

SAMPLE CONTENT



HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

BASED ON NEW SYLLABUS



STD. X
(ENG. MED.)



Target Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Written as per the latest syllabus prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook
Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

STD. X

History and Political Science

Salient Features

- Written as per the latest textbook
- Exhaustive coverage of the entire syllabus in Question-Answer Format
- Overview at the start of each chapter to facilitate quick understanding
- Covers answers to all Textual Questions
- Includes Additional Important Questions for better preparation
- Includes Concept Charts, Timelines, Table Completion, etc. type of questions; wherever applicable
- Chapter-wise Assessment at the end of each chapter to facilitate knowledge testing
- Includes a dedicated section 'Apply Your Knowledge' that covers a series of 'In-text Questions', Project, etc. that pave the way for a robust concept building
- A Model Question Paper as per the latest paper pattern
- Includes GG - our very own mascot

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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. We wanted this book to provide students, the much needed answers for their textual questions as well as build up their knowledge quotient in the process.

Std. X: History and Political Science has been prepared as per the new syllabus which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning along-with making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

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 a robust concept building.

Every chapter begins with an Overview to facilitate 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. The chapter ends with a Chapter-wise Assessment that stands as a testimony to the fact that the child has understood the chapter thoroughly.

For the purpose of self-evaluation we have incorporated a Model Question Paper.

We have provided a video that intend to explain the Paper Pattern as well as the Syllabus. The students may view it by scanning the **QR Code** provided.

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

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

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher

Edition: First

Gyan Guru (GG)

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.



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Paper pattern
Std. X : History and Political Science
(History : 40 Marks, Political Science : 20 Marks, Total : 60 Marks)

Time : 2.30 Hours

History

Q. No.	Type of Question		Options	Marks	Marks with options
Q.1	A.	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.	-	04	04
	B.	Identify the incorrect pair and write the correct ones.	-	04	04
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	A.	Explain the statement with reasons.	2 out of 5	06	15
	B.	Answer in brief.	2 out of 3	06	09
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 3	08	12
			Marks	40	60

Political Science

Q. No.	Type of Question	Options	Marks	Marks with options
Q.6	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.	-	04	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.	2 out of 3	04	06
	B. Do as directed/instructed.	2 out of 3	04	06
Q.9	Answer the following questions in brief.	2 out of 4	04	08
		Marks	20	30

[Reference: महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती व अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन मंडळ, पुणे निर्मित मूल्यमापन आराखडा]

[P.S. Scan this **Q.R. Code** to get a better understanding of the New Syllabus as well as Paper Pattern]



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*Note: Textual exercise questions are represented by * mark.*

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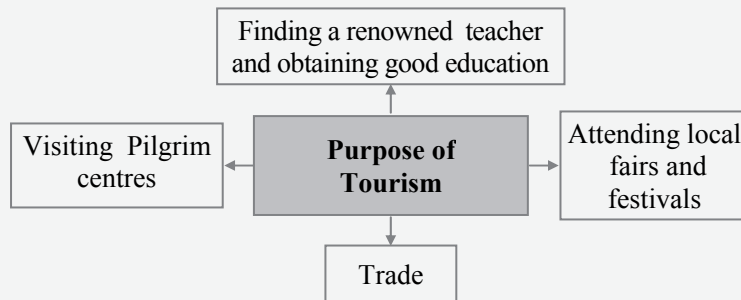
Tourism and History

An Overview

Tourism

Travelling to and staying in places outside the usual environment for a specific purpose and for a fixed period of time.

Purpose



Foreign Travellers

Benjamin	Born in Spain First European traveller/discoverer Between 1159 and 1173 C.E., travelled to France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Persia (Iran), India and China Maintained diaries of the accounts of his travels
Marco Polo	Italian traveller of the 13 th century Introduced Asia, especially China to Europe Stayed in China for 17 years Wrote about the flora & fauna, social life, culture and trade systems of Asia
Ibn Battuta	Traveller of the 14 th century Took the world on a virtual travel of the Islamic world Travelled for 30 years His accounts are helpful in understanding the medieval history and social life
Gerardus Mercator	Traveller of the 16 th century Was a cartographer Created world map and globe of the earth His work proved useful for navigation around the world
Yuan Shwang	The Chinese monk who travelled to India in 630 C.E.

Indian Travellers

Ancient Period	Gautam Buddha Jain monks <i>Sadhus</i>
Medieval Period	Saint Namdev Saint Eknath Guru Nanak Ramdas Swami
Modern Period	Vishnubhat Godse

Modern Tourism

Thomas Cook

- Organised a trip by railway from Leicester to Loughborough for about 600 people
- Successfully organised a round trip of Europe
- Established a travel agency which sold tourist tickets

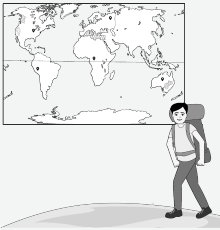
Types of Tourism

Local and Interstate Tourism



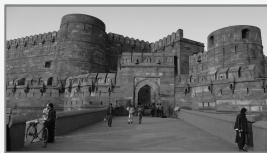
- Travelling within one's own country
- No language barriers and no difficulties in procuring currency and documents

International Tourism



- Railway, marine and air transport has made travelling easier.
- People travel for studies, relaxation, sightseeing, professional assignments (meetings, agreements, etc), shooting of films, etc.
- To travel abroad, various official documents are to be procured.

Historical Tourism



- Satisfying people's interest in history is the main objective.
- In India, tours are arranged to historical sites like forts, *ashrams*, important places related to the Indian War of Independence (1857), etc.

Geographic Tourism



- Visiting places to observe special geographical features of a region is the main objective.
- It includes visiting sanctuaries, beaches, valleys, lakes, cliffs, etc.

Health Tourism



- Learning *yoga*, undertaking Ayurvedic therapies, getting ample sunlight are some objectives of this tourism.

Agro-Tourism



- Understanding the rural life, agriculture and learning new methods of experimentation in advanced technology of agriculture are some objectives.
- Agricultural research centres, agricultural universities and countries like Israel, where experimentation in advanced technology of agriculture is carried out, are visited by farmers to fulfill these objectives.



Types of Tourism

Sports Tourism

- Developed in the 20th century
- Attending various events organised at the International level, National level and State level is the main objective.
- e.g.:
International level: Olympics, Wimbledon, World chess championship matches, international cricket tournaments, etc.
National level: Himalayan Car Rally
State level: Maharashtra Kesari Wrestling competition

Tourism based on Special Events

- Attending film festivals, seminars, conferences, international book exhibition, literary festivals, etc., are some main objectives.

Religious Tourism

- Visiting different places of worship associated with the mythological traditions is the main objective.
- e.g. *Chardham Yatras, Bara Jyotirlingas, etc.*

Cultural Tourism

- Includes activities like visiting reputed educational institutes; seeing local culture, history & traditions; visiting historical monuments, appreciating the achievements of local people and participating in the local festivals of dance, music, etc.

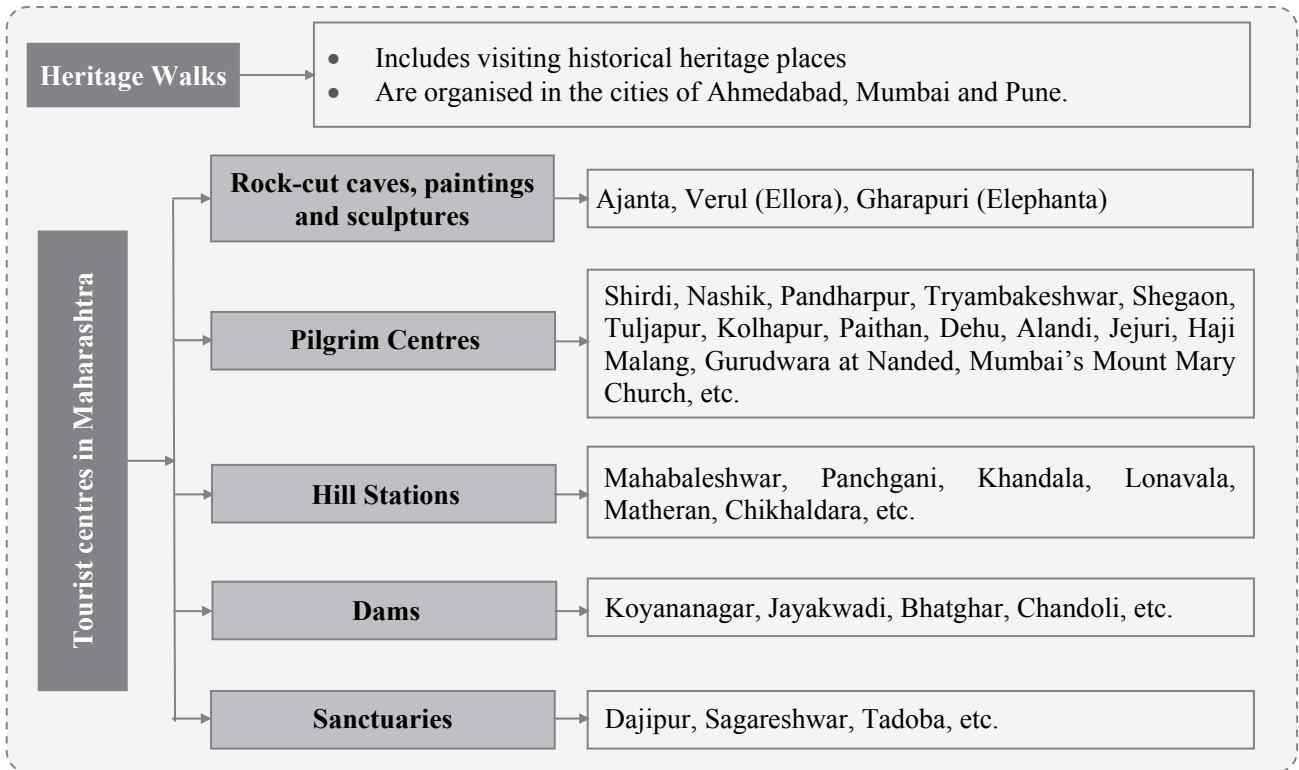
Important points for the growth of tourism

Do's

- Ensuring safe transport and security facilities for tourists
- Providing amenities of reasonably good standard
- Providing good accommodation and washroom facilities on the travel routes
- Taking care and providing special facilities to handicapped tourists
- Providing the tourists with pamphlets, guides, maps and history books which gives information about a tourist site in different languages

Don'ts

- Vandalising the heritage sites
- Scribbling on walls
- Carving on trees
- Painting ancient monuments in garish colours

**Choose the Correct Alternative**

- _____ is known as the first European traveller / discoverer.
(A) Yuan Shwang
(B) Benjamin Franklin
(C) Benjamin of Tudela
(D) Marco Polo
- The work of the cartographer _____ proved to be very useful for navigation around the world.
(A) Marco Polo
(B) Ibn Battuta
(C) Benjamin
(D) Gerardus Mercator
- *3. Thomas Cook established a travel agency selling _____.
(A) handicrafts (B) toys
(C) food items (D) tourist tickets
- _____ wrote the account of his journey from Maharashtra to Ayodhya and back to Maharashtra in his book '*Maza Pravasi*'.
(A) Gopal Neelkanth Dandekar
(B) Saint Eknath
(C) Gautam Buddha
(D) Vishnubhat Godse
- _____ tourism helps the urban population to get exposure to rural life and agriculture.
(A) Agro (B) Health
(C) Sports (D) Geographic

- Heritage of our country is divided into _____.
(A) International Heritage and Interstate Heritage
(B) Internal Heritage and External Heritage
(C) Internal Heritage and Ancient Heritage
(D) Natural Heritage and Cultural Heritage

- To go on a tour in order to visit historical heritage places is known as _____.
(A) Historical tourism (B) Heritage Walk
(C) Cultural tourism (D) Tourism
- *8. Bhilar is known as the 'Village of _____.'
(A) books (B) plants
(C) mangoes (D) forts

Answers:

- (C)
- (D)
- (D)
- (D)
- (A)
- (D)
- (B)
- (A)

Identify the Incorrect Pair and Rewrite the Corrected Ones

*1.

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
i.	Matheran	Hill Station
ii.	Tadoba	Rock-cut Caves
iii.	Kolhapur	Pilgrim Centre
iv.	Ajanta	World Heritage

Answers:

The incorrect pair is:

Tadoba – Rock-cut Caves

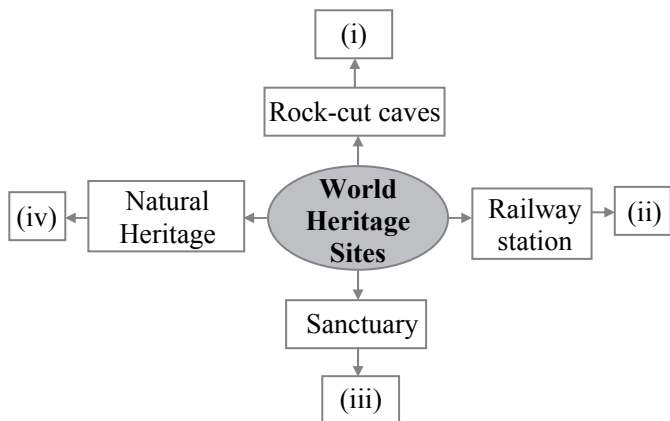
The appropriate pair should be:

Tadoba – Sanctuary



Complete the Concept Chart

*1. World Heritage Sites in Maharashtra



- Ans:** i. **Rock-cut caves** – Ajanta, Verul (Ellora), Gharapuri (Elephanta)
 ii. **Railway station** – Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminus
 iii. **Sanctuary** – Dajipur
 iv. **Natural Heritage** – Kas Plateau located in Western Ghats

Complete the Table

1.

	Type of Tourism	Objectives
i.	Travelling for studies, relaxation, sightseeing, shooting of films and professional assignments like meetings, agreements, etc.
ii.	Historical tourism
iii.	Getting health services and facilities, ample sunlight, <i>yoga</i> training and therapies based on Ayurveda.
iv.	Tourism based on special events

Ans:

	Type of Tourism	Objectives
i.	International tourism	Travelling for studies, relaxation, sightseeing, shooting of films and professional assignments like meetings, agreements, etc.

ii.	Historical tourism	Visiting historical sites, monuments, etc.
iii.	Health tourism	Getting health services and facilities, ample sunlight, <i>yoga</i> training and therapies based on Ayurveda.
iv.	Tourism based on special events	Attending film festivals, literary festivals, seminars and conferences, international book exhibitions, etc.

Write Short Notes on

*1. Tradition of Travelling

Ans: Travelling to and staying in places outside the usual environment for a specific purpose and for a fixed period of time is known as 'tourism'.

i. The tradition of travelling from corner to corner can be seen in India since ancient times. This can be explained according to various time periods as follows:

a. **In Ancient period:**

In the ancient period, people travelled for various reasons like pilgrimage, trade, visiting local fairs & festivals, searching a renowned teacher and obtaining good education, etc.

It is mentioned in the Buddhist literature that Gautam Buddha travelled to several cities in ancient India for preaching. Buddhist monks, Jain monks and *sadhus* travelled continuously to different places.

In 630 C.E., the Chinese monk, Yuan Shwang travelled to India.

b. **In Medieval Period:**

Saint Namdev, Saint Eknath, Guru Nanak and Ramdas Swami travelled during the medieval period.

c. **In Modern Period:**

Vishnubhat Godse travelled during times of the Indian war of Independence in 1857.

ii. **Foreign Travellers:**

The tradition of travelling can be seen not only in India but also in foreign countries. Benjamin of Tudela; the first European traveller / discoverer travelled to France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Persia, India and China. Marco Polo, the Italian traveller introduced Asia,



especially China to Europe. Ibn Battuta travelled for 30 years and took the world on a virtual travel of the Islamic world with his travel accounts. Gerardus Mercator, the 16th century cartographer, created a world map and globe of the earth. This proved useful for navigation around the world.

In the latter half of the 19th century C.E., Thomas Cook organised a trip by railway from Leicester to Loughborough for about 600 people. He had also successfully organised a round trip of Europe. Finally, he established a travel agency which sold tourist tickets.

- iii. This tradition of travelling which started since ancient times led to the development of modern tourism.

2. Benjamin of Tudela

- Ans:** i. Benjamin of Tudela, born in Spain, is known as the first European traveller or discoverer.
- ii. Between 1159 and 1173 C.E., he travelled to France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Persia, India and China.
- iii. He maintained diaries of the accounts of his travels which are considered as important historical documents.

*3. Marco Polo

- Ans:** i. Marco Polo was the Italian traveller of the 13th century.
- ii. He travelled to China and stayed there for 17 years.
- iii. He introduced Asia, especially China to Europe.
- iv. He wrote about the flora & fauna, social life, culture and trade systems of Asia.
- v. This led to the development of communication and trade between Europe and Asia.

Good to know



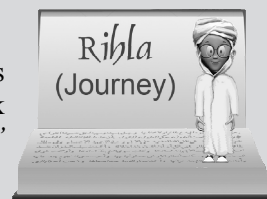
Marco Polo's travels are recorded in the book titled as 'The Travels of Marco Polo'. This book inspired Christopher Columbus and many other travellers.

4. Ibn Battuta

- Ans:** i. Ibn Battuta was the traveller of the 14th century.
- ii. He took the world on a virtual travel of the Islamic world with his travel accounts.
- iii. He travelled for 30 years. However, he was determined not to travel twice on the same route.
- iv. The medieval history and social life of the people can be understood through his accounts.

Good to know

Ibn Battuta's travel accounts were published in a book commonly known as '*Rihla*' (Journey/Travel) in Arabic.



5. Local and Interstate Tourism

- Ans:** i. Local and Interstate tourism involves residents of one country travelling only within that country.
- ii. This kind of tourism is not very overwhelming because it is within one's own country.
- iii. Also, it does not cause difficulties of language, procuring currency and documents.
- iv. Moreover, this kind of tourism can be planned at the time suitable to the individual.

6. International Tourism

- Ans:** i. International tourism is an important type of tourism. It refers to tourism that crosses national borders.
- ii. Due to the availability of railway, marine and air transport, it has become easier to travel abroad. There is a trans-European railway route. Marine transport has linked the coastal regions and aviation has brought the entire world closer.
- iii. Moreover, due to the economic liberalisation policy of the Indian government (1991), the number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased greatly. People nowadays travel for studies, relaxation, sightseeing, shooting of films, professional assignments like meeting, agreements, etc.
- iv. Various official documents are to be obtained for travelling abroad.



7. Historical Tourism

- Ans:**
- Historical tourism refers to a kind of tourism, where the tour or tour group focusses on the history; history of some place, people, things or events. It helps people satisfy their interest in history.
 - In India, tours are arranged to different historical places and important historical sites such as forts in Rajasthan, *ashrams* of Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave, important places related to the Indian War of Independence (1857), etc.
 - Gopal Neelkanth Dandekar, a renowned Marathi writer, used to arrange hiking tours to forts in Maharashtra, to explore the sights closely linked to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his achievements.

8. Geographic Tourism

- Ans:**
- Geographic tourism involves visiting places to observe the special geographical features of a region.
 - In order to satisfy this curiosity, tourists visit various natural & animal sanctuaries, beaches and unique geographical wonders like the Crater lake at Lonar & *Ranjan Khadge* (naturally carved out cavities in rocks) at Nighoj in Maharashtra.

9. Health Tourism

- Ans:**
- Health Tourism involves travelling for the purpose of receiving medical treatment or improving health or fitness.
 - In India, the health services and facilities available are cheaper compared to other countries. Even the standard of these facilities is good, therefore, people from western countries undertake this type of tourism.
 - Besides, tourists from countries with cold climate visit India to get ample sunlight.
 - Learning *Yoga* and undertaking ayurvedic therapies are some other reasons for this type of tourism.

*10. Agro-Tourism

- Ans:**
- Tourism wherein tourists take part in farm or village activities like animal and crop care, cooking and cleaning, handicrafts and entertainment is called as 'Agro-tourism'.
 - Today Agro-tourism, also known as Agri-tourism, is rapidly developing. It is specially meant for the urban population who have very little exposure to rural life and agriculture.

- Indian farmers, nowadays, visit distant regions like the agricultural research centres, agricultural-universities and countries like Israel where experimentation in advanced technology of agriculture is carried out.

11. Sports Tourism

- Ans:**
- Sports Tourism, developed in the 20th century, refers to travel which involves attending a sporting event.
 - Various sports events are organised at the international level, national level and state level.
 - Olympics, Wimbledon, World Chess Championship matches and International Cricket Tournaments etc., are some examples of sports events organised at the international level; event like Himalayan Car Rally is organised at the national level and the Maharashtra Kesari Wrestling competitions, etc; are organised at the state level.

12. Tourism based on Special Events

- Ans:**
- Travelling to and staying in places outside the usual environment for a specific purpose and for a fixed period of time is known as 'tourism'.
 - People who love to travel, look for special reasons to go on a tour and in the 21st century, it has become common to organise such events.
 - Film festivals, various types of seminars and conferences, international book exhibitions, library festivals, etc., are examples of special events. People from different regions come to attend these events.
 - For instance, every year many literature enthusiasts from Maharashtra come to attend the Akhil Bhartiya Marathi Sammelan [Pan India Literary Convention] which is held annually in different places of India.

13. Religious Tourism

- Ans:**
- People belonging to various caste, religion, creed, etc., visit religious places to worship the different gods and goddesses, saints or to see the art, culture, traditions and architecture.
 - Nowadays, people of various religious communities are spread globally. However, they remain united because of their mythological traditions and the places associated with those traditions.
 - This creates a desire to travel to those places and it gives rise to religious tourism.



- iv. Religious tourism fosters peace, unity and socio-cultural harmony among people.
- v. In order to provide good amenities on the pilgrim routes like *Chardham Yatras* and *Bara Jyotirlingas*, Ahilyabai Holkar undertook the constructions by using her personal funds.

14. Village of Books

- Ans:**
- i. Bhilar is a village near Mahabaleshwar. It was long known for its natural beauty and strawberry cultivation. But now it is declared as India's first 'Village of Books'.
 - ii. Every household in Bhilar has a library of its own. This scheme was implemented by the Maharashtra State Government with a view to accelerate the 'Reading Culture' movement and for making the reader-tourists enjoy the beauty of Marathi literature enriched by the works of old & new authors and saints.
 - iii. The books include various types of texts in Marathi like biographies, autobiographies, fiction, poetry, literature on sports, literature for kids, literature by women, etc.

Answer in Brief (25 - 30 words)

1. What promotes Tourism?

Ans: Following things promote tourism:

- i. In order to get a delightful and awe-inspiring experience, tourists from all over the world visit places like the snow-capped peaks, beaches, pristine jungles, etc.
- ii. The desire of the tourists to visit national and international monuments, places of historical importance & natural beauty, ancient centres known for handicrafts, pilgrim centres, industrial centres and sites of various developmental projects, etc., promotes tourism.
- iii. Moreover, the role played by mass media in making special audio-visual presentations for highlighting places of tourist interest also promotes tourism.

2. What crucial points are to be considered in the development of tourism?

Ans: The crucial points to be considered for the development of tourism are as follows:

- i. The tourists (including handicapped tourists) should be ensured safe transport and security facilities. They should be

provided with good accommodation, good amenities and good washroom facilities on the travel routes.

- ii. The national and international tourists should be provided with pamphlets, guides and history books; giving information about a tourist site in their own language. Also, the taxi drivers should be trained as tourist guides. They should be able to converse in more than one language.
- iii. The tourists should abide by the rules and regulations laid by the concerned authorities of the historical site which they are visiting. Also, proper social conduct is expected from the tourists during the tour and during their stay at destination places.
- iv. The historical sites should be preserved by avoiding few things like vandalising or defacing the heritage monuments and sites, writing on walls, carving on trees, painting ancient monuments in garish colours, etc.
- v. Good amenities should be made available in the precincts of the heritage sites so as to avoid filthiness in that area.

3. How does tourism promote the growth of economy of a country?

- Ans:**
- i. The country which is a tourist destination begins to receive revenue even before a tourist arrives at the airport of that country. For e.g. The tourist pays for his visa.
 - ii. Once he reaches the destination, the tourist spends for his travel, stays in hotels, pays for food, makes payment to translators and guides, purchases newspapers, reference books, souvenirs, etc.
 - iii. All these things generate income for the country.

In this way, tourism promotes the growth of economy of a country.

4. In what ways tourism industry help in the generation of employment opportunities at the local level?

- Ans:**
- i. With the development of a tourist centre, the markets in the locality also grows.
 - ii. It leads to the expansion of local handicrafts and cottage industries.
 - iii. Moreover, the demand for locally processed food and ethnic handicrafts also increases.



- iv. All these developments create good employment opportunities for large number of people like the artisans, business people and wage earners.

Thus, tourism industry helps in the generation of employment opportunities at the local level.

5. Write the contribution of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation in the growth of Tourism in Maharashtra.

Ans: The contribution of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation in the growth of Tourism in Maharashtra is as follows:

- i. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation which was set up in 1975 has provided facilities of tourist hotels at 47 places.
- ii. The intake capacity of these hotels is more than 4000 tourists.
- iii. It provides sound hospitality services to the tourists.

6. 'Tourism serves as a major source of livelihood for the local people in places like Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani'. Explain.

OR

***In what way tourism becomes a major source of their livelihood?**

- Ans:**
- i. Both Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani are hill stations. Thousands of tourists visit these places.
 - ii. These tourists who come on the sightseeing tour are accompanied and provided with relevant information by the local tourist guides.
 - iii. Photographers click nice snaps for the tourists.
 - iv. The horse keepers take tourists on horse cart rides. The recreational horse riding is a popular activity.
 - v. This means that tourist guides, photographers, horse keepers and others are required for guiding the tourists. It is the local people who are engaged in these activities and they earn good money for their services.

Thus, tourism serves as a major source of livelihood for the local people in places like Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani.

Answer in Detail

1. What is 'Heritage Walk'?

- Ans:**
- i. Heritage awareness is an important component of conservation of a country's culture. To create this awareness among people, heritage walk is undertaken. Thus, visiting historical heritage places is known as 'Heritage Walk'.

- ii. Today, 'Heritage Walks' as an organised group activity has gained popularity in many countries.

iii. By participating in heritage walks, one can experience the thrill of being a part of history.

iv. India has a rich heritage. It is full of historical sites dating to ancient, medieval and modern period. Residences of renowned citizens who have passed away are also part of heritage. In some cities, 'blue plaques' with the names and other relevant information of such citizens are placed on their residences, as a part of heritage scheme.

v. 'Heritage Walk' organised in the city of Ahmedabad is very famous. Similar walks are also organised regularly in the cities of Mumbai and Pune.

Thus, 'Heritage Walk' is an important activity to create awareness among people about historicity of areas and related cultural values. It is the best medium to initiate community-based efforts for conservation and preservation of our cultural heritage. It also helps in collecting authentic information about the monuments and then publishing it through various media.

***2. Describe any three types of tourism.**

Ans: Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.5 to Q.13.

[**Note:** Students are expected to write any three types of tourism]

***3. What are the professional fields associated with tourism?**

Ans: Tourism and Hospitality industry creates maximum employment opportunities. Some of the professional fields associated with tourism are as follows:

- i. **Hotel Industry:** This industry ensures the hospitality of tourists through proper arrangement of food and stay.
- ii. **Tour guide:** A tour guide is a person who guides tourists in their language (or the language of their choice) and presents the cultural and natural sights of the area.
- iii. **Translator:** A person can work as a translator when the tourist visits a site or meets people belonging to a particular culture.
- iv. **Tour operator:** A tour operator typically combines tour and travel components to create holiday packages. He or she will deal with various service providers, including bus operators, airlines and hoteliers.
- v. **Local Businesses:** Tourism gives impetus to local businesses like handicrafts, etc.

**Explain the Statements with Reasons**

***1. The number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably.**

- Ans:** i. The availability of railway, marine and air transport, has made travelling abroad easier.
 ii. There is a trans-European railway route.
 iii. Marine transport has linked the coastal regions and aviation has brought the entire world closer.
 iv. Also, due to the economic liberalisation policy of the Indian government, travelling abroad has become easier than before.

Therefore, the number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably.

***2. It is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites.**

- Ans:** i. The desire of the tourists to visit national and international monuments, places of historical importance & natural beauty, ancient centres known for handicrafts, pilgrim centres, industrial centres and sites of various developmental projects, etc., promotes tourism.
 ii. Also, tourism creates employment opportunities for local people.
 iii. The historical sites help in understanding the contributions or achievements of our ancestors. Hence, they should be preserved for future generations.
 iv. Moreover, when a heritage site is declared as a World Heritage site, it makes everyone feel proud about it.

Therefore, it is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites.

Read the Passage and Answer the Questions based on it

['The tradition of travelling
 important sources of history
 of that period.']

(Textbook page no. 53)

Questions:

- Which tradition of travelling was prevalent in India since ancient times?
- When did Vishnubhat Godse travel?

- 'Maza Pravas' written by Vishnubhat Godse is an important source of history. Justify

Answers:

- Since ancient times, the tradition of travelling from corner to corner was prevalent in India.
- Vishnubhat Godse travelled during the times of the Indian war of Independence in 1857.
- 'Maza Pravas' (My Travels) is a Marathi travelogue written by Vishnubhat Godse. It gives an account of his journey from Maharashtra to Ayodhya and back to Maharashtra.
 - Vishnubhat travelled during the times of the Indian war of Independence in 1857. As he was the eyewitness for many events related to this historical event, his book gives detailed descriptions about various incidences which occurred during this period, especially those about the life of Rani Lakshmibai, the queen of Jhansi.
 - Moreover, this book also gives information about the nature of Marathi language of the 18th century.

Thus, it can be said that, the book 'Maza Pravas' is one of the most important sources of history of that period.

**Apply Your Knowledge**

- Let us find out (Textbook page no. 54)**
Apart from the types of tourism mentioned in paragraphs on page no. 53 and 54 of the textbook, there are other types like science tourism, leisure and relaxation tourism also known as wellness tourism, cultural tourism and group tourism, etc. Find more information about it with the help of the teachers and internet.

Ans: i. Science Tourism:

Science tourism involves visiting and exploring scientific landmarks, including museums, laboratories, observatories and universities.

For e.g.:

The Jantar Mantar observatory at Jaipur, New Delhi, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi constructed in the early 18th century is visited by tourists.

Besides this, there are some scientific attractions belonging to the modern period. For e.g. Gujarat Science City is one of the best place for people to learn about science and the great people who contributed to the modern world.

Also, the Nehru Science Centre [NSC], located in Worli, Mumbai is the largest interactive science centre in India. It



organises high quality science exhibits and other educational related programmes and activities.

Similarly, at the Nehru Planetarium, special arrangements are made to watch, study and photograph Solar & Lunar eclipses. Telescopes are installed to watch these phenomena.

ii. Leisure and Relaxation Tourism:

Stepping outside of a busy lifestyle for releasing the stress or travelling during free time comes under 'leisure and relaxation tourism'. It is also known as 'Wellness tourism'.

For e.g. Relaxing on beaches or in a room or going on guided tours and experiencing local tourist attraction are some examples of this type of tourism.

iii. Cultural Tourism:

Cultural tourism includes activities like visiting educational institutes of repute; trying to get a glimpse of local culture, history & traditions; visiting historical monuments at a place; trying to appreciate the achievements of local people and also participating in the local festivals of dance, music, etc.

For e.g., Fairs and festivals are organised in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with the objective of promoting tourism. Tourists from different places come in large numbers to see these festivals.

iv. Group Tourism:

Travelling in groups is called as group tourism. Various tour and travel agencies organise group tours for people and take them to different tourist destinations in India and abroad.

In the latter half of the 19th century, the name of Thomas Cook is noteworthy in the context of group tourism. He organised a trip by railway from Leicester to Loughborough for about 600 people. Later, he successfully organised a round trip of Europe. Finally, he established a travel agency which sold tourist tickets. This early venture of Thomas Cook led to the development of modern tourism.

In modern times, package tourism which is a branch of group tourism is gaining popularity. Package tours are organised by a tour operator and sold to a consumer by a travel agent. Transport and accommodation are done by the tour operator.

2. Do this (Textbook page no. 55)

Gather more information about the 'Swachh Bharat Drive'.

Ans: *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* (SBA) or drive was officially launched on 2nd October, 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi. It is India's largest cleanliness drive. The campaign aims to clean up the streets, roads & infrastructure of India's cities, smaller towns and rural areas. The objective of *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* includes eliminating open defecation through the construction of household owned and community-owned toilets. It aims to achieve an Open-Defecation Free [ODF] India by 2nd October, 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

[Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swachh_Bharat_Abhiyan]

3. Can you tell? (Textbook page no. 55)

i. What facilities should be made available to the tourists?

Ans: Following facilities should be made available to the tourists-

- Ensuring safe transport and security facilities for the tourists.
- Providing good accommodation and amenities.
- Making arrangements for good washroom facilities on the travel routes.
- Furnishing the tourists with pamphlets, guides and history books about a tourist site in different languages.
- Training the taxi drivers as tourist guides and making them capable of conversing in more than one language.
- Providing special facilities to handicapped tourists to cater to their needs.

ii. How would you behave with the tourist if you are the local person at a tourist site?

- Ans:**
- '*Atithi Devo Bhava*' or 'The guest is equivalent to God' prescribes the host-guest relationship. It is the tagline of India's Ministry of Tourism's campaign to improve the treatment of tourists in India. Hence, I will also welcome the tourist and take care of him/her.
 - I will ensure that he is provided with hygienic food, good amenities and proper accommodation.
 - If he/she needs any kind of help, I will assist him/her.



- d. I will take care that he/she is not misguided while travelling.
- e. I will treat the tourist as a part of my family and thus, take utmost care to ensure that he/she enjoys the stay.

4. Try this (Textbook page no. 55)

Collect pictures and photos of the cultural, natural and mixed heritage sites in India, with the help of internet.

[Note: Student should visit whc.unesco.org and collect pictures and photos]

5. Try this (Textbook page no. 56)

Organise 'Heritage Walks' with the help of your teachers as part of educational tours to historical places.

[Note: Students are expected to perform the above activity with the help of their teacher.]

6. Can you tell. (Textbook page no. 57)

i. What kind of new occupations were introduced in the surroundings of your village/town because of growing tourism?

- Ans:**
- a. In my town, there is a beach and a very famous fort. This fort is surrounded by sea.
 - b. Tourists very often visit my town to see the fort and also to enjoy on beach. Due to growing tourism, new occupations were introduced in the surroundings of my town.
 - c. The beach in my town is clean. This has enabled the development of certain water sports like Banana Boat Ride, Jet Skiing, Parasailing, Bumper Tube Ride, etc.
 - d. Fort Trek is another important activity which is carried out in my town.
 - e. Due to tourism, various craftsmen get an opportunity to sell their handicrafts.
 - f. Artisans get an opportunity to sell jewellery, food items, household items, etc.

ii. What difference could be observed in the lifestyle of people in the surroundings of your village-town because of growing tourism?

- Ans:**
- a. Due to the advent of tourism, opportunities for employment are created. New occupations are introduced. Hence, local people can get

engaged in various activities and earn their livelihood.

- b. Because of employment, their standard of living increases. They can satisfy their basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, education and health.
- c. Due to the advent of tourism, the underdeveloped regions have started developing. Transport and communication has increased. Due to this, villages have got connected to main cities.

Open Ended Question Type

***1. What would you do to develop the surroundings of your village/town to help the growth of tourism?**

Ans: In order to develop the surroundings of my town, I will do the following things which will help the growth of tourism:

- i. With the help of my friends, I will keep my surrounding clean by taking part in regular 'Cleanliness Drives'.
- ii. I will, with the help of elders and the concerned government authorities, see to it that the roads leading to the tourist site are developed.
- iii. I will request the concerned authorities to put up sign boards highlighting the importance of a particular place.
- iv. I will request the local authorities to conduct seminars for people to create awareness among them about the importance and benefits of tourism.
- v. I will request the local authorities to establish hotels for the tourists so that they enjoy their stay.
- vi. With the help of a website developer, I will make a website highlighting the significance of my town.

Project

***1. Explain the need to preserve the heritage sites. What measures are required to achieve it? Discuss.**

- Ans:**
- i. India has a rich cultural and natural heritage. It is full of historical sites dating to ancient, medieval and modern period.



- ii. These heritage sites are real connection to our past. It proves the existence of our ancestors and every historical site has an important story to tell. Hence, it is the duty of every generation to preserve the historical sites.
- iii. Also, the historical places, monuments, etc., can be showcased to the common people, students, researchers, historians and others as contributions or achievements of our ancestors.

Following **measures** should be taken to preserve the heritage sites:

- a. To prevent ourselves and others from scribbling on the walls.
- b. To participate in the regular 'Cleanliness Drives'.
- c. To avoid vandalising of any historical site.
- d. To restore the damaged historical monuments with the help of the authorities who are in-charge of those sites.
- e. To devise proper legal framework to preserve monuments at national and global level and to strictly implement the laws made to save monuments.
- f. To keep factories and other polluters away from the historical sites.
- g. To be a part of the 'Adopt a Heritage' initiative.
- h. To conduct seminars and undertake 'heritage walk' to spread awareness among people about the significance of historical sites.



Chapter Assessment

Total Marks: 25

1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and write the correct sentence. [3]
- The Marathi writer, _____ arranges tours to forts built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in Maharashtra.
(A) Gopal Neelkanth Dandekar (B) Vishnubhat Godse
(C) Acharya Atre (D) Vijay Tendulkar
 - The Heritage walk organised in the _____ city of Gujarat is well known.
(A) Vadodara (B) Gandhinagar
(C) Ahmedabad (D) Surat
 - The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation was set up in _____.
(A) 1975 (B) 1976 (C) 1977 (D) 1978

- (B) Identify the correct pair and rewrite the corrected ones. [2]

i.

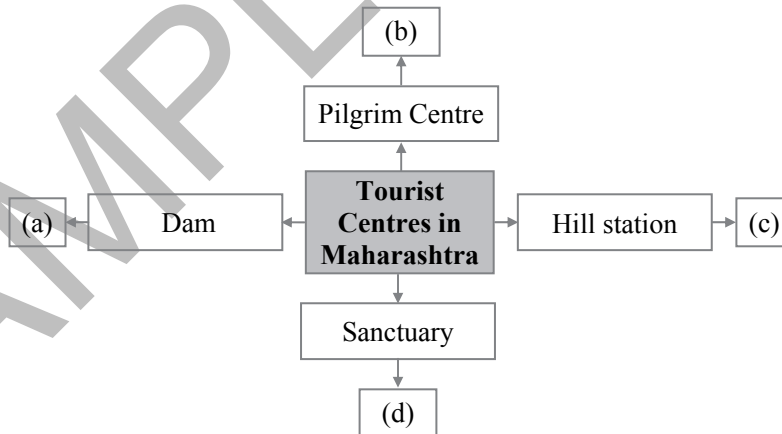
	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
a.	Verul	Rock-cut cave
b.	Jejuri	Hill station
c.	Dehu	Pilgrim centre
d.	Bhatghar	Dam

ii.

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
a.	Benjamin	Travelled to France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Persia, India and China.
b.	Marco Polo	Took the world on a virtual travel of the Islamic world with his travel accounts.
c.	Gerardus Mercator	A cartographer, known for creating a world map and globe of the earth.
d.	Yuan Shwang	The Chinese monk who travelled to India in 630 C.E.

2. (A) Complete the given concept chart. [2]

i.



- (B) Write short notes on. (Any TWO) [4]

- Tourism based on special events
- Sports Tourism
- Local and Interstate Tourism

3. (A) Explain the statement with reasons. (Any ONE) [3]

- The number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably.
- Bhilar is known as the 'Village of Books'.



- (B) Answer in brief (25 - 30 words). (Any ONE) [3]**
- Write the characteristics of the travelogue 'Maza Pravas'.
 - In what ways tourism help in the growth of employment opportunities at the local level?

4. Read the passage and answer the questions based on it. [4]

['To go on a tour for visiting historical.....
..... as a part heritage scheme.']

(Textbook page no. 56)

Questions:

- What is 'Heritage Walk'? (1)
- Name two cities in Maharashtra where heritage walks are organised regularly. (1)
- Do you think heritage walk helps in the conservation and preservation of our cultural heritage? Explain. (2)

5. Answer in detail. (Any ONE) [4]

- Explain in detail the tradition of travelling.
- Explain in detail the types of tourism given below:
 - Historical Tourism
 - Health Tourism

Answers:

1. (A)

- (A)
- (C)
- (A)

(B)

- The incorrect pair is:
Jejuri – Hill station
The appropriate pair should be:
Jejuri – Pilgrim centre
- The incorrect pair is:
Marco Polo – Took the world on a virtual travel of the Islamic world with his travel accounts.
The appropriate pair should be:
Marco Polo – Introduced Asia, especially China to Europe.

2. (A)

- Dam** – Jayakwadi, Bhatghar, Chandoli and Koynanagar.
 - Pilgrim centre** – Shirdi, Nashik, Pandharpur, Tryambakeshwar, Shegaon, Tuljapur, Kolhapur, Paithan, Dehu, Alandi, Jejuri, Haji Malang, Gurudwara at Nanded and Mumbai's Mount Mary Church.
 - Hill station** – Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Khandala, Lonavala, Matheran and Chikhaldara.
 - Sanctuary** – Dajipur, Sagarashwar and Tadoba.

(Note: Students may write any one from each)

(B)

- Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.12.
- Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.11.
- Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.5.

3. (A)

- Refer 'Explain the statements with reasons'; Q.1
- Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.14.

(B)

- Refer 'Read the passage and answer the questions based on it'; Q.3.
- Refer 'Answer in Brief'; Q.4.



4.
 - i. To go on a tour for visiting historical places is known as 'Heritage Walk'.
 - ii. Mumbai and Pune are the two cities in Maharashtra where heritage walks are organised regularly.
 - iii. Yes, I think Heritage Walk helps in the conservation and preservation of our cultural heritage because -
 - a. It encourages people to support projects like the conservation and preservation of historical monuments.
 - b. It helps in collecting authentic information about the monuments and then publishing it through various media.
 - c. It creates awareness among the people about the historicity of areas and related cultural values.
5.
 - i. Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.1.
 - ii. Refer 'Write Short Notes on'; Q.7 and Q.9.

SAMPLE CONTENT



Std.X



AVAILABLE SUBJECTS:

- English Kumarbharati
- हिंदी लोकभारती
- हिंदी लोकवाणी
- मराठी अक्षरभारती
- आमोदः (सम्पूर्ण संस्कृतम्)
- आनन्दः (संयुक्त संस्कृतम्)
- Mathematics - I
- Mathematics - II
- Science and Technology - 1
- Science and Technology - 2
- History and Political Science
- Geography

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