

**SAMPLE CONTENT**

**PRECISE**



# **HISTORY-POLITICAL SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY**

**BASED ON TEXTBOOK AND BOARD PAPER PATTERN**



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**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
- ✍ Overview at the start of each chapter to facilitate quick understanding
- ✍ Covers answers to all Textual Questions
- ✍ Includes Additional Important Questions for better preparation
- ✍ 'Reading between the lines' provided for concept elaboration.
- ✍ Ample Questions based on Map and Graphs for extensive practice.
- ✍ In-text Questions and Projects are covered under the heading 'Apply Your Knowledge'
- ✍ Includes GG – Gyan Guru, a student-buddy that helps to link learning with life
- ✍ Includes Board Question Papers of March 2022 (Solutions in PDF format through QR code)

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## PREFACE

While designing the book, our main intention was to create a book that would act as a single point of reference for students. The aim of this book is not merely to provide answers to textual questions but also to enhance the knowledge of the student.

Target's **Precise History, Political Science and Geography Std. X** reference book has been crafted as per the syllabus which is based on a student-centric model and thus focuses on active learning along with making the process of learning more enjoyable and interesting. This book serves as a complete learning guide for History-Political Science and Geography with full coverage of the syllabus and ample questions offered for each of the subjects.

Every chapter begins with an Overview to facilitate a quick understanding of the chapter. The book covers all the textual content in the Question-Answer format. It also includes a host of other Objective and Subjective type of questions.

We have infused the book with historical timelines, concept maps, flowcharts, comprehension based questions and additional questions which are in line with the latest paper pattern. Questions titled under 'Do this', 'Think about it', 'Make a list', a series of 'In-text Questions', etc., pave the way for robust concept building.

This book offers a unique amalgamation of technology and education with QR Codes placed at relevant points in the book.

In the Geography section of the book, QR Codes serve two functions. The first is to provide access to videos based on the 'Technique of Map Reading', 'How to use stencil map for Q. No. 7' and 'Moderator's tips for solving board exam paper'. The second is to provide answers to the Apply your Knowledge section.

In History, QR Codes offered provide the answers to projects.

For the purpose of self-evaluation, we have provided Board Question Papers of March 2022 along with solutions in pdf format through QR Code.

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](mailto:mail@targetpublications.org)

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

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,  
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Edition: Second

**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; Reprint: February, 2020, Geography; Second Reprint: 2020' 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.

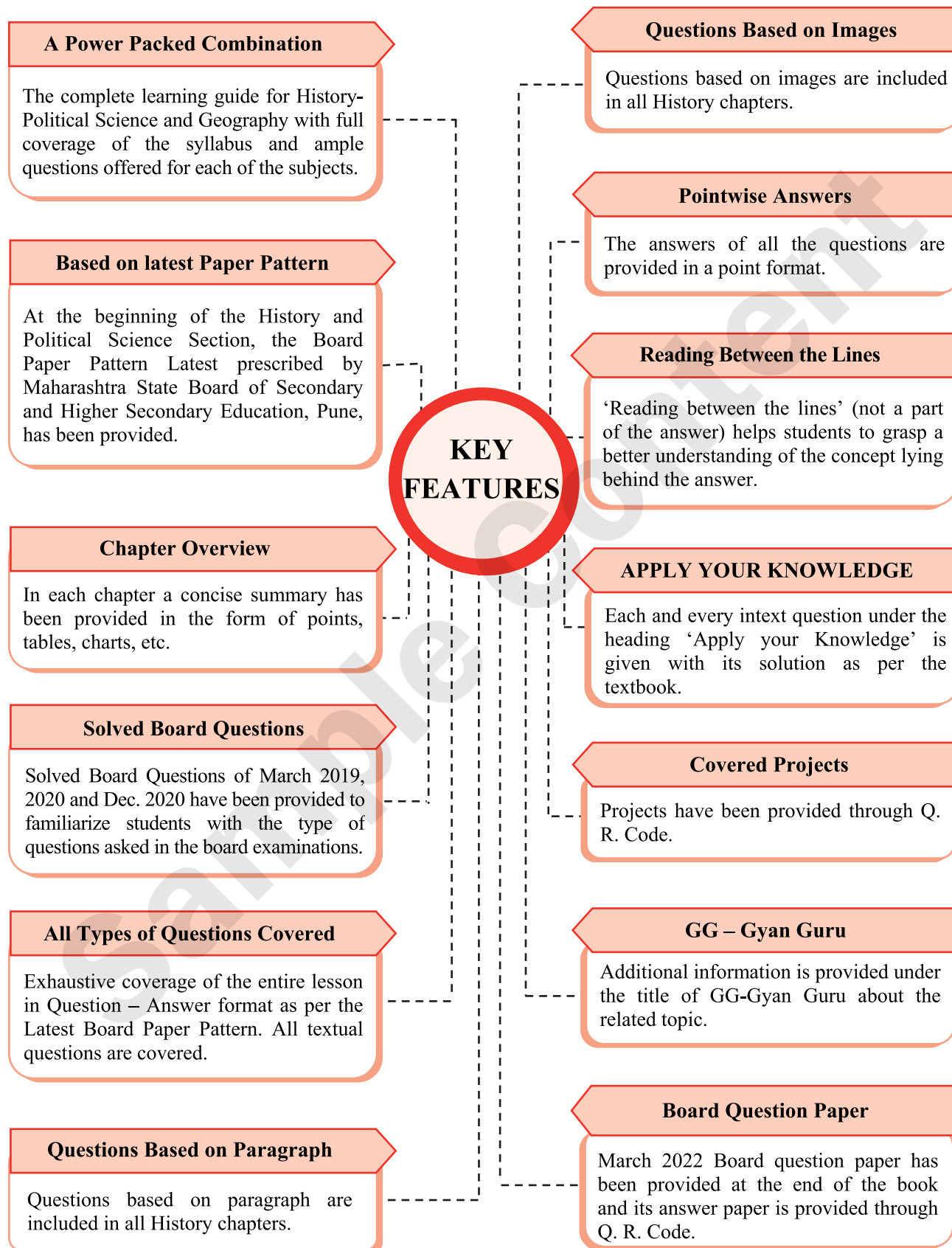
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# History





# Geography

## Based on Latest Paper Pattern

At the beginning of the section. The 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.

## Solved Board Questions

Solved Board Questions of March 2019 and Dec. 2020 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 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 intext 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.

## Apply your knowledge

Each and every intext question under the heading 'Apply your Knowledge' is given with its solution as per the textbook.

## GG – Gyan Guru

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

## Board Question Paper


March 2022 Board question paper has been provided at the end of the book and its answer paper is provided through Q. R. Code.

## KEY FEATURES


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Reading between the lines	
<p><b>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.</b></p>	
<p><b>*1. Movements are important in a democracy.</b>  <b>Ans:</b> The above statement is <b>True</b>.  <b>Reasons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>ii. Also as the Right to Protest is considered an important right.</li> <li>iii. In a democratic system, existence of movements is an indicator of healthy democratic system.</li> </ul> <p>Thus, movements are important in democracy.</p>	<div style="font-size: 3em;">}</div> <p><b>Answer</b></p>
<div style="border: 1px dashed red; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Reading between the lines</b></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>	<div style="font-size: 3em;">}</div> <p><b>Not a part of the answer</b></p>

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	<i>For your own understanding, scan the given Q.R. Code in Quill - The Padhai App to access the Reduced/Non-Evaluative Portion for academic year 2021-22.</i>	

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



Scan the Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to see **the moderator's tips** for solving the Geography Question Paper.



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# *History*

## 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
			<b>Marks</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>

### 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
			<b>Marks</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>

## An Overview

### Historiography

#### Definition

Critical examination of historical resources and writing the historical narrative.

#### Disciplines used for historiography

Archaeology, Archival Science, Manuscriptology, Epigraphy, analysis of lettering style, Linguistics, Numismatics, Genealogy, etc.

#### Tradition of historiography

##### Ancient tradition

Cave paintings, story-telling, singing songs and ballads, etc.

##### Modern historiography

Based on scientific principles, Anthropocentric questions, supported by reliable evidence, graph of mankind's journey, etc.

### Characteristics of European Historiography

- The progress in the fields of philosophy and science led to the possibility of studying social and historical truths by applying scientific methods.
- Philosophical discussions focussed more on the objectivity in history and historiography.

#### Annales School

- This new school of historiography started in France.
- History now not only included political events, kings, great leaders, politics, diplomacy and war; but also considered climate, local people, agriculture, technology, trade, means of communication, social divisions, their collective psychology, etc. in the historical times.

#### Feminist historiography

- It means restructuring of the history from the perspective of women.
- The French scholar Simone de Beauvoir, established the fundamentals of feminism.
- Accordingly, women were included in history.
- Emphasis was also laid on rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.





### European Scholars and Historians

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



### Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternative

- 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. [March, 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 sets

- \*1. [March 2019]

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
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.

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
i.	The secret of world history	Leopold von Ranké
ii.	Discourse on the method	Simone de Beauvoir
iii.	Archaeology of Knowledge	Michel Foucault
iv.	Encyclopedia of Philosophical sciences	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel



3.

	Concept	Meaning
i.	Thesis	Proposed theory at the beginning
ii.	Dialectics	Method of opposites based on opposites
iii.	Synthesis	Process of arriving at the new thesis
iv.	Antithesis	Includes gist of both thesis and the theory contrary to thesis

4.

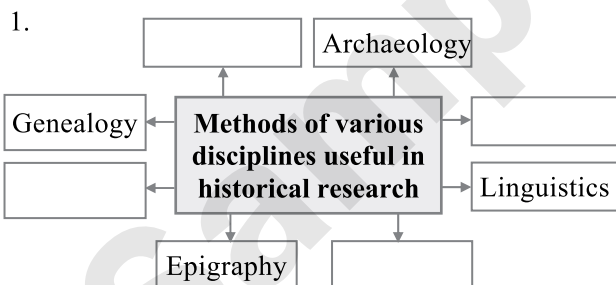
	Historian	Work
i.	Michel Foucault	Archaeology of Knowledge
ii.	René Descartes	Discourse on the Method
iii.	Karl Marx	Das Kapital
iv.	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	The Secret of World History

**Answers:**

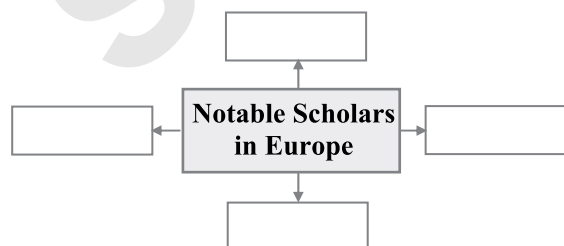
- Karl Marx – Discourse on the Method
- Discourse on the method – Simone de Beauvoir
- Antithesis – Includes gist of both thesis and the theory contrary to thesis
- Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – The Secret of World History

## Q.2. (A) Complete the activity as instructed

### Complete the concept map



\*2.



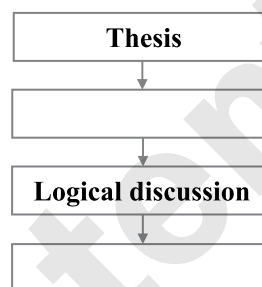
**Answers:**

- Manuscriptology
  - Analysis of lettering style
  - Numismatics
  - Archival Science

- René Descartes
  - Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
  - Karl Marx
  - Michel Foucault
  - Voltaire
  - Leopold Von Ranké
  - Simone de Beauvoir

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

### Complete the flow chart



### 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	<b>Discourse on the method</b>
ii.	<b>Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel</b>	Reason in History
iii.	<b>Karl Marx</b>	Das Kapital
iv.	Michel Foucault	<b>Archaeology of knowledge</b>

## Q.2. (B) Write short notes on / Explain the concept

### 1. Historical Research Method

**Ans:**

- 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.
- The writing of historical narrative with the help of this method considers the following measures:
  - Critical examination of various sources of history.
  - Examination of the relevant references of the available historical information.
  - 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. Dialectics

**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'.

## \*4. 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.

## 5. Feminist History [March 2020]

**Ans:** Refer the answer of Q.5-10

## Q.3. Explain the statements with reasons

### 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. [March 2020]

**Ans:** Refer the answer of Q.5-6

### \*3. Historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.

**Ans:**

- i. The restructuring of the history from the perspective of women based on this ideology is known as feminist historiography. The French scholar Simone de Beauvoir established the fundamentals on feminism through her writings.
- ii. 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.

It is this change of perspective which drove the historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.

### \*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. 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 passage and answer the questions based on it

1.

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

(Textbook page no. 02)

##### Questions:

- What do you mean by historiography?
- On what does the inclusion of historical events by a historian depend?
- Do you think the ancient people recorded historical events?

##### Answers:

- The writing of historical narrative after critically examining the historical sources is known as historiography.
- The inclusion and interpretation of historical events by a historian depends on the conceptual framework adopted by him.
- Yes, I think the ancient people recorded historical events because-
  - 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.
  - 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:

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

##### Answers:

- Europe made remarkable progress in the fields of Philosophy and Science till the eighteenth century.

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

#### Q.5. Answer in detail

##### 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:

- The historical document to be verified is first read and understood by an expert who knows the language and the script.
- 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.
- 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:**

- 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'.
- 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.
- 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. What did René Descartes insisted upon?**

**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? [March 2019]**

**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.

**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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.



**Apply Your Knowledge**

**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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# *Political Science*

### An Overview

#### Indian Constitution

- The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949. It came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.
- Its objective is to establish a 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 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> 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 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> 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 alternative**

1. In India, the Constitution came into force on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1949  
(B) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949  
(C) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950  
(D) 15<sup>th</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_.  
[March 2019, 2020]  
(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. 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> 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?  
(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) 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> (B) 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup>  
(C) 92<sup>nd</sup> and 96<sup>th</sup> (D) 99<sup>th</sup>

- \*9. In Maharashtra, \_\_\_\_\_ seats are reserved for women in local self-governing institutions.  
(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. Explain the statements whether true or false**

- \*1. Indian democracy is considered the largest democracy in the world. [March 2020]

**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.



**GG - Gyan Guru**

The 61<sup>st</sup> amendment (1988) in the constitution reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. This was implemented in the year 1989.



**\*2. Secrecy in the working of Government has increased due to the Right to Information.**

**Ans:** The above statement is **False**. (*Secrecy in the working of Government has decreased due to Right to Information.*)

**Reasons:**

- The main objective of the Right to Information Act enacted in 2005 is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government and make democracy work for the people in real sense.
- Accordingly, it keeps the citizens informed about the functioning of the Government.
- Due to this act, the government has become more transparent and accountable.

Therefore, secrecy in the working of the Government has decreased due to Right to Information.

**\*3. The nature of Constitution is seen as a living document. [March 2019; Dec 2020]**

**Ans:** The above statement is **True**.

**Reasons:**

- Indian Constitution is dynamic. It accepts the necessity of modifications according to changing needs of the society. These changes can be brought about by the process of amendment.
- The Parliament has the power to make these changes. But the judiciary has declared that the parliament while amending the Constitution should not alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Therefore, it can be said that the Constitution is a living document rather than a closed and static rulebook.

**Q.8. (A) Write short notes on /explain the concept**

**1. Indian Democracy**

**Ans:**

- Indian democracy is the largest democracy in the world. It is defined as a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Accordingly, there is direct representation of Indian people in the Parliament, State legislature and local government.
- Free and fair elections are held at regular intervals in democracy. Every Indian citizen who has completed 18 years of age has the right to vote irrespective of religion, gender, caste, etc.

- There is decentralisation of power in Indian democracy. This controls the misuse of power and creates opportunities for people to participate in politics.
- Thus, Indian democracy tries to achieve the objectives mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and has been successful to a great extent.

**2. Right to Vote**

**[Dec 2020]**

**Ans:**

- After independence, the Indian Constitution guaranteed adult suffrage by giving the right to vote equally, to both men and women above the age of 21, irrespective of their caste, religion, social or economic status.
- Later, this voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. It has encouraged more young voters to take part in the political process.
- Such provision has made India the largest democracy in the world.

**3. Decentralisation of democracy**

**Ans:**

- Decentralisation of power is central to democratic government. The Directive Principles of State Policy include the provisions for democratic decentralisation.
- After independence, several attempts were made for democratic decentralisation.
- The Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth amendment to the Indian Constitution granted constitutional status and protection to the local self-governing institutions of India. These amendments also increased their powers.
- Decentralisation controls the misuse of power and creates opportunities for the common people to participate in the working of the government.

**\*4. Right to Information [March 2019, 2020]**

**Ans:**

- In 2005, the Parliament of India enacted a new legislation called the 'Right to Information Act'.
- The main objective of the Right to Information Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government and make our democracy work for the people in real sense.
- It increases people's participation in administration. It also makes administration more responsive to the requirements of people. This increased communication between citizens and government helps in strengthening democracy and in building a relationship of trust between them.
- Thus, Right to Information is a big step towards making the citizens informed about the functioning of the Government. Also, it has made the government more transparent and has reduced the element of secrecy in the working of the government.



### \*5. Rights based approach

Ans:

- In the decades after independence, efforts were made towards democratisation of India.
- In this process, citizens were considered as 'beneficiaries' of reforms.
- In the last few decades, this approach has changed and the democratic reforms which lead to development are considered as 'rights' of citizens.
- Accordingly, citizens in India have got Right to Education, Right to Information and Rights to Food Act.



#### Reading between the lines

*The Rights-based approach has empowered people to know and claim their rights and also increased the accountability of individuals and institutions that are responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling rights. It has led to an increased communication between citizens and government. This has helped in building a relationship of trust between them and thus, helped in strengthening democracy.*

### 6. Policy of reservation of seats

Ans:

- Policy of reservation of seats 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 service, some seats are kept reserved for scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST). There is also a provision of reservation of seats for other backward classes.
- Thus, the policy of reservation of seats enhances the social and educational status of underprivileged communities and thus, improves their lives.



#### Reading between the lines

*Establishing justice and equality are the main objectives of our Indian Constitution. However, due to caste system, certain classes of Indian citizens cannot effectively enjoy either equality of status or of opportunity. This leads to their social exclusion. Hence, the framers of the Indian Constitution introduced the policy of reservation seats.*

### 7. Provisions regarding minorities

Ans:

- The Indian Constitution has made several provisions for the protection of minorities.
- It prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, language and region.
- This provision for minorities has protected their right to equality, freedom, cultural and educational rights and right against exploitation.

- Also, government has adopted several policies which gave opportunities for education and employment to the minorities.

#### GG - Gyan Guru

*Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as **minority communities** under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.*



### \*8. Women representation in Lok Sabha

Ans:

- From the very beginning, women had inadequate representation in politics and political institutions. Therefore, efforts were made to increase the representation of women in politics.
- The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution reserved 33% of seats for women in local self-governing institutions. Several states including Maharashtra have raised it to 50%. This has also helped in increasing women representation in Lok Sabha.
- According to statistics released periodically by the Election Commission for the 543 Lok Sabha constituencies, the number of elected women MPs increased from 59 in 2009 to 66 in 2014. This means that today 12.15% of women MPs constitute Lok Sabha.
- Thus, women representation in Lok Sabha is increasing every year since 1991.

#### GG - Gyan Guru

*Among the states that already follow 50 percent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institution are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.*

[Source: panchayat.gov.in]



### Q.8. (B) Do as directed / instructed

#### Complete the table

1.

	Acts		Objectives
i.	.....	a.	It promotes transparency and accountability in the working of the government.
ii.	Domestic Violence Prohibition Act	b.	.....



2.

i.	Objective of democracy	a.	.....
ii.	Voting age in India	b.	.....
iii.	The part of the constitution that cannot be altered	c.	.....

3.

	Acts		Objectives
i.	.....	a.	It promotes transparency and accountability in the working of the government
ii.	The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	b.	.....

**Answers:**

1.

	Acts		Objectives
i.	<b>Right to Information</b>	a.	It promotes transparency and accountability in the working of the government.
ii.	Domestic Violence Prohibition Act	b.	<b>It rejects traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism.</b>

2.

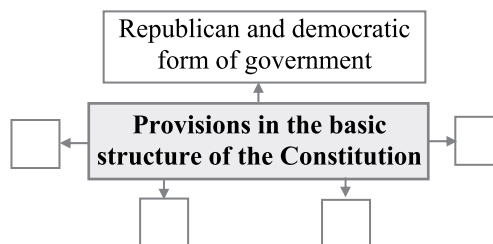
i.	Objective of democracy	a.	<b>To establish a secular, democratic Republic</b>
ii.	Voting age in India	b.	<b>18 Years</b>
iii.	The part of the constitution that cannot be altered	c.	<b>The basic structure of the constitution</b>

3.

	Acts		Objectives
i.	<b>Right to Information</b>	a.	It promotes transparency and accountability in the working of the government
ii.	The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	b.	<b>It establishes social justice and equality.</b>

**Complete the concept map**

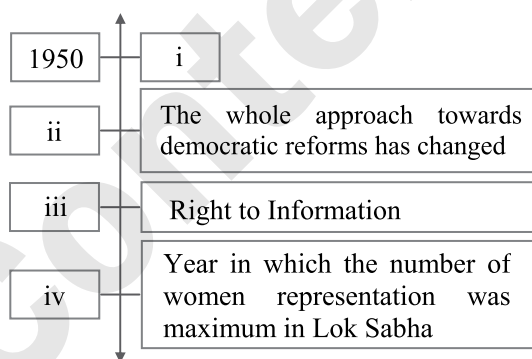
1.

**Ans:**

- Federal structure of the Constitution
- Promotion of unity and integrity of the nation
- Sovereignty of the nation
- Secularism and supremacy of the Constitution

**Complete the timeline**

1.

**Ans:**

- 1950 - **Constitution of India came into force**
- 2000** - The whole approach towards democratic reforms has changed
- 2005** - Right to Information
- 2014** - Year in which the number of women representation was maximum in Lok Sabha

**Q.9. Answer in brief (25 - 30 words)****1. State the objectives of the Indian Constitution.**

**Ans:** The Constitution of India came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950. The Preamble reveals the objectives of the Indian Constitution.

These **objectives** are as follows:

- To establish a secular, democratic Republic.
- To ensure that the citizens get justice and their freedom is protected.
- To establish a progressive developed society based on social justice and equality.
- To promote the feeling of fraternity (common brotherhood) amongst all people of India, irrespective of religion, language, region, etc.

**\*2. What are the effects of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?**

**Ans:** The effects of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years are as follows:

- It has encouraged more young voters to take part in the political process.



- ii. Therefore, at present, India has the largest number of voters compared to any other democratic nation. Due to this provision, India has become largest democracy in the world.
- iii. Also, increased support of young voters in the political process has led to the emergence of new political parties.
- iv. Thus, the effect of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years is not only quantitative but also qualitative.

**\*3. What is meant by establishment of social justice?**

**Ans:**

- i. Social justice means that in the society the citizens must interact and treat one another on the basis of equality.
- ii. Establishing a progressive developed society based on social justice and equality is one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution. It stands for the elimination of social discrimination on the grounds of colour, caste, creed, religion, gender or place of birth.
- iii. Democratic policies must be inclusive i.e. one must try to bring all sections of the society into mainstream.
- iv. Accordingly, various efforts have been taken to establish social justice in India.  
For e.g. To establish justice and equality, certain efforts are made like Policy of reservation of seats for SC and ST, Prevention of Atrocities Act, provision for minorities and laws relating to women and provisions for representation.



**Reading between the lines**

*Social justice also means justice in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society.*

**4. Explain the role of judiciary in the Indian Political System.**

**Ans:** The role of Judiciary in the Indian Political system is as follows:

- i. It **administers justice** to all citizens of India on behalf of the government. It **acts as a protector of the fundamental rights** of the citizens guaranteed by the Constitution.
- ii. It **safeguards and interprets the Constitution and law**. But while interpreting the provisions of the Constitution, it always considers the fundamental objectives of the Constitution and also the intention of Constitution makers.
- iii. It also **specifies** limitations on the power of Parliament to make changes in the Constitution. It has **declared that the Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution including the fundamental rights but without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.**

- iv. The Court gives judgements on important subjects like rights of children, protection of human rights, protection of the honour and dignity of women, individual freedom, and tribal empowerment.

Thus, the judiciary in India plays an important role in achieving the objectives of social justice and equality mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution and strengthening the democracy.

**\*5. Which decision of the Court has resulted in protection of honour and dignity of women?**

**OR**

**Which particular Laws/Acts created a favourable environment for protection of freedom of women and secure their development? [March 2019]**

**Ans:** The Court administers justice to all citizens of India on behalf of the government. Following are the decisions of the court that have resulted in the protection of honour and dignity of women

- i. The enforcement of the Domestic Violence Prohibition Act by the Court has resulted in the protection of honour and dignity of women.
- ii. This Act has rejected traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism. It also expanded the scope of Indian democracy to make it inclusive in true sense.
- iii. Even the Dowry Prohibition Act, act against sexual harassment and the right to have an equal share in the property of the father and husband has resulted in the protection of honour and dignity of women and thus, created a favourable environment for securing their development.

**[Note:** The above question is textual and we are expected to write answer regarding decisions of the court. But content given in the textbook is regarding Laws relating to women. Therefore, we have given answer according to textbook, without modifying the question.]

**6. What should be done to bring good governance in democracy? (Textbook page no. 73)**

**Ans:** Democracy requires good governance or best governing practices. *[Good governance is about the process for making and implementing decisions. It's not about making correct decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions.]*

Following things should be done to bring good governance in democracy:

- i. The government at all levels must be **accountable** and **transparent**.
- ii. The government must be **effective** and **efficient** in delivering social and economic public services, which are its primary responsibilities.
- iii. The entire system must function in a manner which is seen to be **fair** and **inclusive**. This means that all men and women particularly the most vulnerable like backward classes, also minority should have opportunities to participate in the decision-making process.





- iv. It must be **responsive** which means that it should try to serve the needs of the entire community.
- v. It must be **participatory** which means that people should have an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.

**7. What measures have been taken by the government to bring good governance in democracy?**

**Ans:** Democracy requires good governance or best governing practices.

Following **measures** have been taken by the government to bring good governance in democracy:

**i. Right to Vote:**

After independence, the Indian Constitution guaranteed adult suffrage by giving the right to vote equally, to both men and women above the age of 21, irrespective of their caste, religion, social or economic status. Later, this voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. It has encouraged more young voters to take part in the political process.

**ii. Democratic decentralisation:**

The Directive Principles of State Policy include the provision for democratic decentralisation. The Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth amendment to the Indian Constitution granted constitutional status and protection to the local self-governing institutions of India. This has helped in increasing their powers.

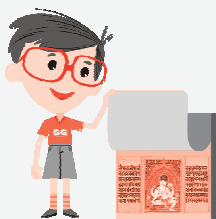
**iii. Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005:**

RTI Act has made the government more transparent, accountable and has reduced the element of secrecy in the working of government.

- iv. Along with Right to vote, democratic decentralisation and Right to information Act, Right to Education and Right to Food Security Act are also enacted.

**GG - Gyan Guru**

The idea of **Good Governance** is as old as Indian civilisation. The rulers were bound by Dharma, popularly called 'Raj Dharma', which precisely meant for ensuring good governance to the people.



This description of Good Governance has been found in various ancient Indian scriptures, especially, in Kautilya's Arthashastra. Arthashastra while highlighting the principle of good governance declares, "In the happiness of his people lies king's happiness, in their welfare his welfare, whatever pleases himself he shall not consider as good, but whatever pleases his people he shall consider as good."



**Apply Your Knowledge**

**1. Intext Question** (Textbook page no. 70)

**Can you tell the reasons for the following changes?**

- i. Some seats are kept reserved for women to increase their participation in political process.
- ii. Some seats are kept reserved for weaker sections of the society so that they can get a share in political power.
- iii. The State Election Commission has been established.
- iv. The 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> schedule was added to the Constitution.

**Ans:**

- a. To establish justice and equality some seats are kept reserved for women and weaker sections of society to increase their participation in political process.
- b. To hold free and fair elections, the state Election Commission has been established.
- c. 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> schedules cover important topics like rural development, market, roads, drinking water and other basic facilities.
- d. The Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth amendment to the Indian Constitution is the main reason for the above-mentioned changes.

**[Source:**

<https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/constitution-india/amendments?page=8>]

**2. Do you know?** (Textbook page no. 70)

**In your opinion, how will Rights Based Approach change the relations between the government and citizens?**

**Ans:** Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.5.

**3. Discuss** (Textbook page no. 70)

**i. Do you think that citizens in India should have the right to employment?**

**Ans:**

- a. Yes, I think that the citizens in India should have the right to employment. If a person is employed, he gets wage or salary for his work. This enables him to satisfy the basic needs like food, clothing and shelter.
- b. Accordingly, the government of India has started various employment schemes like-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which seeks to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) started on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1999 is a major ongoing programme for self employment for the rural poor, etc.





- ii. According to you, if everyone gets the right to shelter, how will it affect democracy in India?

**Ans:**

- According to me, everyone should get the right to shelter because it is one of the basic needs of man.
- Even today, in India there are many families who do not have proper houses. They stay on footpaths or in forests.
- If shelter is provided to them, then they would get an opportunity to grow physically, mentally, intellectually and spiritually. The crime rates may go down. This will in turn lead to the development of the society and the growth of democracy.

[For additional information students can visit following websites.

**Source:**

[http://iay.nic.in/netiay/English\\_Book\\_Final.pdf](http://iay.nic.in/netiay/English_Book_Final.pdf)

<http://pmayg.nic.in/netiay/Pahal.pdf>

4. Do this. (Textbook page no. 71)

**Read the provisions of the ‘Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act’. Try to understand them with the help of your teachers. What efforts should be made to prevent atrocities?**

**Ans:** The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, prevents injustice against the people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and if any act of atrocity is committed against them then the guilty person is liable for punishment.

Though this act has been passed, still these communities have to face atrocities like garlanding with *chappals*, denying access to irrigation facilities, boycotting them socially, etc.

Therefore, following special efforts should be made to prevent these atrocities:

- Accordingly, special courts should be established. These courts should be authorised to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, complete trial of the case within two months, from the date of filing of the charge sheet.
- The state should immediately take over the educational needs of the children of the victims and provide for the cost of their food and maintenance.
- Strict punishment should be given to those who are found guilty.

5. Do this. (Textbook page no. 72)

The Representation of Women in Lok Sabha

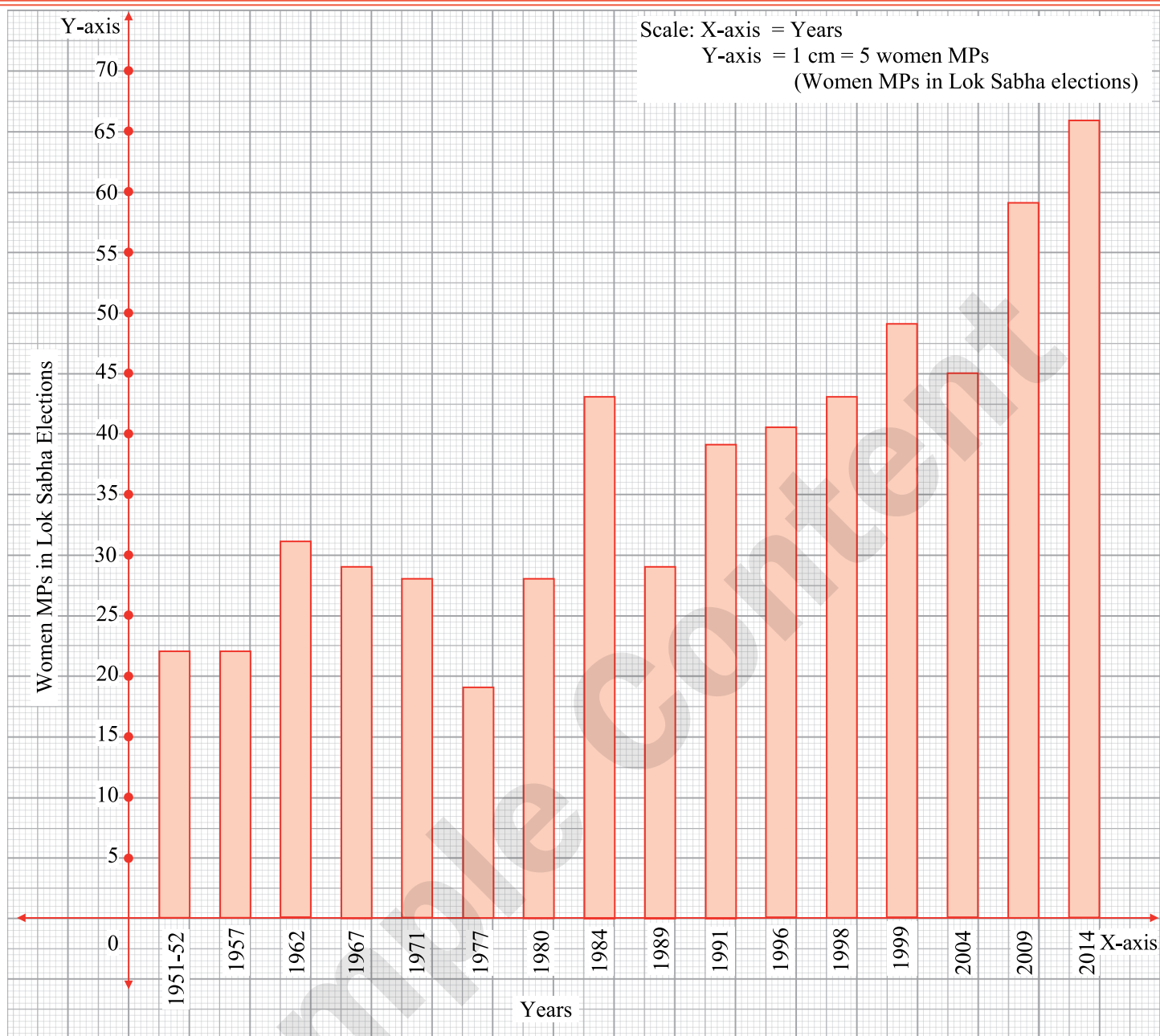
No.	Year	No. of women MPs	Percentage
1.	1951-52	22	4.50%
2.	1957	22	4.45%
3.	1962	31	6.28%
4.	1967	29	5.58%
5.	1971	28	5.41%
6.	1977	19	3.51%
7.	1980	28	5.29%
8.	1984	43	7.95%
9.	1989	29	5.48%
10.	1991	39	7.30%
11.	1996	40	7.37%
12.	1998	43	7.92%
13.	1999	49	9.02%
14.	2004	45	8.29%
15.	2009	59	10.87%
16.	2014	66	12.15%

Read the above chart and answer the following questions.

- In which election year the number of women MPs is minimum?
- In which election year the number of women MPs is maximum?
- Prepare a Pie Chart / Bar Chart with the help of information given in the chart of the Women MPs in Lok Sabha Elections (1951-2014).

**Ans:**

- In the general election of 1977, the number of women MPs is minimum. They were only 19 in number.
- In the general election of 2014, the number of women MPs is maximum. They were 66 in number.
- See Bar graph on next page.



Pie Chart:

Central angle for the year 1951-52

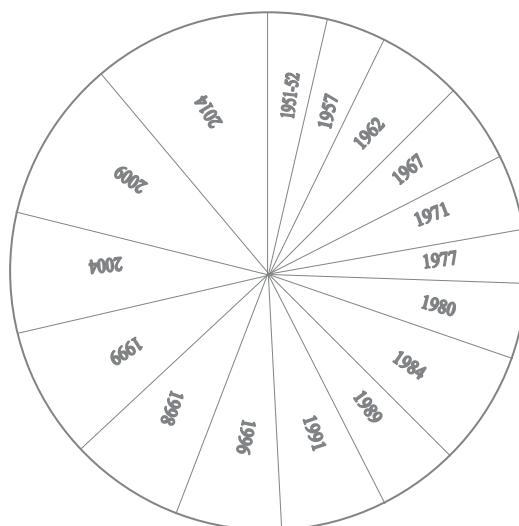
$$= \frac{\text{Number of women in the year 1951-52}}{\text{Total number of women MPs}} \times 360^\circ$$

$$= \frac{22}{592} \times 360^\circ$$

$$= 13.37$$

$$= 13^\circ$$

[Note: By using this calculation, students can find the central angle for the rest of the years.]



Pie chart showing the number of women MPs in Lok Sabha Elections (1951-2014)



### 6. What do you think? (Textbook page no.72)

The visibility of women is very low in public life. If Family structure, social surrounding, economic sector, political sphere become more open, women will get a chance to participate in the decision-making process that can provide a different direction to politics. For this purpose, women's participation should be increased in the representative institutions.

**Ans:**

- i. Equality between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for establishing social justice.
  - ii. Women are great nurturers and caregivers in the domestic sphere of the family.
  - iii. In the economic sphere, nowadays, women can be seen working in cottage industries and they have become successful entrepreneurs.
  - iv. They are holding high positions in banks and financial secure companies. For e.g., Arundhati Bhattacharya is the first woman to become the chairperson of SBI (State Bank of India).
  - v. Women's contribution in health care sector is also great. For e.g., Kiran Mazumdar Shaw founded 'Biocon', the country's leading biotechnology enterprise.
  - vi. This means that women with their hard work, patience, honesty, compassion, integrity have contributed greatly in all spheres of life.
  - vii. So, if women's participation increases in the representative institutions also then I think it will give new direction to politics.
  - viii. If we have more women in politics then we can get more policies that benefit women, children and families in general. They will also speak up more for the interests of communities, local communities because of their close involvement in community life.
- Thus, women's participation should be increased in representative institutions in order achieve the goals of equality and development of nation.

### 7. Please understand (Textbook page no.73) Find out the judgements given by the Supreme Court on subjects like rights of children, protection of human rights, protection of the honour and dignity of women, individual freedom and tribal empowerment in recent years. Discuss.

*[Note: Students are expected to find the judgements passed on the various subjects by taking help of their teachers and the internet]*

### Project

- \*1. Which information can be secured with the help of Right to Information? Find out with the help of your teachers.
- \*2. Make a list of concessions given by the Government for the students of minority community.

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



- \*3. Visit the official website of National Election Commission and collect more information about it.

*[Note: Students should visit the site <http://eci.nic.in> for more information on the National Election Commission]*

- \*4. Take an interview of women representatives from local self-governing institutions from your area.

*[Note: With the help of following points and with the help of teachers, students should do the given activity]*

- Name of the women representative
- Educational background
- When did she develop interest in politics?
- Topics that interest her personally
- Her responsibilities
- Her future policies and programmes, etc.]

Once you solve 1000+ MCQs in a subject, you are going to become a pro in it.

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# *Geography*



## 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)	<b>OR</b> Read the Graph / Diagram and answer the questions.			
7.	Answer in detail ( <i>Any 2</i> )	3	8	12
	<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>

[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:
  - Importance of field visit.
  - Preparation for field visit.
  - Precautions that should be taken during field visit.

#### Q.1. Identify the odd man out

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

**Ans:** Entertainment

- 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

- We get firsthand geographical information through the field visit.
- The main objective of a field visit is to enjoy the nature.
- During field visit, vegetation is not the indicator of difference in precipitation. **[March 2019]**
- To get the information about any factory we should prepare a questionnaire before visiting.
- It is our responsibility to manage the waste generated during the field visit.

**Answers:**

- Right
- Wrong  
The main objective of a field visit is to gain geographical information about the region through observation.

- Wrong  
During field visit, vegetation is the indicator of difference in precipitation.
- Right
- Right

#### Q.2. (B) Answer in one sentence

- What is field visit?**

**Ans:** Field visit is an important study method in geography through which geographical concepts and elements can be directly experienced.

- 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.

- How is field visit useful?**

**Ans:** Field visit is useful for understanding the correlation between human and environment.

- 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.

- 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.

- Guess in which season of the year is the field visit being undertaken?**

**Ans:** Based on the discussion given in the lesson, the season of the field visit must be that of the 'Retreating monsoon.'



### Q.3. Give geographical reasons

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

**Ans:**

- The aim of field visit is to gain geographical information of any region firsthand.
- 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.
- 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:**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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

- \*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:

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

- It also provides an opportunity to directly interact with the local people and understand their problems.
- 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:

- Understanding the aim of the visit or the topic to be studied during the visit.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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?**

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

- Identity card
- Notebook and questionnaire
- Pen
- Pencil
- Ziplock bags to collect samples
- Camera
- Binoculars
- Magnetic compass
- Map of the place
- First aid kit
- Information booklet about the place to be visited
- GPS enabled mobile phone
- Cap
- 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:

- When was the factory established?
- 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. How will you manage the litter during the field visit? [March 2019]**

**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.

**\*7. 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.)

- vii. **Occupations** (The varied occupations practiced there by the local people and its effect on the life of the people can be mentioned in this point.)
- viii. **Land use and Type of crop** (The land use in the region of visit, the various methods used for cultivation and the types of crops cultivated can be mentioned.)
- ix. **Important Historical Places** (Information about the various historical places visited on the route as well as at the place of visit can be mentioned.)
- x. **Environmental problems** (Discussing and understanding the various environmental issues with the local people and mentioning the same in the report.)

**8. If you were a part of this field visit, what preparations would you make?**

*(Textbook page no. 1)*

**OR**

**Suppose teachers ask you to plan the visit, how will you plan the details of the trip?**

*(Textbook page no. 1)*

**Ans:** If I were a part of this field visit or if my teachers ask me to plan the visit, I would have planned the same in the following manner:

- i. I will select an appropriate place for the visit in accordance with the topic of study and decide the time of visit based on factors such as climate, etc.
- ii. I will also collect the map of both, the place to be visited as well as the route to be taken. I will contact the local trained guides of that place & the people having knowledge of that place and request them to guide us during our visit. I will also take the necessary permissions from the authorities of that area.
- iii. I will make the travel arrangements based on the number of students and teachers.
- iv. I will estimate the total expense by considering the various factors like travelling, stay & food, etc. and accordingly make arrangements for the same.
- v. I will inform all the people who are participating in the field visit about the place and time of departure.
- vi. I will carry first aid kit, GPS device, torch, dry snacks, water bottle, etc. during the field visit.
- vii. With the help of teacher I will prepare questionnaire which will be useful to get information during field visit.

**9. What precautions will you take continuously during the field visit? *(Textbook page no. 2)***

**Ans:** I will take the following precautions continuously during the field visit:

- i. I will strictly follow the instructions given by the teachers and avoid wandering here and there.
- ii. As Field visit provides an opportunity to experience and study the things which I have read in my book, I will focus on the topic of study during the visit so as not to miss out on important details.



- iii. I will immediately note down in the book everything that I observed carefully. I will preserve the book as well as the samples that I have collected during the visit.
- iv. I will take pictures wherever necessary during the visit.
- v. I will keep contact numbers, first aid kit, etc. for any emergency situations.
- vi. I will take care that the natural surroundings are not harmed and the historical monuments are not tampered with during the visit.

**10. Collect more information about mud and wood houses (*dhabyachee ghare*).**

(Textbook page no. 2)

**Ans:**

- i. The houses which have a flat roof made of wood & mud and walls made up of clay are known as *dhabyachee ghare* or mud and wood houses.
- ii. These houses are built in regions of low rainfall like the Marathwada region in Maharashtra.
- iii. Since such houses are built very close to each other, they result in a linear type of settlement.

**11. Correlate pulse cropping with low rainfall.**

(Textbook page no. 2)

**Ans:**

- i. In Maharashtra, pulses like *tur*, *moong*, *lentil*, *udad*, *chawli*, *gram*, etc. are grown in areas receiving low rainfall.
- ii. These crops grow in places with very less water supply and average fertility.
- iii. The *rhizobium* bacteria found on the roots of these plants help to fix atmospheric nitrogen turning it into a more readily useful form of nitrogen. This leads to increased fertility of the soil.
- iv. Also, the total duration of a pulse crop is less than the duration of other types of crops.

Thus, cultivation of pulse crops is beneficial in areas receiving low rainfall.

**12. Obtain information regarding multi-purpose projects.**

(Textbook page no. 3)

**Ans:**

- i. The water resource projects planned for multiple purposes are known as multi-purpose projects.
- ii. The dams constructed for multi-purpose projects are large in size and the water stored by them is used for irrigation, recreation, generation of electricity, flood control, fish and wildlife conservation, etc.
- iii. Some examples of such multi-purpose projects in India are Jayakwadi Multi Purpose Project on Godavari river, Indira Sagar Multi Purpose Project on Narmada river, etc.

**13. 'Vegetation is an indicator of difference in precipitation'. What are the other indicators of difference in precipitation? (Textbook page no. 3)**

**Ans:**

- i. The difference in precipitation or rainfall can be determined by the type of vegetation in a particular area. Short and thorny shrubs like cactus, acacia, etc. are found in areas receiving low rainfall, whereas in areas receiving medium and heavy rainfall, trees like mango, banyan, tamarind, teak, *nilgiri*, etc. are found.
- ii. Apart from this, texture and colour of the soil, disintegration of rocks, humidity in the air, etc. also indicate the amount of precipitation in the region.

**14. How will the terrain below appear to the birds from the sky?**

(Textbook page no. 4)

**Ans:** The birds flying in the sky will be able to see a large portion of land in single view. The unevenness of the land will also be clearly visible to them. However, every object will look very small in size to them.

**15. Out of which process has the plateau of Maharashtra formed? What is the main type of rock seen here?**

(Textbook page no. 4)

**Ans:** The plateau of Maharashtra has been formed due to volcanic eruption. The main type of rock found here is the Basalt rock.

**16. Gather information about forts. Consider the following points for it:**

(Textbook page no. 5)

- i. Determination of location
- ii. Period of construction
- iii. Construction style
- iv. Security mechanism

[Note: Students are expected to collect information about forts based on the following points.]

**Ans:**

**i. Determination of location:**

- a. What must be the reason for selecting a particular location for the construction of the fort?
- b. What was the importance of the fort with respect to the surrounding area?
- c. Which geographical features of the region were useful for the construction of the forts?

**ii. Period of Construction:**

- a. During which period and the reign of king & dynasty was the fort constructed?
- b. During which year did the construction of fort get completed?

**iii. Construction Style:**

- a. Which materials were used for the construction of forts?
- b. Is there a natural lake near the fort or was an artificial one constructed for the supply of water?
- c. What was done to maintain the fort?

**iv. Security Mechanism:**

- a. How many bastions and gates does the fort have?
- b. How many different types of cannons are available on the fort?
- c. Are there any secret exits passages from the fort in case of emergency?





**17. Do you agree that regions and necessities influence the difference in the means of livelihood?** (Textbook page no. 6)

**Ans:** Yes, I do agree with the fact that the means of livelihood get influenced by regions and necessities. This can be explained as follows:

The natural resources, the soil and the rainfall of a particular region determine the type of occupation carried on by the people of that region. This forms the primary occupation.

Accordingly, the allied occupations are created on the basis of this primary occupation. This forms the Secondary occupation.

To support both, the primary as well as the secondary occupations, the need for tertiary occupation arises. For e.g. The need to transport the final products from the place of production to the place of market.

Hence, we can conclude that, the primary, secondary and the tertiary sector would differ from region to region depending upon the geographical features. This fact helps us to understand that regions and necessities influence the difference in the means of livelihood.

**18. What is the concept of 'Devrai'?**

(Textbook page no. 7)

**Ans:**

- Devrai* is the concept wherein several sacred groves in various parts of India or a part of forest, are protected by local communities as they have some religious connotation to them.
- Generally, hunting and logging is prohibited in these patches and use of the produce from the plants as well as grazing of cattle is not allowed. People are strictly prohibited from wearing footwear while visiting these areas.
- This concept helps in preservation of rare medicinal plants, animal species, insects as well as the texture and fertility of the soil. This further helps in maintaining the level of ground water.

**19. What precautions have to be taken while going to the sea coast?** (Textbook page no. 7)

**Ans:** The following precautions must be taken while visiting the sea coast:

- The local people staying close to the coast have better knowledge about the depth of the sea. Hence, they must be consulted before entering the sea water.
- The rules as well as the warnings mentioned on the boards alongside the coast must be strictly followed.
- The timings of high tide and low tide must be known beforehand.
- Avoid clicking selfies on the rocks or any other construction near the coast; as it can prove fatal.
- Avoid going deep inside the sea.

**20. What is the simplest method of understanding the timings of the tides?** (Textbook page no. 7)

**Ans:** The simplest method of understanding the timings of the tides is by calculating it as follows:

Timing of high tide = phase of the moon  $\times \frac{3}{4}$

Suppose we have to calculate the timings of the tide on the fourth phase of the moon. Then, according to the formula, we get -

Timing of high tide = phase of the moon  $\times \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore$  We get,  $4 \times \frac{3}{4} = 3$ .

It means high tide will occur at 3 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Low tide will occur approximately 6 hours from it i.e. at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

**21. What type of photographs will you click with respect to the field visit?** (Textbook page no. 8)

**Ans:** The type of photographs to be clicked will depend on the purpose of my visit.

For e.g. If the purpose of my visit is to study the various landforms formed due to the sea waves, I will click pictures of sea caves, beach, sand bar, wave-cut platforms, rocks, etc.

**22. On the basis of which points will you write the tour report?** (Textbook page no. 8)

**Ans:** The following points must be considered while preparing a tour report:

- Introduction
- Map of the place and the route
- Natural factors like climate, rainfall, etc.
- Human settlements (*population, type of houses, occupations, etc.*)
- Type of crops cultivated
- Important historical places
- Environmental problems
- Deployment of land for various uses
- Use of pictures and diagrams at appropriate places.

**23. During field visit, how will you obtain various types of information?** (Textbook page no. 8)

**Ans:** During a field visit, I will obtain various types of information in the following ways:

- I will collect fruitful information about the place of visit from the local people or from the local trained guides having knowledge about the region.
- Boards with information about the local area are displayed at various places by the archaeological department or other relevant departments. This will also help me in gathering authentic information about a particular region.
- I will also gather Information from the Collector's Office.

**24. Carry out a similar field visit in your region too.**

[Note: Students are expected to carry out the above activity with the help of their teachers.]





## AVAILABLE NOTES FOR STD. X:

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- Geography Map & Graph Practice Book (Eng. & Mar. Med.)
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