



**Sai Sir**

**History and Political Science**  
**(English Medium)**

**[www.saiphy.com](http://www.saiphy.com)**

**9664080155**



**HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE : Std. X****(History : 28 Marks, Political Science : 12 Marks)****Nature of Worksheet****Total Marks : 40****HISTORY****Time : 2 hrs.**

Que. No.	Nature of Question	Options	Marks	Marks with option
1.	(A) Choose the correct alternative from given options and rewrite the sentence. (B) Find the incorrect pair.	-	03	03
		-	03	03
2.	(A) Do as directed. (B) Write short notes.	2 out of 3	04	06
		2 out of 3	04	06
3.	Explain the statement with reasons.	2 out of 4	04	08
4.	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.	-	04	04
5.	Answer the following in detail.	2 out of 4	06	12
	<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Que. No.	Nature of Question	Options	Marks	Marks with option
6.	Choose the correct alternative and complete statement.	-	02	02
7.	State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reason for your answer.	2 out of 3	04	06
8.	(A) Explain the following concepts. (B) Do as directed.	1 out of 2	02	04
		1 out of 2	02	04
9.	Answer in brief.	1 out of 2	02	04
	<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>History + Political Science</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>62</b>

**HISTORY**  
Worksheet – 1  
Chapters – 1, 2, 3

**Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative from given options and rewrite the sentence.**

1. .... wrote the book entitled 'Archaeology of knowelge.'

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

Ans. : .....

2. Sanskrit text 'Hitopadesh' was translated into German language by .....

- (a) James Mill (b) Friedrich Max Muller  
(c) Mountstuart Elphinstone (d) Sir John Marshall

Ans. : .....

3. The earliest museum in the world was discovered in the excavations at the city of .....

- (a) Delhi (b) Harappa  
(c) Ur (d) Kolkata

Ans. : .....

**(B) Find the incorrect pair.**

1. (i) The Untouchables - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar  
(ii) The High Caste Hindu Women - Pandita Ramabai  
(iii) The rise of the Maratha Power - Mahadev Govind Ranade  
(iv) Primitive communism to slavery - Meera Kosambi

Incorrect Pair : .....

2. (i) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel - Reason in History  
(ii) Leopold von Ranke - The theory and practice of History  
(iii) Hirodotus - The Histories  
(iv) Karl Marx - Discourse on the method

Incorrect Pair : .....

3. (i) Sankirtana - Ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur  
(ii) Ramman - religious festival and ritual theatre of Garhwal  
(iii) Ramlila - the traditional performance of Ramayan in U.P.  
(iv) Kalbelia - folk songs and dances of Rajasthan

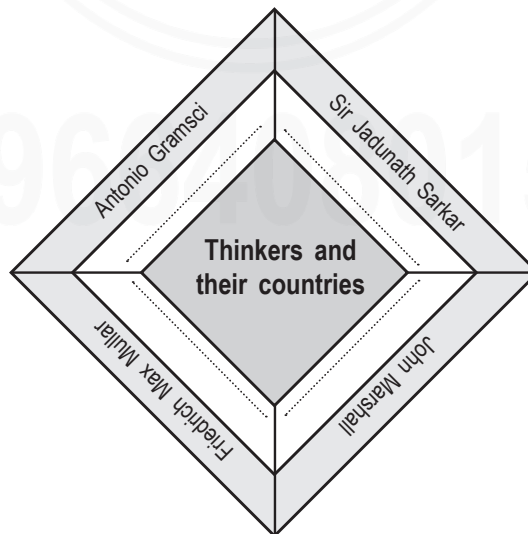
Incorrect Pair : .....

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

1. Complete the following table.

S.No.	Philosophy / Statement	Thinker
1.	“Never accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded.”	.....
2.	..... ..... .....	Voltaire
3.	“The information gathered through original documents is of utmost importance.”	.....
4.	..... ..... .....	Michel Foucault

2. Complete the following concept map.



3. Complete the following table.

S.No.	Artform	State	Explanation
1.	Kootiyattam	.....	Sanskrit Theatre
2.	.....	Rajasthan	Folk songs and dances
3.	.....	West Bengal	Dance
4.	Mudiyett	Kerala	.....

(B) Write short notes.

1. Dialectics -

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Nationalistic Historiography

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Applied History

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

1. Foucault's method is known as 'the archaeology of knowledge.'

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

2. The research in ancient Indian literature and history boosted.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

3. Applied History is corelated with our present.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

**Q.4 Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.**

**1) Passage 1 : (page 2)**

We have learnt about the historical research method, critically examining the historical sources and writing the historical narrative. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as 'Historiography'. A scholar who writes such a narrative is a historian.

We have learnt about the historical research method, critically examining the historical sources and writing the historical narrative. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as 'Historiography'. A scholar who writes such a narrative is a historian.

The historian cannot include every past event in his narrative. The inclusion and interpretation of historical events by the historian often depends on the conceptual framework adopted by him. His style of writing is determined by that conceptual framework.

The tradition of writing historical narrative, that is historiography, was not prevalent in the ancient societies of the world. However, that does not mean that they were not aware of the historical time or were not eager to know about it. Ancient people also felt the need of passing on the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation. Ancient communities all over the world used various means like cave paintings, story-telling, singing songs and ballads, etc. for this purpose. These traditional means are looked upon as the sources of history in the modern historiography.

1. Who is called as Historian?

Ans. : .....

.....

2. What factors determine style of writing of historian?

Ans. : .....

.....

3. What traditional means are looked upon as the sources of history in the modern Historiography?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

2) **Passage 2 : (page 7-8)**

From the 1st century C.E. inscriptions begin to occur on coins, metal images and sculptures, and also on copper plates. They provide important historical information. We get to know about the dates of various kings, dynastic genealogies, territorial extent and administration of various empires and kingdoms and also important political events, social organisation, climate, famines, etc. of the respective times.

The ancient Indian literature including the epics Ramayana and Mahabharat, Puranas, Jain and Buddhist texts, historical accounts by Indian authors and also travelogues by foreign travellers are important sources of history.

Writing of biographies of kings and dynastic histories mark an important step in the Indian historiography. 'Harshacharit', written in the 7th century C.E. by Banabhatta is King Harsha's biography. It portrays a realistic picture of the social, economic, political, religious and cultural life during the king's times.

1. Name the literary sources for study of ancient Indian History.

Ans. : .....

.....

2. Why Harshacharita is important sources of History?

Ans. : .....

.....

3. Why inscriptions are important sources from Indian context?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

3) **Passage 3 : (page 17-18)**

It is essential for the benefit of future generations to preserve our heritage. UNESCO, the global organisation has announced some directives with the objective of promoting the cultural and natural heritage. On the basis of those directives list of sites and traditions are declared as 'World Heritage'.

The list of UNESCO's World Natural Heritage now includes Western Ghats. The Kaas plateau in the District Satara, is also a part of the Western Ghats.

'Cultural and Natural Heritage Management' is one of the main aspects of applied history. The work of conservation and preservation of the Cultural Heritage falls under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India and India's State Departments of Archaeology. Beside, INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) is actively working in this field. The work of conservation and preservation of cultural and natural heritage requires participation of experts from various fields. They need to be duly aware of the cultural, social and political histories of the heritage site. Principles of applied history are useful in creating the awareness among them.

1. Which things are included as natural heritage?

Ans. : .....

2. Which organisations conserve and preserve cultural and natural heritage?

Ans. : .....

3. What is our responsibility in conservation of cultural and natural heritage?

Ans. : .....

**Q.5 Answer the following in detail.**

1. Explain Karl Marx’s ‘Class theory.’

Ans. : .....

2. Explain the contribution of Itihasacharya V. K. Rajwade to historiography.

Ans. : .....

.....  
.....

3. Suggest atleast ten solutions for preservation of the sources of History.

Ans. : .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



**HISTORY****Worksheet – 2****Chapters – 4, 5, 6**

**Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative from given options and rewrite the sentence.**

1. The highest minaret in the world is .....

- (a) Taj Mahal (b) Gol Gumbaz  
(c) Charminar (d) Kutub Minar

Ans. : .....

2. Editor of first Marathi newspaper was .....

- (a) Balashashtri Jambhekar (b) Lokmanya Tilak  
(c) Krushnarao Bhalekar (d) P.K.Atre

Ans. : .....

3. .... is known as the land that nurtured Indian film industry.

- (a) Karnataka (b) Gujarath  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Delhi

Ans. : .....

**(B) Find the incorrect pair.**

1. (i) Kerala - Kathakali  
(ii) Andhrapadesh - Kuchipudi  
(iii) Tamilnadu - Bharatnatyam  
(iv) Maharashtra - Odissi

Incorrect Pair : .....

2. (i) Prabhakar - Bhau Mahajan  
(ii) Pragati - Tryambak Shankar Shejwalkar  
(iii) Deenbandhu - Gopal Ganesh Agarkar  
(iv) Digdarshan - Balashastri Jambhekar

Incorrect Pair : .....

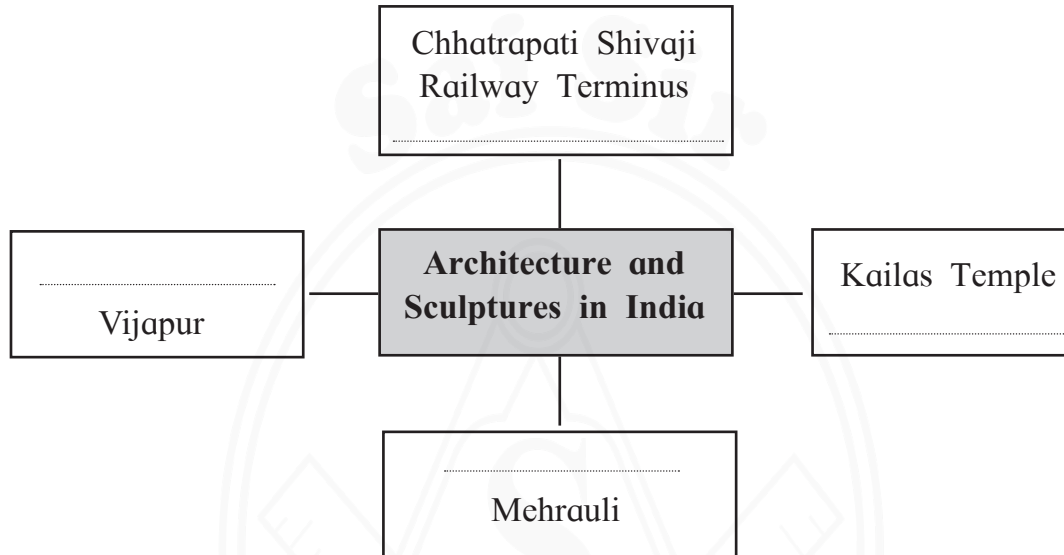
3. (i) Raygadala Jevha Jag Yete - Shripad Krushna Kolhatkar  
(ii) Tilak ani Agarkar - Vishram Bedekar

- (iii) Sashtang Namaskar - Acharya Atre  
 (iv) Ekach Pyala - Ram Ganesh Gadkari

Incorrect Pair : .....

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

1. Complete the following concept map.



2. Complete the following table.

Points	Newspapers	Radio	Television
Begining			
Nature of programme			

3. Complete the following table.

.....	Dattopant Patwardhan
The first 'keertankar' of Maharashtra	.....
.....	Kamalabai Mangarulkar
Father of the Marathi theatre	.....

**(B) Write short notes.**

1. Hemadpanti temples

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Need of Mass media

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Powada

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

1. An expert with deep understanding of art history is required in the art market.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

2. The audience watching Keechakvadha felt enraged about the imperialistic attitude of the British Government.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

3. Knowledge of history is essential for newspaper articles.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

**Q.4 Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.**

**1) Passage 1 : (page 25)**

**Folk Styles of Sculptural Art :** The sculptural art is also as ancient as the art of painting, dating back to stone ages. Carving tools out of stone can said to be the beginning of sculptural art. The custom of making clay images for rituals has been prevalent in India since Harappan times. It has continued till today in many regions like Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajsthan, etc. The Ganesha idols, masks of Gauri, bull figurines made for the festival of *Bailpola*, wooden memorials, *Veergals* (memorial stones), the decorated clay storage bins, etc. are a few examples of the folk traditions of sculptural art.

1. What can be said to be the begining of sculptural art?

Ans. : .....

.....

2. Since when the custom of making clay images for rituals has been prevent in India?

Ans. : .....

.....

3. State any 4 things that show folk traditions of sculptural art.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

2) **Passage 2 : (page 34)**

After Independence, AIR became an integral part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (India). Initially, it broadcasted Governmental programmes and schemes. It was named as 'Akashvani' on the suggestion of the famous poet Pandit Narendra Sharma. Akashvani broadcasts various entertainment, awareness creating and literary programmes. It also broadcasts special programmes for farmers, workers, the youth and women. The 'Vividh Bharati' programmes are broadcasted in 24 regional languages as well as 146 dialects of Indian languages.

1. What was the nature of AIR in the beginning?

Ans. : .....

.....

2. How it got the name 'Akashvani'?

Ans. : .....

.....

3. Write note on any one programme broadcasted by All India Radio (AIR), that awakens the masses.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

3) **Passage 3 : (page 42)**

Theatre is a place devoted to 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.

1. Whose participation is essential in performing arts?

Ans. : .....

.....

2. State any 4 factors that are related with theatre.

Ans. : .....

.....

3. What is mime?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

**Q.5 Answer the following in detail.**

1. Explain the characteristics of Islamic architecture in India with the help of examples.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. How knowledge of History is useful in newspapers?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Name the professional opportunities available to students of History in Theatre (drama) and Cinema.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**HISTORY****Worksheet – 3****Chapters – 7, 8, 9**

**Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative from given options and rewrite the sentence.**

1. Major Dhyanchand was honoured with .....  
 (a) Padmashree (b) Padmabhushan  
 (c) Shivchhatrapati (d) Padmavibhushan

Ans. : .....

2. Bhilar, near Mahabaleshwar is well-known for .....  
 (a) Sanctuary (b) books  
 (c) fort (d) Mango

Ans. : .....

3. Official records, personal correspondence is a ..... source.  
 (a) written (b) material  
 (c) oral (d) audio-visual

Ans. : .....

**(B) Find the incorrect pair.**

1. (i) Dajipur - villages of Books  
 (ii) Panchgani - hill station  
 (iii) Verul - world famous caves  
 (iv) Jejuri - pilgrim centre

Incorrect Pair : .....

2. (i) Ice Hockey - Adventurous game/sport  
 (ii) Rope Mallakhamb - Physical exercise game/sport  
 (iii) Water Polo - Water sport  
 (iv) Chess - Outdoor game

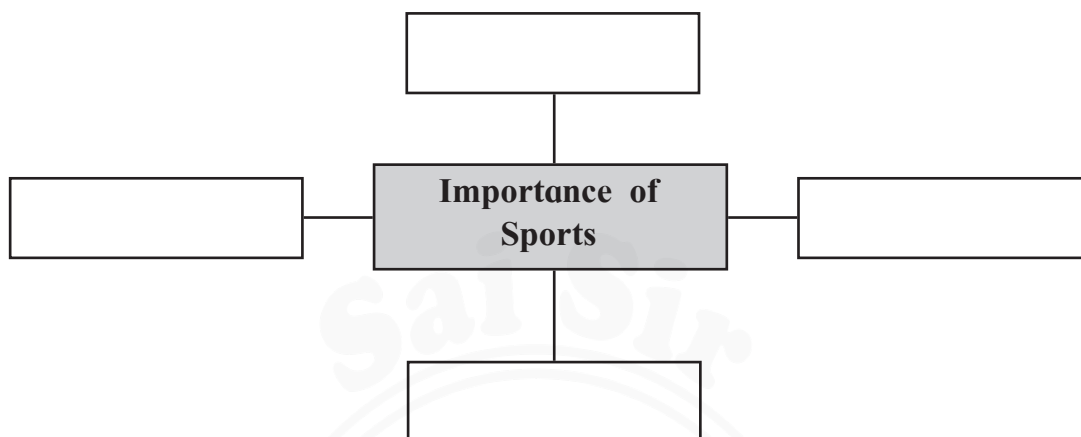
Incorrect Pair : .....

3. (i) Maharaja Sayajirao University - Delhi  
 (ii) Banaras Hindu University - Varanasi  
 (iii) Aligarh Muslim University - Aligarh  
 (iv) Jivaji University - Gwalior

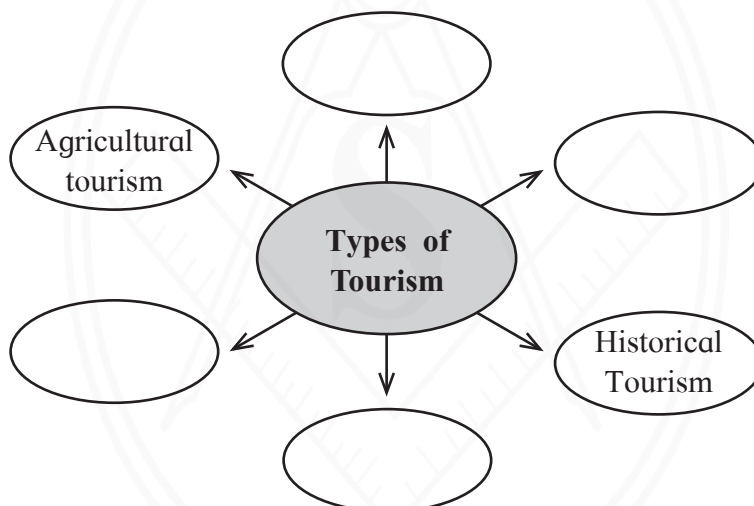
Incorrect Pair : .....

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

1. Complete the following concept map.



2. Complete the following concept map.



3. Complete the following table.

No.	Type of source	Examples
1.	Oral sources	..... .....
2.	Literary sources	Copper plates, ..... .....
3.	Physical sources	..... .....

**(B) Write short notes.**

1. Sports and movies

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Geographical tourism

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

1. Toys throw light on History.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

2. Foreign tourists visit India for Yoga and Ayurvedic treatment.

Ans. : .....

.....

3. Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

**Q.4 Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.**

**1) Passage 1 : (page 46)**

**Importance of Sports :** To play games is very important for us. It enables us to overcome suffering and worries. Games help us to relax and refresh our minds. Games, which involve lot of physical activities, provide good exercise as well. Games help in building a tenacious and strong body. Playing games also helps us in developing courage, determination and sportsmanship. Games needing collective participation help us to develop a sense of cooperation and team spirit. It also helps in developing leadership.

1. Which qualities are nurtured through games?

Ans. : .....

.....

2. Which qualities are developed through team games?

Ans. : .....

.....

3. Explain with reason - sports have important place in our life.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

2) **Passage 2 : (page 55)**

The crucial issue in the development of tourism is providing proper guidance to national and international tourists about various aspects of the actual travel, proper social conduct during the tour and during their stay at the destination places.

Giving priority to ensure safe transport and security facilities for the tourists, amenities of reasonably good standard, availability of good accommodation, good washroom facilities on the travel routes is of great significance in promoting tourism. It is also very important to pay special attention to the special needs of handicapped tourists.

It is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites. It is essential that few things should be avoided at any instance, for example: vandalising or defacing the heritage monuments and sites. In order to avoid it everybody should refrain from activities like writing on walls or carving on trees, paint ancient monuments in garish colours, etc. Lack of good amenities in the precincts of the heritage sites causes filthiness.

1. What facilities should be made available to tourists?

Ans. : .....

.....

2. Which things have to be planned for tourism?

Ans. : .....

.....

3. Suggest measures for conservation of Historical heritage.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

3) **Passage 3 : (page 63)**

Encyclopaedias make vast volume of knowledge accessible to readers. It can help in satisfying their curiosity. Encyclopaedias provide fundamental

information on any topic, in order to understand it properly. Thus, the reader gets motivated to read extensively. Encyclopaedias make the existing knowledge easily accessible to scholars and researchers and also highlight the research areas, which have not yet received enough attention. Encyclopaedias are indicators of the state of cultural ripeness of a society. The intellectual and cultural needs of a society determine what kind of encyclopaedic literature would be created.

Accuracy, meticulousness, objectivity, standardised format of presentation and updated information are the criteria for designing a structure of an encyclopaedia. In order to incorporate the latest available information revised editions of encyclopaedias or supplements to original editions need to be published.

1. What are the criteria for designing a structure of an encyclopaedia?

Ans. : .....

.....

2. Why revised editions or supplements to original editions are published ?

Ans. : .....

.....

3. Why encyclopedias are indicators of the state of cultural ripeness of a nation?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

**Q.5 Answer the following in detail.**

1. Explain the difference between indoor and outdoor games.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....  
.....

2. Describe any three types of tourism.

Ans. : .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Why is library management important?

Ans. : .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



 9664080155



**Q.8 (A) Explain the following concepts.**

1. Regional identity

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Social justice and equality

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Decentralisation of Democracy

Ans. : .....

.....

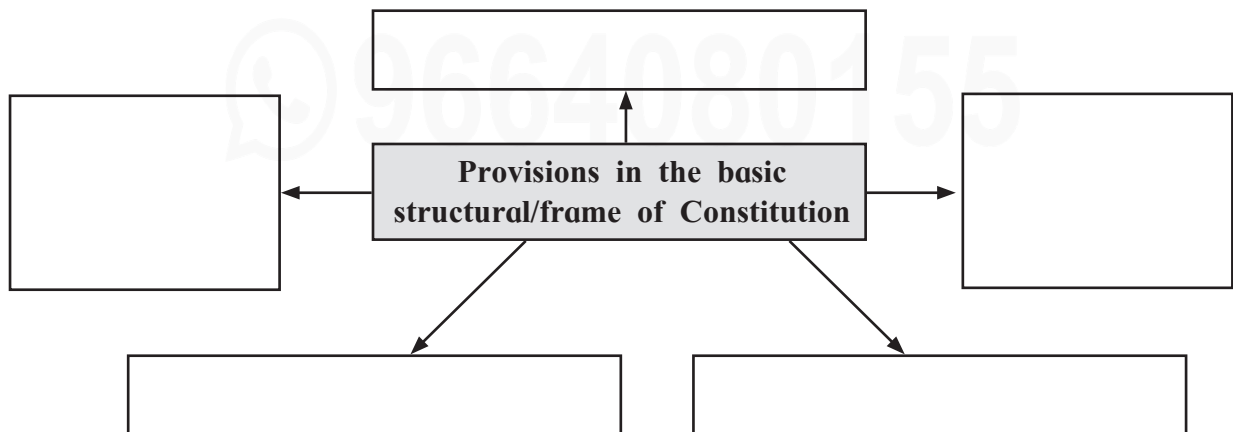
.....

.....

.....

**(B) Do as directed.**

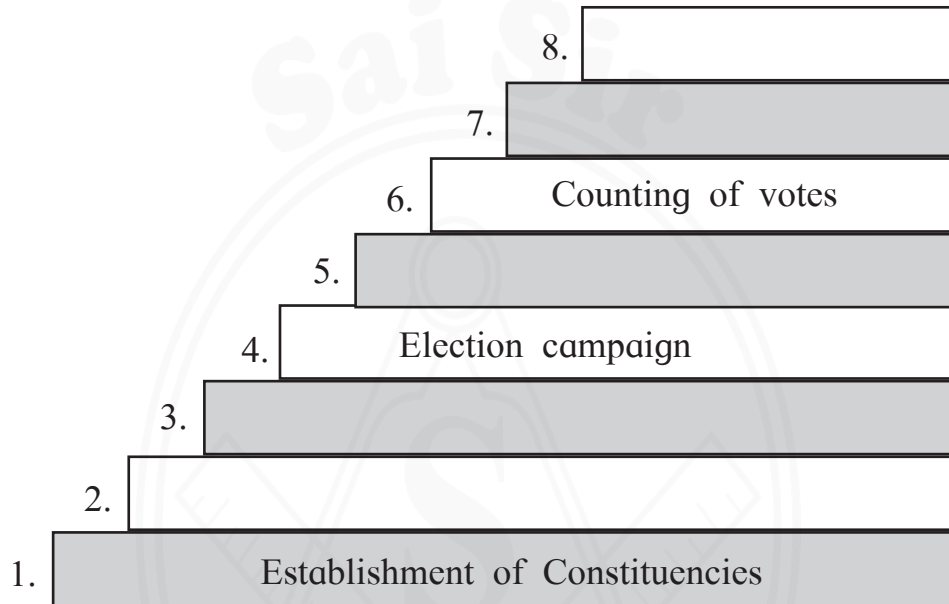
1. Complete the following concept map.



2. Complete the following table.

Type of election	When conducted/held
General election	
Midterm election	
By-election	

3. Complete the stages of election process in proper order.



**Q.9 Answer in brief.**

1. Explain the major characteristic of political parties?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Suggest some electoral reforms?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....  
.....

3. Which decision of the court has resulted in protection of honour and dignity of women?

Ans. : .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## POLITICAL SCIENCE

## Worksheet – 5

## Chapters – 4, 5

**Q.6 Choose the correct alternative and complete statement.**

1. Dr. Rajendra Singh has brought ..... revolution in Rajasthan.  
 (a) white (b) green (c) water (d) labour

Ans. : .....

2. In 1899 ..... workers went on strike for their demands.  
 (a) aeroplane (b) factory (c) railway (d) health

Ans. : .....

**Q.7 State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reason for your answer.**

1. There is no need of public support to any movement.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

2. There is no effect of globalisation on labour movement.

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

**Q.8 (A) Explain the following concepts.**

1. Consumer movement

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

2. Challenges faced by Indian Democracy

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

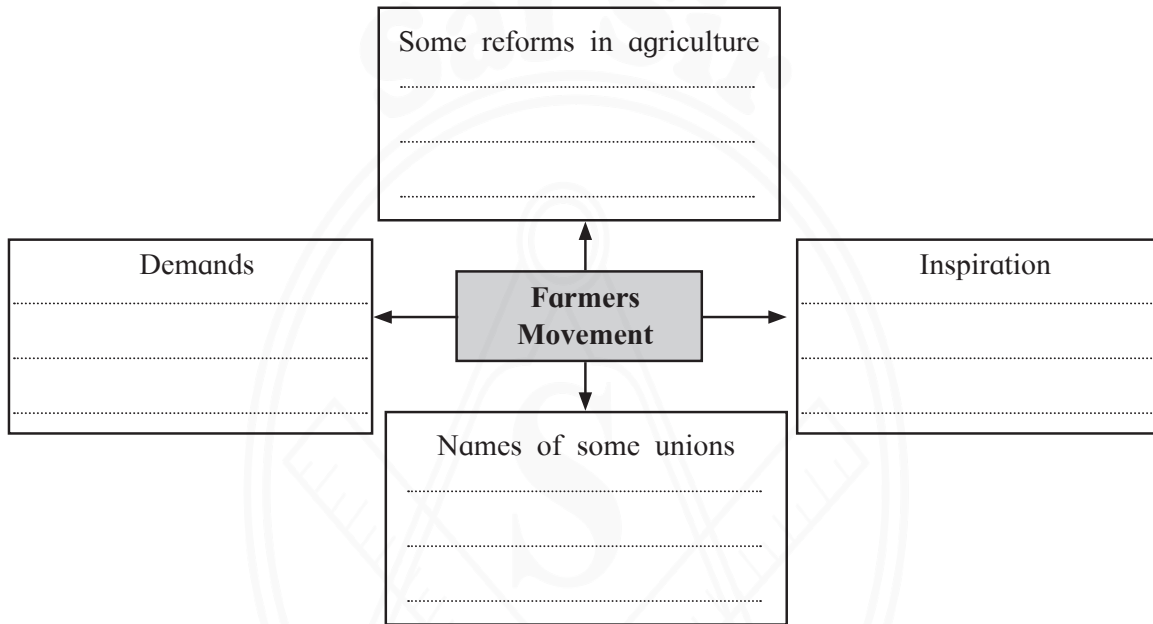
.....

**(B) Do as directed.**

1. Complete the following table.

Movement	Leader
Tribal Movement	
Farmer movement	
Women's movement	
Environment movement	

2. Complete the following concept map.



**Q.9 Answer in brief.**

1. What is a movement?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What efforts are undertaken to bring transparency in political process?

Ans. : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....