessary to get recognized as a national party.

Ans To get recognition as a national party, the Election Commission has prescribed the following conditions :

- i. A political party should secure minimum 6% of the valid votes in four or more States in the earlier Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections and minimum 4 members should be elected in the Lok Sabha from any state or states in the earlier elections.
- ii. The candidates of a party should be elected from minimum 2% constituencies out of total Lok Sabha constituencies and from minimum 3 states.

- 2 Shiromani Akali Dal

Ans i. Shiromani Akali Dal established in 1920 - a prominent regional party in Punjab.
 ii. Its main objective of cultivating religious and regional identity.
 iii. Shiromani Akali Dal assumes power in Punjab for many years.

Q.8 Answer the following in detail (PS)

4

- 1 What changes have taken place in the nature of regional parties in India ?

Ans Regional parties came into existence in India in the post independent period. However, over the years their nature and role has changed significantly.
 i. Initially regional identities gave rise to the separatist movements. The demands for independent Khalistan, Dravidistan were made with the objective of parting from the Indian federation and exist as an independent State. Regional parties from Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir have made such demands.

- ii. The demands of regional parties gradually changed. Instead of an independent state, they started demanding more autonomy. This was the second stage in the development of regional parties. This stage began after 1990.
- iii. The regional parties demanded that for the development of the region, people from region should get power at State and national level. For example, Shiv Sena, Telugu Desam, etc.
- iv. The development of regional parties in North East shows a different trend. They gave up their demand of separatism and have started demanding autonomy. The regional parties from North East are now entering in mainstream of national politics.

2 Which are the party system existing in India ?

- Ans**
- i. The Congress was a strong political party in the post-independence period.
 - ii. Indian politics was controlled by the Congress Party. This era was described as Era of 'Single dominant party system'.
 - iii. The non-Congress parties came together and challenged 'Single dominant party system' in 1977.
 - iv. After the 1989 Loksabha Elections, the system of one party emerging as dominant party came to an end, then different parties began to come together to form coalition governments.
 - v. The belief that coalition government brings instability was proved wrong by the political party system in our country.
 - vi. In fact, the coalition government system as stabilised in India.
There are three types of party system in India.
 1. If power remains with one political party for a long period and if no other political parties are influential-the party system is called as one party system.
 2. In politics, when two political parties are influential and if political parties enjoy power alternatively, the party system is called two party system.
 3. Many political parties compete for political power and more or less they are equally influential, the party system is called multi-party system.