Previous 3-Year Questions with Detailed Solutions (2022-2024)

63 Questions
of History with Detailed Solution
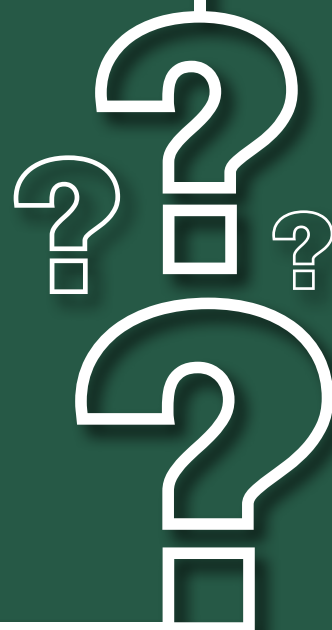
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About This Book

Welcome to the comprehensive collection of Maharashtra Board Class 12 Previous 3-Year Questions with Detailed Solutions (2022-2024) for History. This ebook has been meticulously crafted to aid students in their preparation for the Maharashtra Board Class 12 History examinations.

What You Will Find in the Ebook:

• **Comprehensive Coverage:** Includes questions from the past three years (2022, 2023, and 2024), ensuring thorough coverage of the syllabus.

• **Detailed Solutions:** Each question is accompanied by step-by-step solutions, designed to enhance understanding and clarity.

• **Exam Preparation Aid:** Ideal for both revision and practice, offering insights into the exam pattern and question types.

• **Subject Expertise:** Solutions prepared by experienced faculties, ensuring accuracy and clarity.

We believe this ebook will serve as a valuable resource in your journey towards academic success in History. Whether you are revising key concepts, practising for exams, or seeking a deeper understanding of historical events and themes, this ebook is designed to support your efforts effectively.

Happy learning!

Warm regards,
Team Careers360

Maharashtra Board Class 12 History
Solutions - 2024

Q. 1. (A) Choose the correct alternatives and rewrite the statements :

(1) In 1440 _____ started printing press.
(a) James Watt
(b) Gutenberg
(c) Aristotle
(d) Homer

Solution:

In 1440 Gutenberg started the printing press.

Hence, the correct answer is option (b).

(2) 'Declaration of Independence' of America was drafted by ____ .
(a) George Washington
(b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) Lord Amherst
(d) Lord Cornwallis

Solution:

The 'Declaration of Independence' of America was drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

Hence, the correct answer is option (b)

(3) The 'Third Battle of Panipat' was fought between the marathas and ____ .
(a) British
(b) Abdali
(c) Ahmad Khan Bangash
(d) Najib Khan

Solution:

The 'Third Battle of Panipat' was fought between the Marathas and Abdali.

Hence, the correct answer is option (b)

(4) The first atom bomb was dropped on the city of ____ during the aerial attack of America on Japan.
(a) Nagasaki

(b) Hiroshima
(c) Pearl Harbour
(d) Stalingrad

Solution:

The first atom bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima during the aerial attack of America on Japan.

Hence, the correct answer is option (b)

(5) The headquarters of SEATO was located at _____ .
(a) Thailand
(b) Philippines
(c) Pakistan
(d) United Kingdom

Solution:

The headquarters of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was located in Bangkok, Thailand.

Hence, the correct answer is option (a)

(6) The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand is observed as _____

(a) National Education Day

(b) National Youth Day

(c) National Integration Day

(d) National Science Day

Solution:

The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda is observed as National Youth Day in India.

Hence the correct answer is (b)

(B) Find the incorrect pairs from group ' B ' and write the correct ones :

1.

(I) Group ' A ' Group ' B '
(a) Arcebispo - Chief Executive officer
(b) Chancellor - Judge
(c) Vendor da Fazenda - In charge of company's possession
(d) Capitaon - Captain

Solution:

The incorrect pair from the given options is:

(b) Chancellor - Judge

The term "Chancellor" generally refers to a high official in various governmental or academic positions, not specifically a judge. The correction would be:

(b) Chancellor - Head of government or university, depending on the context.

2.

(2)

Group 'A'		Group 'B'
Merger of the princely state of Hyderabad	—	Swami Ramanand Tirth
Merger of the princely state of Kashmir	—	Shaikh Abdulla
Significant contribution in the 'Goa' liberation movement	—	Mohan Ranade
The trade unionist leader in Puducherr	—	V. Subaiyya

Solution:

From the table provided, let's review the pairs and identify if any are incorrect and provide the correct matches:

1. Merger of the princely state of Hyderabad - Swami Ramanand Tirth
   - Incorrect. Swami Ramanand Tirth is not primarily known for the merger of the princely state of Hyderabad; he is better known for his role in the Hyderabad Liberation struggle.
   - Correct: Merger of the princely state of Hyderabad - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (He played a significant role in the political integration of India, including the integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union.)

2. Merger of the princely state of Kashmir - Shaikh Abdulla
   - Incorrect. Shaikh Abdullah, although a significant political leader in Kashmir, his association is more with the politics of Jammu and Kashmir post-merger rather than the merger itself.
   - Correct: Merger of the princely state of Kashmir - Hari Singh (The last ruling Maharaja of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, who signed the Instrument of Accession with India.)

3. Significant contribution to the 'Goa' liberation - Mohan Ranade
   - Correct. Mohan Ranade was a prominent freedom fighter known for his efforts in the Goa Liberation Movement.

The corrected associations clarify the historical roles of these individuals relative to the specific events mentioned.

3.

Group ' A '		Group 'B
(a) Headquarters of CENTO	-	Ankara
(b) Headquarters of SAARC	-	New Delhi

Solution:

Here are the correct matches for Group 'A' and Group 'B':

(a) National Human Rights Commission — Protection of Human rights
(b) Centre for Science and Environment — Study of Pollution in Delhi
(c) SEESCAP — Institute for conservation of turtles
(d) INTACH — An organisation creating awareness for the conservation of heritage

Explanation:

1. **(a) Headquarters of CENTO - Ankara**

› **Explanation:** The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), also known as the Baghdad Pact, had its headquarters in Ankara, Turkey. CENTO was a military alliance during the Cold War.
2. **(b) Headquarters of SAARC - Kathmandu**

› **Explanation:** The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has its headquarters in Kathmandu, Nepal. SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organization of South Asian countries.

4.

Group 'A'		Group 'B'
(a)National Human	-	Protection of Human
Rights Commission		rights
(b) Centre for Science and Environment	-	(c)Study of Pollution in Dellhi
(c) SEESCAP	-	Institute for conservation of turtles
(d) INTACH	-	Organisation creating awareness for conservation of heritage

Solution:

Here are the correct matches for Group 'A' and Group 'B':

(a) National Human Rights Commission — Protection of Human rights
(b) Centre for Science and Environment — Study of Pollution in Delhi
(c) SEESCAP — Institute for conservation of turtles
(d) INTACH — Organisation creating awareness for conservation of heritage

- **(a) National Human Rights Commission - Protection of Human rights**

- **Explanation:** The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights. It investigates complaints regarding violations of human rights and works to ensure the protection of these rights.

- **(b) Centre for Science and Environment - Study of Pollution in Delhi**

- **Explanation:** The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) is a public interest research and advocacy organization based in New Delhi. It focuses on issues related to environment and sustainable development, including the study and management of pollution in Delhi.

- **(c) SEESCAP - Institute for conservation of turtles**

- **Explanation:** SEESCAP (South-East Asian Sea Turtle Conservation and Protection) is an organization dedicated to the conservation of sea turtles and their habitats. They work on various projects to protect and conserve turtle populations.

- **(d) INTACH - Organisation creating awareness for conservation of heritage**

- **Explanation:** The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) is an organization that aims to create awareness and promote the conservation of India's diverse cultural heritage, including monuments, historical buildings, and traditional arts and crafts.

Q. 2. (A) Write the names of historical places/persons/events:

(1) Portuguese seafarer who arrived in India in 1498-

(2) The princely state in Saurashtra that did not merge in India immediately after its independence-

(3) Organisations that played an important role in decolonisation after the Second World War-

(4) The city in which metro railway was flagged off in 2002-

Solution:

Here are the answers to the questions:

(1) Portuguese seafarer who arrived in India in 1498 - Vasco da Gama

(2) The princely state in Saurashtra that did not merge in India immediately after its independence - Junagadh

(3) Organisation that played an important role in decolonisation after Second World War - United Nations (UN)

(4) The city in which the metro railway was flagged off in 2002 - Delhi

(B) Choose the correct reasons and complete the sentences :

(1) The Industrial Revolution first began in England because _____.

(a) England was a big country.

(b) in England, the capitalist and labour classes increased.

(c) England had a big market.

(d) nature of the Industrial Revolution was limited in England.

Solution:

The Industrial Revolution first began in England because the country saw a significant increase in both the capitalist class, which provided the necessary investment for new industrial ventures, and the labour class, which supplied the workforce needed for the factories. This combination fueled industrial growth and innovation.

(2) The British wanted to gain control over Myanmar because
(a) they wanted to expand their empire.

(b) it was very important for them to control the natural resources and the market in Myanmar.
(c) they wanted to be on the forefront in the colonial competition amongst the European nations.

(d) they wanted to teach a lesson to king Thibaw of Myanmar.

Solution:

The British wanted to gain control over Myanmar because (b) it was very important for them to control the natural resources and the market in Myanmar.

(3) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj levied octroi on the salt trade to _____
(a) oppose the Portuguese.

(b) stop the British trade of salt.

(c) raise funds for Swarajya.

(d) oppose the colonialists.

Solution:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj levied octroi on the salt trade to (c) raise funds for Swarajya.

**(4) Japan surrendered in the Second World War because _____.**

(a) America signed a treaty with Japan.

(b) America launched aerial attacks on two Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(c) The Japanese economy was ruined.

(d) Japanese people opposed the War.

Solution:

Japan surrendered in the Second World War because (b) America launched aerial attacks on two Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Q. 3. (A) Observe the given map and answer the questions based on it :
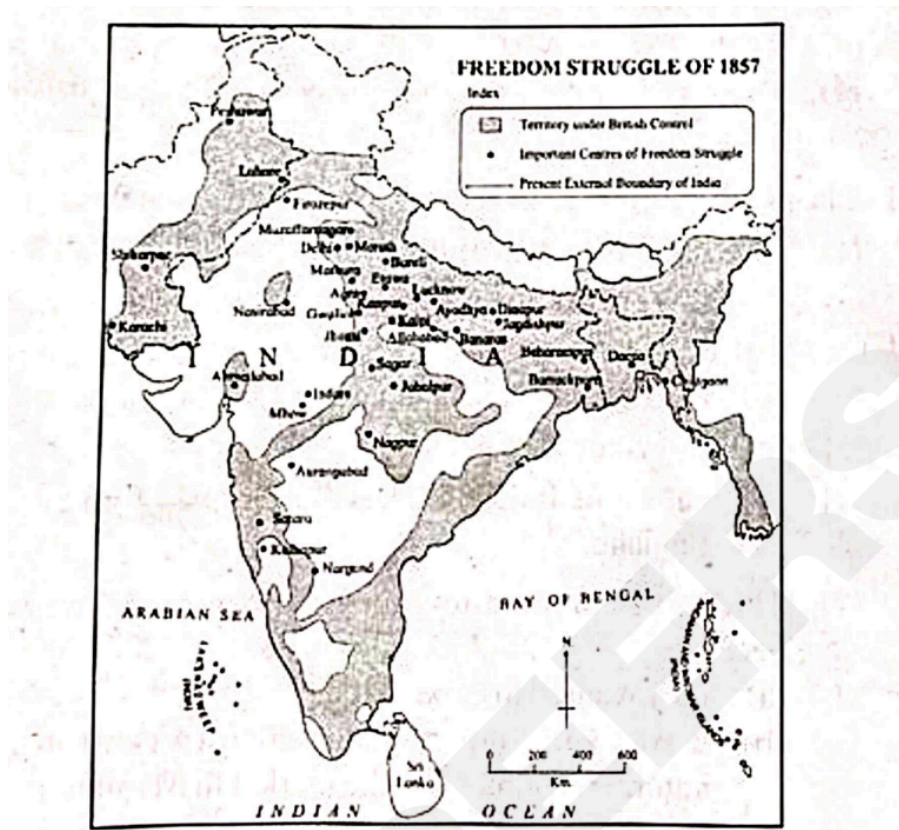
(1) To which topic is this map related?

Solution:

The map is related to the topic of the "Freedom Struggle of 1857" in India. It highlights the territories under British control, important centres of the freedom struggle, and the present external boundary of India at that time.

(2) Name any one centre of the independence struggle of 1857 in present-day Bangladesh.

Solution:

One centre of the independence struggle of 1857 in present-day Bangladesh was Dhaka.

(3) Name any one centre of the independence struggle of 1857 in present Pakistan.

Solution:

One centre of the independence struggle of 1857 in present-day Pakistan was Karachi.

(4) Name any one place of independence struggle of 1857 in present Maharashtra.
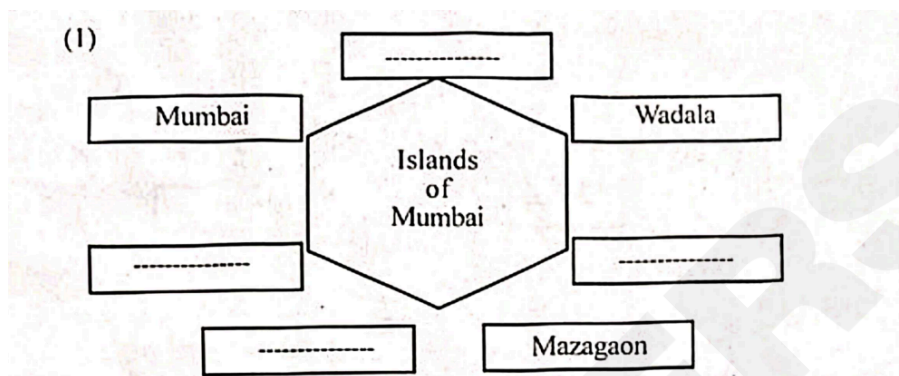
Solution:

One place of the independence struggle of 1857 in present Maharashtra was Aurangabad.

(5) Name the Indian island located in the Arabian Sea.

Solution:

The Indian island located in the Arabian Sea is Lakshadweep.

(B) Complete the concept maps (Any FOUR):

Solution:

The islands of Mumbai, also known as the Seven Islands of Mumbai, are as follows:

1. Bombay Island (Mumbai)
2. Parel
3. Mazagaon
4. Mahim
5. Colaba
6. Worli
7. Old Woman's Island (also known as Little Colaba or Colaba)

Based on the diagram, here are the names to fill in the blanks:

- Mumbai
- Wadala
- Mazagaon
- Mahim
- Worli

(2) Revolutionary organisations in Indian independence struggle
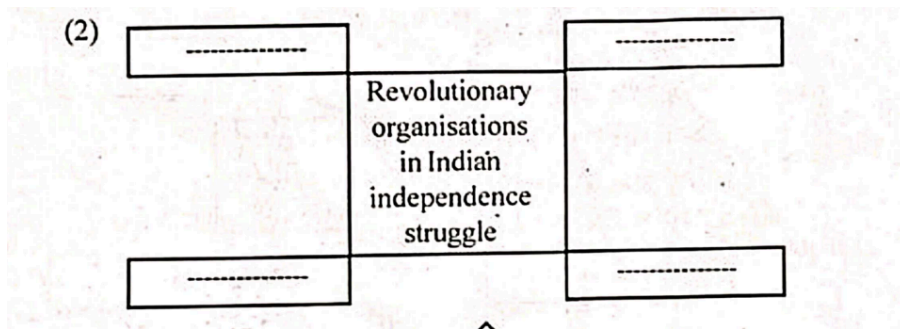
Solution:

Here are the names of some revolutionary organizations that played a significant role in the Indian independence struggle:

1. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
2. Anushilan Samiti
3. Ghadar Party
4. Indian National Army (INA) or Azad Hind Fauj

Based on the diagram, you can fill in the blanks with these names:

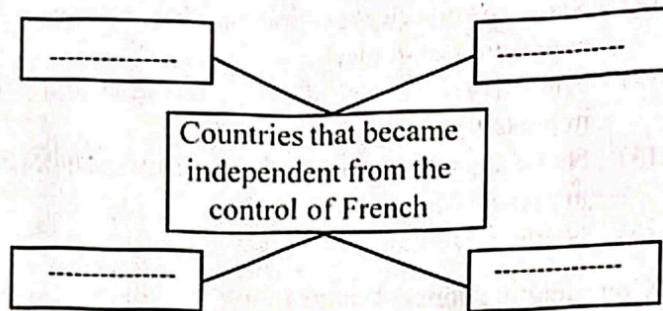(3) Newspapers published by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
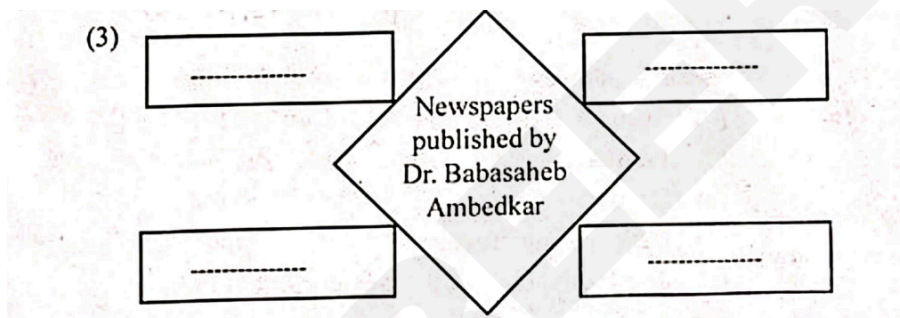
Solution:

Here are the names of newspapers published by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar:

1. Mooknayak
2. Bahishkrit Bharat
3. Samata
4. Janata

Based on the diagram, you can fill in the blanks with these names.

(4)

Countries that became independent from the control of French

Solution:

Here are the names of countries that became independent from French control:

1. Vietnam
2. Algeria
3. Cambodia
4. Laos

You can fill in the blanks with these names.

(5)

Indian sports awards
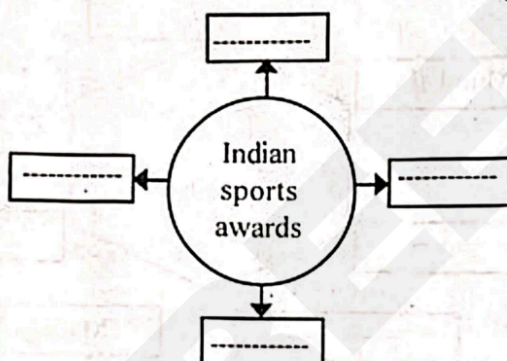
Solution:

Here are the names of some prominent Indian sports awards:

1. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (now known as Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award)
2. Arjuna Award
3. Dronacharya Award
4. Dhyan Chand Award

You can fill in the blanks with these names.

Solution:

Here are some factors responsible for India's increased share in the software sector:
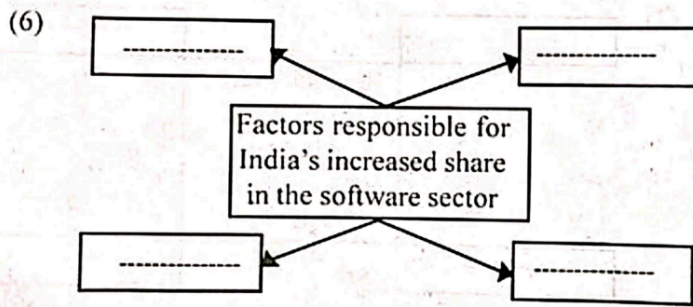
1. Skilled Workforce
2. Cost-Effective Services
3. Government Policies
4. Growth of IT Education and Institutions

Q. 4. (A) Write short notes (Any THREE):

(1) Economic Nationalism

Solution:

Economic Nationalism

Economic nationalism is a form of nationalism that prioritizes domestic control of the economy, labour, and capital formation, even if this requires the imposition of tariffs and other restrictions on the movement of labour, goods, and capital. It is characterized by policies that emphasize the importance of national interests in economic policymaking. The main goals of economic nationalism include:

1. Protecting Domestic Industries: Economic nationalists often advocate for tariffs and trade restrictions to protect domestic industries from foreign competition. This can help fledgling industries develop without being outcompeted by more established foreign firms.

2. Reducing Dependency on Foreign Goods: By encouraging the consumption of domestically produced goods, economic nationalism aims to reduce a country's dependence on foreign products, thereby enhancing economic self-sufficiency.

3. Job Creation: Emphasizing domestic production can lead to job creation within the country, as industries expand and new businesses are established to meet the demand for locally produced goods.

4. National Sovereignty: Economic nationalism is also about maintaining control over the country's economic policies and resources, ensuring that they are used to benefit the nation rather than foreign entities.

5. Economic Security: It seeks to protect the national economy from external shocks and global economic fluctuations, providing a buffer that can help stabilize the domestic market.

Overall, economic nationalism focuses on prioritizing national interests in economic policy, promoting self-reliance, and protecting domestic industries and jobs.

(2) Prarthana Samaj

Solution:

Prarthana Samaj, founded in Bombay (Mumbai) in 1867 by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, was a reformist movement within Hinduism. It aimed to purify and reform Hindu religion and society, advocating for monotheism, social equality, women's education, and the eradication of social evils like caste discrimination and child marriage.

(3) Decolonisation

Solution:

Decolonisation refers to the process by which colonies gained independence from their colonizers, primarily in the 20th century. It involved political, economic, and cultural transformations, often marked by struggles for self-determination, national sovereignty, and the dismantling of colonial structures.

(4) Bandung conference

Solution:

The Bandung Conference, held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955, was a gathering of Asian and African states. It aimed to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neocolonialism by any nation. It was a significant event in the history of the Non-Aligned Movement and marked a shift towards greater solidarity among formerly colonised nations.

(5) The youth policy of the Government of India

Solution:

The Government of India's youth policy aims to empower and engage young people in national development. It focuses on education, employment, skill development, and fostering entrepreneurship among youth. Policies also emphasize social inclusion, participation in governance, and addressing challenges like unemployment and education disparities.

(B) Explain the following statements with reasons (Any THREE):

(1) The European Renaissance is supposed to have reached its zenith in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Solution:

The European Renaissance is supposed to have reached its zenith in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The Renaissance, originating in Italy in the 14th century, was a cultural, intellectual, and artistic movement that spread across Europe. It reached its peak during the 15th and 16th centuries. This period saw a flourishing of arts, literature, philosophy, and science, with notable figures such as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, and Copernicus making significant contributions. The Renaissance marked a transition from the medieval period to the early modern era, emphasizing humanism, exploration of classical texts, and scientific inquiry.

(2) Indian rulers found it difficult to fight the Portuguese.

Solution:

The Portuguese arrived in India in the late 15th century, seeking to establish trade routes and monopolies in spices and other valuable commodities. Indian rulers, who were accustomed to regional conflicts and traditional warfare, found it challenging to counter the Portuguese due to their advanced naval technology, including superior ships and artillery. The Portuguese also forged alliances with local rivals of Indian rulers, further complicating resistance efforts. These factors contributed to Portuguese dominance along the Indian coastline and their establishment of trading posts and colonies.

(3) The British Government in India decided to return home.

Solution:

The statement likely refers to the period following World War II, when Britain's colonial empire faced economic strain and nationalist movements demanding independence grew stronger. In 1947, the Labour government in Britain, led by Clement Attlee, decided to grant independence to India. Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the last Viceroy of India to oversee the peaceful transfer of power. The decision to withdraw from India was influenced by various factors, including international pressure, the financial burden of maintaining colonies, and the changing political climate post-World War II.

(4) SAARC has achieved success in some fields.

Solution:

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), established in 1985, aims to promote regional cooperation and development among South Asian countries. Despite challenges such as regional conflicts and political differences, SAARC has achieved success in certain fields. These include initiatives in areas like agriculture, health, education, and disaster management. SAARC has facilitated dialogue and cooperation among member states on shared challenges and opportunities, although progress has sometimes been hindered by bilateral tensions between member countries.

(5) In 1993 Human Rights Protection Act was passed.

Solution:

The Human Rights Protection Act of 1993 in India aimed to strengthen legal protections for human rights and address issues such as torture, custodial violence, and other abuses. The Act established human rights commissions at the national and state levels to investigate violations and promote awareness of human rights issues. It was a significant step towards safeguarding individual rights and ensuring accountability in cases of human rights abuses within the country.

Q. 5. State your opinion (Any THREE) :

(1) Spain became prosperous after establishing colonies in America.

Solution:

Opinion: True. Spain's colonization of the Americas brought immense wealth in the form of gold, silver, and other resources back to Europe. This influx of wealth contributed significantly to Spain's prosperity during the 16th and 17th centuries, known as the "Golden Age" of Spain. However, the long-term consequences also included economic dependence on colonial wealth, inflation, and social inequality within Spain.

(2) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built a naval force.

Solution:

Opinion: True. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire in western India, recognized the strategic importance of naval power. He built a strong naval force known as the Maratha Navy to defend his territories against the Portuguese, British, and other maritime threats. His naval achievements, including the capture of strategic ports and islands, played a crucial role in expanding Maratha's influence along the Konkan and beyond.

(3) According to Swatantryaveer Savarkar, the Independence War of 1857 was the first war of Independence.

Solution:

Opinion: True, from a nationalist perspective. Swatantryaveer Savarkar, an Indian independence activist and writer, famously termed the revolt of 1857 as the "First War of Indian Independence." This view reflects the perception among many Indian nationalists that the revolt symbolized a united effort against British rule, despite its eventual suppression. However, historical interpretations vary, and some scholars argue that it was more of a localized revolt than a national war of independence.

(4) The trustee system adopted by the League of Nations was failed.

Solution:

Opinion: True. The League of Nations, established after World War I to promote international cooperation and prevent future conflicts, implemented a trustee system for administering territories formerly controlled by defeated powers. However, the system faced challenges and criticisms, including the limited authority and resources allocated to the League for effective oversight. Ultimately, the failure of the League to prevent World War II undermined confidence in its ability to maintain peace and manage global affairs effectively.

(5) India is a leading country in the field of Space Research.

Solution:

opinion: True. India has made significant strides in space research and technology, highlighted by achievements such as the Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan), Chandrayaan missions to the Moon, and the development of indigenous satellite launch vehicles like the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV). Organizations like ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) have gained international recognition for their cost-effective missions and technological innovations, making India a notable player in the global space sector.

Q. 6. Answer the following questions in detail (Any TWO) :

(1) Explain the causes and effects of European Crusades.

Solution:

Causes and Effects of European Crusades

Causes:
- Religious Motivation: The primary cause of the European Crusades (1095-1291) was religious fervour, particularly the desire to reclaim Jerusalem and other holy sites in the Holy Land from Muslim control. Pope Urban II called for the First Crusade in 1095, urging Christians to embark on a military expedition to protect Byzantine territories and secure access for Christian pilgrims.
- Political and Economic Factors: European nobles and knights saw the Crusades as an opportunity for land, wealth, and glory. Participation offered a chance to gain new territories, trade routes, and access to resources in the Middle East.
- Papal Authority: The Crusades also strengthened the authority of the Papacy in Europe, as popes wielded significant influence in rallying support and financing expeditions.

Effects:
- Cultural Exchange: The Crusades facilitated cultural exchange between the East and West, introducing Europeans to Islamic art, science, and technology.
- Economic Impact: Trade between Europe and the Middle East expanded, contributing to the growth of cities and commerce in Europe.
- Military Legacy: The Crusades contributed to the development of military strategies, technologies, and institutions in Europe.
- Religious Division: Despite efforts to unite Christendom, the Crusades exacerbated tensions between Western Christianity and Eastern Orthodoxy, as well as between Christians and Muslims.
- Long-term Consequences: The Crusades had enduring impacts on European society, including the strengthening of monarchies, the decline of feudalism, and the lasting memory of religious conflict.

(2) Write the information about the merger of Kashmir in India.

Solution:

Merger of Kashmir in India

The merger of Kashmir into India is a complex historical and political process:

- Partition and Accession: During the partition of British India in 1947, princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan based on geographical contiguity and the wishes of their people. Kashmir, a Muslim-majority state ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh, initially chose to remain independent.
- Invasion and Accession: In October 1947, faced with an invasion by tribal militias supported by Pakistan, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession to India, seeking military assistance to repel the invaders.
- Military Conflict: The accession led to the First Indo-Pakistani War (1947-1948), as Indian and Pakistani forces clashed over Kashmir's territory. The conflict resulted in the division of Kashmir into areas controlled by India (Jammu and Kashmir) and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan).
- Constitutional Integration: Jammu and Kashmir became an integral part of the Indian Union with special autonomy under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution. However, in August 2019, the Indian government abrogated Article 370 and reorganized the state into two Union Territories — Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh — aiming to fully integrate these regions into India.

(3) Write the information about the defence affairs of India.

Solution:

Defence Affairs of India

India's defence affairs encompass various aspects of national security, military capabilities, and strategic policies:

- Military Strength: India maintains one of the largest standing armed forces in the world, comprising the Indian Army, Indian Navy, Indian Air Force, and various paramilitary forces.
- Strategic Doctrine: India's defence policy focuses on maintaining territorial integrity, deterrence against external threats, and ensuring sovereignty. The country follows a policy of non-alignment but engages in strategic partnerships and defence cooperation with multiple countries.
- Modernization and Indigenous Development: India has prioritized modernization of its armed forces through indigenous production of advanced military equipment, including missiles, aircraft, submarines, and tanks. Initiatives like "Make in India" aim to reduce dependency on foreign imports.
- Challenges: India faces challenges such as border disputes with neighboring countries, asymmetric threats like terrorism, and regional security dynamics in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region.
- International Engagements: India participates in United Nations peacekeeping operations, joint military exercises with foreign countries, and cooperative initiatives such as the Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) with the US, Japan, and Australia.

Q. 7. Answer the following questions with the help of given points (Any THREE) :

(1) Write a detailed answer about the nature of European colonialism with the help of the following points:

(a) Meaning of colonialism

(b) Causes of colonialism

(c) Consequences of colonialism

Solution:

Nature of European Colonialism

(a) Meaning of Colonialism:
Colonialism refers to the establishment and maintenance of political, economic, and cultural control over a territory and its people by an external power. European colonialism typically involved the exploitation of resources, imposition of political authority, and cultural dominance over colonized regions.

(b) Causes of Colonialism:
- Economic Motives: European nations sought new markets, raw materials, and trading routes to boost their economies.
- Political Ambitions: Colonial expansion was often driven by competition among European powers to increase their territorial influence and geopolitical dominance.
- Religious and Cultural Justifications: Some colonizers believed in spreading Christianity or perceived their culture as superior, justifying colonial control.
- Technological Superiority: Advanced weaponry, navigation, and transportation technologies gave Europeans military advantages over indigenous populations.

(c) Consequences of Colonialism:
- Economic Exploitation: Colonies were often exploited for resources and labour, benefiting the colonial powers economically.
- Cultural and Social Impact: Indigenous cultures faced suppression or assimilation under colonial rule, leading to the loss of languages, traditions, and social structures.
- Political Legacy: Colonial boundaries and administrative systems often persisted after independence, leading to political instability and conflicts.
- Development Disparities: Colonies typically experienced underdevelopment compared to their colonizers, with infrastructure and social services often prioritized for the benefit of the colonial powers.
- Globalization: Colonialism contributed to the global integration of economies, cultures, and political systems, shaping modern international relations and inequalities.

(2) Explain the Portuguese Maratha relations:

(a) Relationship between the Portuguese and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

(b) Relationship between the Portuguese and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj.

(c) Relationship between the Portuguese and Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj.

Solution:

Portuguese-Maratha Relations

(a) Relationship between the Portuguese and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj:
- Initially, Shivaji engaged in both cooperation and conflict with the Portuguese. He seized several Portuguese-held forts along the Konkan coast, viewing them as strategic assets.

(b) Relationship between the Portuguese and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj:
- Sambhaji, Shivaji's successor, continued to confront the Portuguese. He led military campaigns against their coastal holdings, aiming to expand Maratha's influence.

(c) Relationship between the Portuguese and Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj:
- Shahuji, another Maratha ruler, maintained a tense relationship with the Portuguese. He negotiated treaties and engaged in occasional conflicts, focusing on securing Maratha's interests along the coast.

(3) Write information about the first session of the Indian National Congress :

(a) First session

(b) Present delegates

(c) Resolution passed

Solution:

First Session of Indian National Congress

(a) First Session:
- The first session of the Indian National Congress (INC) was held from December 28-31, 1885, in Bombay (now Mumbai), chaired by Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee.

(b) Present Delegates:
- The session was attended by 72 delegates from across India, representing various regions and communities.

(c) Resolution Passed:
- The INC aimed to promote political education and awareness among Indians, foster unity, and press for social and political reforms within the framework of British colonial rule.

(4) Write the causes of the First World War:

(a) Imperialistic policy

(b) Competition for armament

(c) Immediate cause

Solution:

Causes of the First World War

(a) Imperialistic Policy:
- European powers pursued imperialist policies, competing for colonies and global dominance, leading to increased tensions and rivalries.

(b) Competition for Armament:
- Military build-up and arms race among European powers escalated tensions, with countries investing heavily in military technology and preparations.

(c) Immediate Cause:
- The immediate trigger was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, by a Bosnian Serb nationalist, sparking a chain of events that led to war.

(5) Write information about the Commonwealth of Nations:

(a) Objectives of the commonwealth of nations

(b) Establishment of the commonwealth of nations

(c) Advantages of the commonwealth of nations

Solution:

Commonwealth of Nations

(a) Objectives of the Commonwealth of Nations:
- Promote international cooperation, democracy, and development among member states.
- Support economic growth and mutual assistance among member countries.
- Foster cultural exchanges and shared values among diverse nations.

(b) Establishment of the Commonwealth of Nations:
- The Commonwealth of Nations was established formally in 1949 through the London Declaration, evolving from the British Empire's transformation into a voluntary association of independent states.

(c) Advantages of the Commonwealth of Nations:
- Provides a platform for member states to collaborate on global issues such as climate change, human rights, and trade.
- Facilitates cultural exchanges, educational opportunities, and people-to-people connections.
- Promotes democratic values, good governance, and the rule of law among member countries.

Maharashtra Board Class 12 History
Solutions - 2023

Q. 1. (A) Choose the correct alternatives and rewrite the statements :

(1) ___ started printing press in the year 1440.
(a) Homer
(b) James Watt
(c) Gutenberg
(d) Aristotle

Solution: Gutenberg

Explanation: Johannes Gutenberg is credited with inventing the printing press around 1440 in Mainz, Germany, which revolutionized the spread of knowledge by making books more widely available.

(2) Vasco da Gama was a seafarer from   .
(a) Portugal
(b) England
(c) France

Solution: Portugal.

Explanation: Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer who is famous for being the first European to reach India by sea, establishing a trade route to Asia.

(3) Maratha defeated the Portuguese during the siege of
(a) Vengurla
(b) Fonda
(c) Surat
(d) Rajapur

Solution: Fonda

Explanation: The Marathas defeated the Portuguese during the siege of Fonda (or Fonda de Goa) in 1739, which was a significant event in Indian history marking the Portuguese decline in Goa.

(4) Governor General Lord William Bentinck passed a law for the abolishment of the practice of sati due to efforts of
(a) Dr. Bhandarkar

(b) Mahatma Phule

(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Solution: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a prominent social reformer, campaigned against the practice of sati (widow burning) and his efforts led to the passage of a law by Lord William Bentinck in 1829 banning sati in British India.

(5). During Second World War, the first atom bomb was dropped by America on the city of
(a) Hiroshima
(c) Pearl Harbour
(b) Nagasaki
(d) Stalingrad .

Solution: Hiroshima

Explanation: The United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945, during World War II, leading to significant loss of life and marking a major turning point in history.

(6) The head office of SAARC is situated at   s
(a) Thailand
(c) Kathmandu
(b) Jakarta
(d) Delhi

Solution: Kathmandu

Explanation: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has its headquarters in Kathmandu, Nepal. SAARC is an organization of South Asian nations aimed at promoting regional cooperation and development.

(B) Find the incorrect pair from group ' B ' and write the correct ones:

(1)

Section A	Section B
(i) Ferdinand Magellan	The first seafarer to come to İndia.
(ii) Samuel de Champlain	French navigator who established French colonies in North America
(iii) Captain James Cook	Officer of British Navy who set foot in New Zealand and Australia
(iv) Da Bougainvillea	Reached Tahiti after crossing the Pacific Ocean

Solution:

 - Incorrect pair: Ferdinand Magellan - The first seafarer to come to India.
- Correct pair: Ferdinand Magellan - The first traveller to circumnavigate the earth.

(2)

Group A	Group B
Factory	Place to store goods
Cartaz	Documents containing name and other details of a ship
Factors	Staff working in a factory
Mint	Conquered territory

Solution:

- Incorrect pair: Mint - Conquered territory
- Correct pair: Mint - The printing press

(3)

Group A	Group B
Cosme da Guarda	Portuguese historian
Gonsalo Martez	Portuguese emissary
Francois Martin	Chief of Dutch factory
Henry Revington	British Officer

Solution:

Incorrect Pair: Francois Martin - Chief of the Dutch factory
Correct Pair: Francois Martin - French governor-general of Puducherry

(4)

Group A	Group B
Merger king of Hyderabad state	Swami Ramanand Tirtha
King of Princely State of Kashmir	Shaikh Abdulla
A significant contribution to Goa Liberation	Mohan Ranade
Trade Unionist leader in Puducherty	V. Subbayya

Solution:

- Incorrect pair: King of Princely State of Kashmir - Shaikh Abdulla
- correct pair: King of Princely State of Kashmir - King Hari Singh

Q 2. (A) Write names of historical places/persons/events:
(1) The treatise was written by Varahmihir - _____.

Solution: Brihatsamhita

(2) First European to reach India - _____.

Solution: Portuguese

(3) The name of the group of nations including Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria in the First World War.

Solution: Central Power

(4) After the Second World War, the policy of India not to join Soviet Russia or America -. _____.

Solution: NAM - Non-Aligned Movement.

2. B Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence:
 (1) Christians in Europe in the eleventh century fought several 'Crusades' because ____.
>   **(a)They wanted to establish the dominance of their religion.**
>   **(b) They were continuously attacked by Islamic religious groups.**
>   **(c) To regain hold of holy cities like Jerusalem and Bethlehem from Islamic rule.**
>   **(d) They wanted to win the cities like Venice and Geneva from Islamic Rulers.**

Solution: To regain hold of holy cities like Jerusalem and Bethlehem from Islamic rule.

(2) Galileo is known as the 'Father of Empirical Science' because _____.
>   **(a) He was the first to invent a large telescope.**
>   **(b) He invented modern experimental science.**
>   **(c) He established the rational method of empirical observation and formed a theory based on opinions on those observations.**
>   **(d) He wrote a book on modern experimental science.**

Solution: He established the rational method of empirical observation and formed a theory based on opinions on those observations.

(3) Many princely states excluding only a very few exceptions merged in Independent India because _____.
>   **(a) Kings of princely states would be paid handsome salaries.**
>   **(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel skilfully took a conciliatory approach and prepared an instrument of accession.**
>   **(c) The government of India promised the kings of princely states to keep their rights intact.**
>   **(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel promised a big reward if the princely states merged with India.**

Solution:

The correct answer is:
(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel skilfully took a conciliatory approach and prepared an instrument of accession.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, often referred to as the "Iron Man of India," played a crucial role in persuading the princely states to accede to the newly independent India. He and his team, including V.P. Menon, employed a combination of diplomacy, realpolitik, and statesmanship to integrate these states, using the instrument of accession to legally bind them into the Indian Union. Patel's approach was primarily conciliatory, aiming to ensure a smooth and voluntary merger, rather than forcing them through coercion or promises of personal rewards.

(4) No country was included in the ANZUS treaty except Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, because _____.

   (a)They did not want to let the United Kingdom and France have the upper hand.
   (b) It was a military pact.
   (c)It was a secret pact.
   **(d) It was a pact only among countries with friendly relations.**

Solution:

The correct answer is:
(d) It was a pact only among countries with friendly relations.

The ANZUS Treaty, which stands for the Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty, was established in 1951 as a security pact among these three countries. The primary purpose of the treaty was to coordinate mutual defense and military support in the Pacific region. The treaty was limited to these three nations because they already had established friendly relations and shared strategic interests in the Pacific, particularly in response to perceived threats in the Cold War environment. The exclusivity of the treaty to these countries was based on their specific geopolitical and mutual defense interests rather than secrecy or exclusionary intentions against countries like the UK or France.

Q. 3 . (A) Observe the given map and answer the on it:
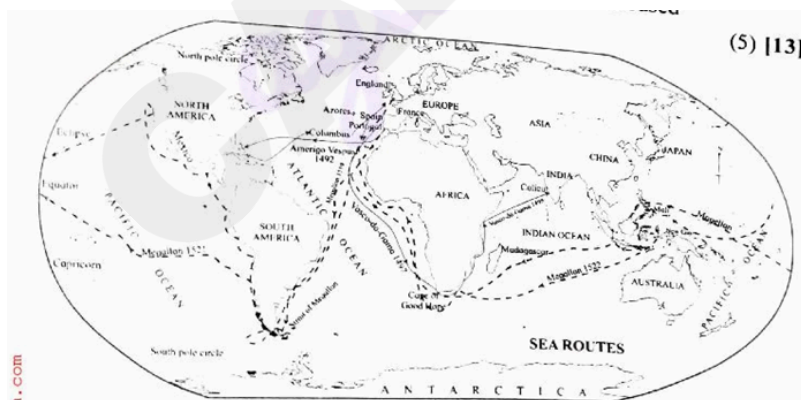
(1) Where did Vasco da Gama land in India, in his voyage?

Solution:

Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) on the Malabar Coast of India in 1498 during his voyage. This marked the first time a European navigated to India by sea, linking Europe and Asia through an ocean route. This was a significant event as it opened up the direct sea route from Europe to Asia, facilitating increased trade and interaction between the two regions.

(2) In which ocean island Madagascar is situated?

Solution:

Madagascar is situated in the Indian Ocean. It is located off the southeastern coast of Africa and is the fourth-largest island in the world.

(3) Through which oceans did Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigate? Name anyone.

Solution:

Ferdinand Magellan's expedition circumnavigated through several oceans, but notably, it passed through the Pacific Ocean. This was a significant part of his voyage, as Magellan was the first European to navigate the Pacific Ocean, which he also named "Mar Pacífico," meaning "peaceful sea" in recognition of its calm waters compared to the stormy waters of the Strait of Magellan which he had just passed.

(4) In which continent is Mexico situated?

Solution:

Mexico is situated on the continent of North America.

(5) What information does this map give?

Solution:

The map you provided outlines various historical sea routes used by European explorers during the Age of Discovery. It shows the paths taken by notable explorers like Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, and Amerigo Vespucci, among others, as they navigated around the globe. These routes highlight the explorations that linked Europe with the Americas, Asia, and Africa, leading to significant global interactions, trade, and the establishment of European colonies in various parts of the world. Each route is marked with the name of the explorer and the year(s) of their voyages, illustrating the expansion of European maritime exploration and the search for trade routes during the 15th and 16th centuries.

(B) Complete the concept maps/table :

(1)

Causes of rise of colonialism
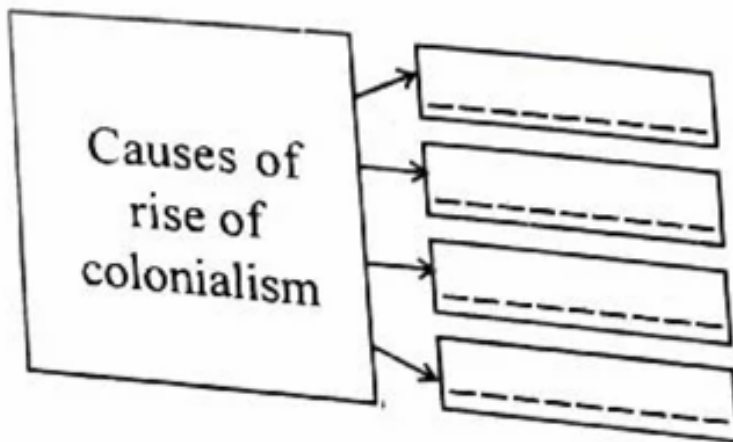
2)

Solution:

To complete the concept map for the "Causes of the rise of colonialism," we can fill in the blank spaces with several key factors:

1. Economic Motives: The desire for new markets and raw materials drove European powers to establish colonies overseas.

2. Political and Military Interests: Nations sought to expand their power and influence through territorial acquisitions, which also provided strategic military advantages.

3. Religious and Cultural Motivation: The spread of Christianity and the belief in the civilizing mission, justified the cultural, religious, and social transformation of non-European societies.

4. Technological Advances: Improvements in navigation, weaponry, and maritime technology made long sea voyages possible and facilitated the conquest and control of distant territories.

5. Nationalism: The intense national pride and competitive nature between European powers spurred them to acquire colonies to boost national prestige and power.

These factors collectively contributed to the rise of colonialism, as European countries sought to exploit these new lands for economic gain, strategic advantage, and national glory.

(2)

| City in India	Center of which europian power
Goa	-----------
Kolkata	-----------
Nagpattan	-----------
Pondicherry (Puducherry)	-----------

Solution:

To complete the table matching Indian cities with the European powers that historically controlled them, here are the entries:

1. Goa - Portuguese power
2. Kolkata - British power
3. Nagapattanam - Originally Portuguese, later Dutch power
4. Pondicherry (Puducherry) - French power

These cities were significant colonial centers during the periods of European colonization in India, with each European power leaving a distinct cultural and architectural legacy in these regions.

(3)
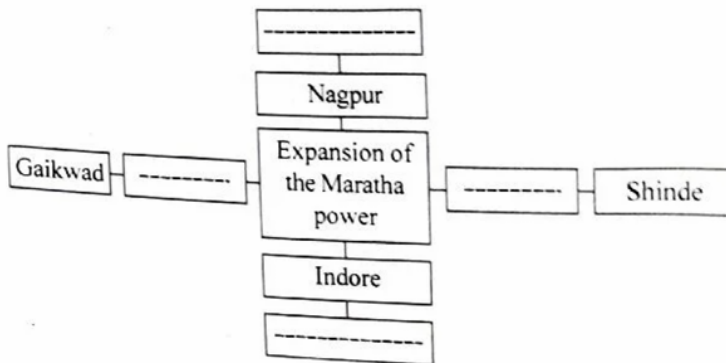
Solution:

To complete the concept map related to the expansion of Maratha power and its corresponding regions and rulers:

1. Gaikwad - Baroda (Vadodara)
2. Nagpur - Bhonsle
3. Indore - Holkar
4. Shinde - Gwalior

Each of these entries corresponds to a prominent Maratha family and their respective territories, representing their significant contributions to the expansion of Maratha power across central and western India during the 18th century.

(4)
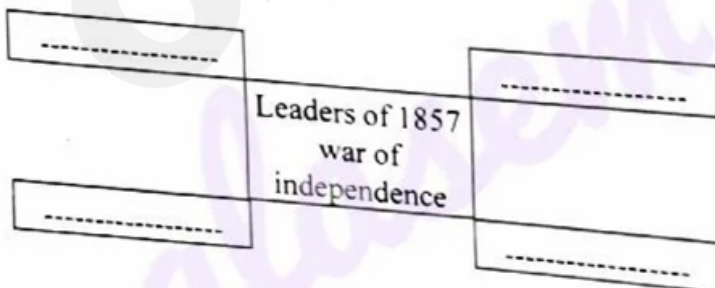
Solution:

To complete the concept map related to the leaders of the 1857 War of Independence in India, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Indian Independence, we can include:

1. Mangal Pandey - An early martyr and figure who is often credited with playing a key role in igniting the rebellion.
2. Rani Lakshmibai (Jhansi Ki Rani) - The Queen of Jhansi who became a symbol of resistance to the British Raj for Indian nationalists.
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar - The last Mughal Emperor, under whose name much of the rebellion was conducted.
4. Tantia Tope - A close associate of Rani Lakshmibai and one of the key military leaders in the rebellion.

These individuals were pivotal in their resistance against British control and are celebrated in Indian history for their roles in this significant uprising

(5)

Solution:

To complete the concept map related to volunteers in the Goa freedom struggle, we can focus on a few prominent figures who played significant roles in the movement to liberate Goa from Portuguese colonial rule. Here are some notable volunteers:

1. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia - An influential leader whose active participation in the 1946 protests in Goa galvanized the local populace and intensified the freedom movement.
2. T. B. Cunha (Tristão de Bragança Cunha) - Often referred to as the "Father of Goan nationalism," his advocacy and leadership were crucial in mobilizing international and local support for Goa's liberation.
3. Dayanand Bandodkar - Played a role in the political landscape during and after the liberation efforts.

These individuals contributed significantly to the struggle against Portuguese rule, inspiring and leading various initiatives that eventually led to the liberation of Goa in 1961.

(6)
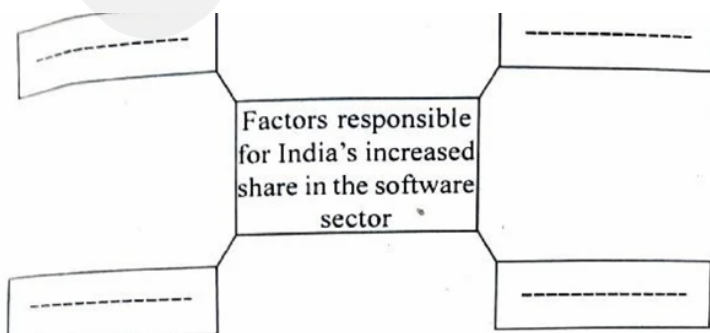
Solution:

To complete the concept map regarding factors responsible for India's increased share in the software sector, we can include the following key factors:

1. Cost-effective Labor: India provides a large pool of skilled labor at relatively lower costs compared to many Western countries, making it a preferred destination for software development and IT services.

2. English Proficiency: The widespread use of English in the Indian education system and business environment makes it easier for multinational companies to communicate and collaborate with Indian IT professionals.

3. Educational System: India has a strong focus on STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education, producing a large number of graduates each year who are well-equipped to enter the software and IT industry.

4. Government Policies: Supportive government policies, including tax incentives for the IT sector, investment in technology parks, and liberalization measures, have encouraged both domestic and foreign investment in the software industry.

5. Global Outsourcing: India has become a global hub for outsourcing software development, IT services, and business process outsourcing due to its cost advantages and the quality of the services provided.

These factors collectively have played a significant role in boosting India's share in the global software sector, making it one of the world's leading IT service providers.

Q 4. (A) Write short notes :

   (1) Carnatic wars

Solution:

Carnatic Wars

The Carnatic Wars were a series of military conflicts in the 18th century fought between the British East India Company and the French East India Company, along with their respective Indian allies, primarily in the Carnatic region of South India. These wars were part of the larger global conflict between Britain and France known as the War of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War.

First Carnatic War (1746-1748)
- Background: It was triggered by the War of Austrian Succession in Europe.
- Key Event: The capture of Madras by the French under the command of General La Bourdonnais.
- Outcome: The war ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, where Madras was returned to the British.

Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)
- Background: This war was primarily driven by the struggle for dominance between rival claimants to the thrones of the Carnatic and Hyderabad, with the British and French supporting opposing sides.
- Key Event: The Battle of Arcot, where Robert Clive led a successful British campaign.
- Outcome: The Treaty of Pondicherry ended the war, establishing the British as the dominant power in the region.

Third Carnatic War (1757-1763)
- Background: This war was part of the global conflict known as the Seven Years' War.
- Key Event: The Battle of Wandiwash (1760), where the British, led by Sir Eyre Coote, decisively defeated the French forces.
- Outcome: The Treaty of Paris (1763) concluded the war, significantly weakening French influence in India and solidifying British dominance.

Significance
The Carnatic Wars were crucial in establishing British supremacy in India. They marked the decline of French power and influence in the region and set the stage for the British East India Company to expand its control over the Indian subcontinent. The wars also demonstrated the importance of naval power and the strategic use of alliances with local Indian rulers.

(2) Incidence related to Kamagata maru

Solution:

Incidence Related to Komagata Maru

The Komagata Maru incident is a significant event in the history of Indian immigration and the struggle against discriminatory immigration laws in Canada. It took place in 1914 and involved a Japanese steamship named Komagata Maru.

Background
- Political Climate: During the early 20th century, Canada had enacted restrictive immigration policies aimed at limiting the entry of non-European immigrants, particularly from Asia. The Continuous Journey Regulation required immigrants to arrive directly from their country of origin, which was virtually impossible for those from India due to the lack of direct voyages.

The Incident
- The Voyage: The Komagata Maru, carrying 376 passengers, primarily Sikhs from Punjab, India, set sail from Hong Kong to Vancouver, Canada, via Shanghai and Yokohama. The passengers were British subjects and believed they had the right to travel to any part of the British Empire.
- Arrival in Vancouver: The ship arrived in Vancouver on May 23, 1914. However, Canadian immigration authorities refused to allow the passengers to disembark, citing the Continuous Journey Regulation.
- Legal Battles: The passengers, led by Gurdit Singh, a prominent Sikh leader, fought a legal battle for their right to enter Canada. Despite efforts by local South Asian communities to provide support, the courts upheld the government's decision to deny entry.
- Standoff: The ship was anchored in Vancouver's harbor for two months under harsh conditions. Local communities provided limited supplies, but the passengers faced severe hardships.

Aftermath
- Forced Departure: On July 23, 1914, the Komagata Maru was forced to leave Canadian waters and return to India. The journey back was arduous, and the ship faced additional challenges.
- Arrival in India: Upon arriving in Calcutta (now Kolkata) in September 1914, British colonial authorities viewed the passengers as political agitators. A confrontation occurred at Budge Budge, near Calcutta, resulting in the deaths of 19 passengers, and many others were arrested or imprisoned.

Significance
- Symbol of Discrimination: The Komagata Maru incident highlighted the racial discrimination and exclusionary immigration policies of the time. It became a symbol of the struggle against colonial oppression and racial discrimination faced by Indians abroad.
- Impact on Indian Nationalism: The incident galvanized Indian nationalist sentiments both in India and among the Indian diaspora. It underscored the need for united efforts to combat racial discrimination and colonial rule.
- Legacy: The Komagata Maru incident is commemorated in Canada and India as a significant event in the history of immigration and human rights. It serves as a reminder of the enduring struggles against injustice and the importance of standing up for equal rights.

The incident remains an important chapter in the history of the Indian diaspora and the global fight for civil rights and equality.

(3) Background of Cold War

Solution:

The Cold War was a period of intense geopolitical tension and ideological rivalry between the United States (and its allies) and the Soviet Union (and its allies) following World War II. It lasted from approximately 1947 to 1991 and profoundly influenced global politics, economics, and military strategy. The background of the Cold War can be understood through several key factors:

Ideological Differences
- Capitalism vs. Communism: The United States represented capitalist democracy, characterized by free markets, private ownership, and political pluralism. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, represented communism, characterized by state control of the economy, one-party rule, and the aim of a classless society.
- Mutual Distrust: The ideological differences bred mutual suspicion and distrust. The U.S. feared the spread of communism worldwide, while the Soviet Union feared encirclement and efforts by capitalist countries to undermine its system.

Post-World War II Context
- Yalta and Potsdam Conferences: Allied leaders met at these conferences to discuss the post-war order. Disagreements over the future of Europe, particularly Eastern Europe, sowed the seeds of conflict. The Soviets sought a buffer zone of friendly governments to prevent future invasions, while the U.S. and its allies wanted self-determination and democratic governance in these regions.
- Division of Germany: Germany was divided into occupation zones controlled by the U.S., the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France. The city of Berlin, deep within the Soviet zone, was also divided. This division became a flashpoint for Cold War tensions, particularly with the Berlin Blockade and Airlift in 1948-49.

Military and Strategic Concerns
- Arms Race: Both superpowers engaged in a massive arms race, building up their nuclear arsenals to deter each other through the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD).
- Formation of Military Alliances: The U.S. and its allies formed NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in 1949 to counter the Soviet threat. In response, the Soviet Union and its allies formed the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

Early Conflicts and Crises
- Iron Curtain Speech: In 1946, Winston Churchill's speech in Fulton, Missouri, highlighted the division of Europe into Western (free) and Eastern (communist) blocs, coining the term "Iron Curtain."
- Truman Doctrine: In 1947, President Harry S. Truman declared that the U.S. would support free peoples resisting subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures, marking the beginning of the U.S. policy of containment aimed at stopping the spread of communism.
- Marshall Plan: The U.S. launched the Marshall Plan to provide economic aid to rebuild war-torn Europe. This was seen by the Soviets as an attempt to undermine their influence in Eastern Europe.
- Berlin Blockade and Airlift: In 1948-49, the Soviet Union blocked all ground routes to West Berlin in an attempt to force the Allies out. The U.S. and its allies responded with a massive airlift to supply the city.

Global Impact
- Decolonization: Many former colonies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America gained independence after World War II. The U.S. and the Soviet Union competed for influence in these newly independent states.
- Proxy Wars: The superpowers avoided direct military confrontation but engaged in proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and other regions, supporting opposing sides to expand their influence.

(4) Criteria of Non-Aligned Movement

Solution:

Criteria of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged during the Cold War as a coalition of states that sought to avoid aligning themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union. NAM was founded with the goal of establishing an independent path in international relations, free from the influence of the major power blocs. Here are the key criteria and principles that define the Non-Aligned Movement:

1. Independence from Major Power Blocs
- Non-Alignment: The core criterion for NAM membership is that states must not be formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. This means they should not be part of military alliances such as NATO or the Warsaw Pact.

2. Struggle Against Colonialism and Imperialism
- Support for Decolonization: NAM has been committed to supporting the decolonization process and opposing colonialism, imperialism, and all forms of foreign domination.

3. Promotion of World Peace
- Peaceful Coexistence: NAM advocates for peaceful coexistence among nations and the resolution of conflicts through dialogue and diplomacy rather than military means.

4. Respect for Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity
- National Sovereignty: Member states must respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of all nations. They should refrain from interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

5. Economic Independence and Development
- Economic Cooperation: NAM emphasizes economic cooperation among developing countries (South-South cooperation) to achieve economic independence and development. It opposes economic

exploitation and neocolonialism.

6. Equitable International Order
- Fair International Relations: NAM seeks to promote a more equitable and just international economic order. It supports the rights of all countries to develop their own political, economic, and social systems free from external pressure.

7. Commitment to Human Rights
- Human Rights and Justice: The movement upholds the principles of human rights, justice, and equality. It advocates for the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights.

8. Environmental Sustainability
- Sustainable Development: NAM recognizes the importance of environmental sustainability and supports efforts to address global environmental challenges.

Historical Context
- Founding Conference: NAM was formally founded in 1961 at the Belgrade Conference, hosted by President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. Key figures such as Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana played crucial roles in its establishment.
- Bandung Conference: The principles of NAM were initially discussed at the Bandung Conference in 1955 in Indonesia, where Asian and African nations met to promote economic and cultural cooperation and oppose colonialism.

Relevance
- Post-Cold War: After the end of the Cold War, NAM continues to advocate for the interests of developing countries in a multipolar world. It addresses issues such as globalization, international trade, and climate change.

The Non-Aligned Movement remains an important forum for dialogue and cooperation among developing nations, representing the collective interests of its member states in international affairs.

(5) Air pollution

Solution:

Air Pollution

Air pollution refers to the presence of harmful substances in the atmosphere, which can have detrimental effects on human health, the environment, and the climate. These pollutants can originate from various sources, both natural and anthropogenic (human-made).

Major Sources of Air Pollution

1. Industrial Emissions:
   - Factories and power plants release pollutants such as sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and particulate matter (PM) into the air.
   - Industrial processes can also emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals like lead and mercury.

2. Vehicle Emissions:
   - Exhaust from cars, trucks, buses, and motorcycles is a significant source of air pollution, emitting carbon monoxide (CO), NO_x, PM, and VOCs.
   - The use of fossil fuels (petrol, diesel) in vehicles contributes to the release of these pollutants.

3. Agricultural Activities:
   - The use of pesticides and fertilizers can release ammonia (NH_3) and other chemicals into the air.
   - Livestock farming produces methane (CH_4), a potent greenhouse gas.

4. Residential Heating and Cooking:
   - Burning coal, wood, and other biomass fuels for heating and cooking can emit PM, CO, and VOCs.
   - In many developing countries, indoor air pollution from these sources is a significant health concern.

5. Natural Sources:
   - Volcanic eruptions, forest fires, and dust storms can release large amounts of pollutants, including ash, PM, and gases.
   - Natural emissions of VOCs from vegetation and wetlands.

Types of Air Pollutants

1. Particulate Matter (PM):
   - PM10 and PM2.5 (particles with diameters of 10 micrometers and 2.5 micrometers or smaller) can penetrate deep into the lungs and even enter the bloodstream, causing respiratory and cardiovascular problems.

2. Gaseous Pollutants:
   - Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2): Produced from burning fossil fuels, it can cause respiratory problems and contribute to acid rain.
   - Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): Emitted from vehicles and industrial processes, they contribute to smog and acid rain.
   - Carbon Monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless gas from incomplete combustion, it can prevent oxygen transport in the body.
   - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Emitted from industrial processes, vehicle exhaust, and chemical solvents, they contribute to ozone formation and smog.

3. Secondary Pollutants:
   - Ozone (O_3): Formed by the reaction of NO_x and VOCs in the presence of sunlight. Ground-level ozone is a major component of smog and can cause respiratory problems.
   - Acid Rain: Formed by the reaction of SO_2 and NO_x with water vapor, leading to acidic precipitation that harms ecosystems and buildings.

Health and Environmental Impacts

1. Human Health:
   - Short-term exposure to air pollution can cause respiratory issues, eye irritation, and exacerbation of asthma.
   - Long-term exposure can lead to chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, lung cancer, and premature death.

2. Environmental Effects:
  - Ecosystems: Acid rain and ozone can damage forests, crops, and aquatic ecosystems.
  - Climate Change: Certain pollutants like methane and black carbon (soot) contribute to global warming.
  - Visibility: Air pollution can reduce visibility, leading to smog and haze.

  - Health care costs due to pollution-related diseases.
  - Loss of productivity from illness and premature death.
  - Damage to crops, buildings, and infrastructure.

Mitigation Measures

1. Regulation and Policies:
  - Enforcing emissions standards for industries and vehicles.
  - Promoting cleaner technologies and renewable energy sources.
  - Implementing air quality monitoring and reporting systems.

2. Technological Solutions:
  - Installing pollution control devices like scrubbers and filters in factories and power plants.
  - Developing and promoting electric vehicles and alternative fuels.

3. Public Awareness and Behavior Change:
  - Educating the public about the sources and effects of air pollution.
  - Encouraging the use of public transportation, carpooling, and cycling.
  - Reducing the use of biomass fuels for cooking and heating.

Air pollution is a complex issue that requires coordinated efforts at the local, national, and global levels to protect human health and the environment.

(B) Explain the following statements with reasons :

(1) Industrial revolution gave a momentum to colonialism.

Solution:

Industrial Revolution Gave a Momentum to Colonialism

Statement: The Industrial Revolution gave a momentum to colonialism.

Explanation with Reasons:

1. Demand for Raw Materials
- Industrial Needs: The rapid industrialization in Europe created an insatiable demand for raw materials such as cotton, rubber, oil, and minerals. Colonies provided a steady and often cheap supply of these essential resources.
- Exploitative Practices: European powers exploited the natural resources of their colonies, establishing plantations, mines, and other extractive industries to feed their factories.

2. Search for New Markets
- Overproduction: The Industrial Revolution led to mass production and surplus goods. European manufacturers sought new markets to sell their excess products, and colonies became captive markets for these goods.
- Economic Control: Colonizers often imposed economic policies that favored the import of European goods, undermining local industries and ensuring a dependency on European products.

3. Technological Advancements
- Transportation: Innovations in transportation, such as steamships and railways, made it easier and more efficient to transport goods and raw materials between Europe and its colonies.
- Communication: Advances in communication, like the telegraph, facilitated better control and coordination of colonial enterprises and governance from afar.

4. Military Superiority
- Weaponry: The Industrial Revolution brought advancements in military technology, giving European powers a significant advantage over colonized regions. Superior weaponry and naval power allowed for easier conquest and control of territories.
- Naval Dominance: Industrialized nations built powerful navies to protect their trade routes and colonial interests, ensuring their dominance over the seas and securing their colonial possessions.

5. Economic Exploitation and Wealth Accumulation
- Capital Accumulation: The wealth generated from colonial exploitation helped fuel further industrial growth in Europe. Profits from colonies were reinvested into European industries, banks, and infrastructure.
- Labor Exploitation: Colonies provided a source of cheap labor, whether through slavery, indentured servitude, or low-wage local workers, further enhancing the profitability of colonial enterprises.

6. Political and Strategic Interests
- Geopolitical Rivalry: The industrialized nations of Europe were engaged in intense geopolitical competition. Colonies were seen as strategic assets that could enhance a nation's global influence and power.
- Prestige and Nationalism: Colonial expansion was often driven by a sense of national pride and the desire to project power and prestige on the global stage. Colonies became symbols of national strength and industrial prowess.

(2) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar started publishing newspapers.

Solution:

Industrial Revolution Gave a Momentum to Colonialism

Statement: The Industrial Revolution gave a momentum to colonialism.

Explanation with Reasons:

1. Demand for Raw Materials
- Industrial Needs: The rapid industrialization in Europe created an insatiable demand for raw materials such as cotton, rubber, oil, and minerals. Colonies provided a steady and often cheap supply of these

essential resources.
- Exploitative Practices: European powers exploited the natural resources of their colonies, establishing plantations, mines, and other extractive industries to feed their factories.

2. Search for New Markets
- Overproduction: The Industrial Revolution led to mass production and surplus goods. European manufacturers sought new markets to sell their excess products, and colonies became captive markets for these goods.
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(3) The British Government in India decided to return home.

Solution:

(3) The British Government in India Decided to Return Home

Statement: The British Government in India decided to return home.

Explanation with Reasons:

1. Economic Strain
- Post-World War II Financial Crisis: The British economy was severely weakened after World War II, making it increasingly difficult to finance and maintain its colonial empire.
- Resource Allocation: The economic strain necessitated reallocating resources to rebuild Britain rather than maintaining a costly and administratively complex colony like India.

2. Indian Independence Movement
- Increased Nationalism: The Indian independence movement, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, gained momentum and mass support through non-violent protests, civil disobedience, and political advocacy.
- Quit India Movement: The Quit India Movement of 1942 demonstrated widespread demand for independence and the inability of the British to maintain control through traditional means.

3. Political Pressure
- Labor Government's Policy: The post-war Labour government in Britain, led by Clement Attlee, was more sympathetic to Indian aspirations for independence and recognized the unsustainability of colonial rule.
- International Pressure: The global trend towards decolonization and pressure from newly formed international bodies like the United Nations also influenced Britain's decision to decolonize.

4. Military Challenges
- Naval Mutiny: The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946 showcased the unrest within the armed forces and their support for independence, signaling that maintaining control would require significant military effort.
- Potential for Armed Conflict: The potential for widespread armed conflict and insurgency made the continued occupation of India increasingly untenable.

(4) Towards the end of Second World War, the process of decolonisation gained speed.

Solution:

(4) Towards the End of Second World War, the Process of Decolonisation Gained Speed

Statement: Towards the end of the Second World War, the process of decolonization gained speed.

Explanation with Reasons:

1. Weakened Colonial Powers
- Exhaustion of European Powers: European colonial powers like Britain, France, and the Netherlands were economically and militarily exhausted after World War II, reducing their capacity to control and manage colonies.
- Rebuilding Europe: Focus shifted towards rebuilding war-torn Europe, diverting attention and resources away from maintaining overseas colonies.

2. Rise of Nationalist Movements
- Increased Nationalism: The war inspired nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, where colonial subjects sought self-determination and independence.
- Experience of Colonial Troops: Many colonial subjects who fought in the war were exposed to new ideas and returned with a heightened sense of nationalism and desire for independence.

3. International Influence
- United Nations: The establishment of the United Nations promoted principles of self-determination and human rights, encouraging decolonization.
- US and Soviet Pressure: Both the United States and the Soviet Union, emerging superpowers after the war, opposed colonialism and exerted pressure on European powers to decolonize.

4. Economic Realities
- Economic Infeasibility: The economic costs of maintaining colonies became increasingly prohibitive for European powers struggling to recover from the war.
- New Economic Relationships: Former colonies were seen as potential trade partners and markets, making economic cooperation more appealing than colonial exploitation.

(5) Government of India introduced VVPAT with EVM machine.

Solution:

(5) Government of India Introduced VVPAT with EVM Machine

Statement: The Government of India introduced VVPAT with EVM machines.

Explanation with Reasons:

1. Ensuring Transparency
- Verification of Votes: Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) allows voters to verify their vote and ensures that their vote is recorded correctly in the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM).
- Building Trust: The introduction of VVPAT aims to increase transparency and build public trust in the electoral process by providing a tangible record of each vote.

2. Addressing Concerns of Tampering
- Concerns over EVM Tampering: There were public concerns and allegations about the potential tampering of EVMs. VVPAT serves as an additional layer of security and verification.
- Auditable Trail: VVPAT provides an auditable trail that can be used to verify the accuracy of electronic results in case of disputes or recounts.

3. Compliance with Court Directives
- Supreme Court Order: The Supreme Court of India directed the Election Commission to use VVPAT systems to enhance the credibility and reliability of the electoral process.
- Electoral Reforms: The move is part of broader electoral reforms aimed at improving the robustness and integrity of elections in India.

4. Enhancing Election Integrity
- Deterrent to Fraud: The presence of a paper trail acts as a deterrent to electoral fraud and malpractice, ensuring that the election process is free, fair, and credible.
- Improving Voter Confidence: By allowing voters to see a paper receipt of their vote, VVPAT enhances voter confidence in the electoral process.

In summary, the introduction of VVPAT with EVMs by the Government of India is a measure to ensure greater transparency, address concerns over EVM tampering, comply with judicial directives, and enhance the overall integrity of the electoral process.

Q. 5. State your opinion :

(1) The Portuguese were not tolerant towards other religions.

Solution:

Opinion: The Portuguese colonial rulers, particularly in Goa, exhibited intolerance towards other religions. During their rule, especially in the early periods of their colonial administration, they enforced strict measures to convert the local population to Christianity. This included the destruction of temples, the imposition of the Inquisition in Goa, and the persecution of Hindus, Muslims, and others who refused to convert. Such actions reflect a significant degree of religious intolerance aimed at consolidating their control and spreading Christianity.

(2) According to Swatantryaveer Savarkar, the Independence War of 1857 was the first war of Independence.

Solution:

Opinion: Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar's characterization of the 1857 uprising as the "First War of Independence" is significant. He argued that the revolt represented a unified effort by various sections of Indian society—regardless of region, religion, or social standing—against British colonial rule. Savarkar emphasized the nationalist dimension of the uprising, framing it as a collective struggle for freedom rather than merely a series of isolated mutinies by disgruntled soldiers. His interpretation highlights the importance of the 1857 revolt in the broader narrative of India's struggle for independence.

(3) There was fundamental difference between German nationalism and Indian nationalism.

Solution:

Opinion: There were indeed fundamental differences between German nationalism and Indian nationalism. German nationalism in the 19th and early 20th centuries was primarily based on ethnic and cultural homogeneity, seeking to unite the German-speaking peoples into a single nation-state. It often emphasized militarism and ethnic superiority, which culminated in aggressive expansionist policies under the Nazis. In contrast, Indian nationalism was inclusive and diverse, born out of a colonial context where various linguistic, religious, and ethnic groups came together to oppose British rule. Indian nationalism emphasized unity in diversity, democratic values, and a non-violent struggle for independence. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi promoted ideas of tolerance, secularism, and social justice, making Indian nationalism fundamentally different from the ethnocentric and militaristic nationalism seen in Germany.

(4) India has always opposed colonialism.

Solution:

Opinion: India has a long history of opposing colonialism, both during its struggle for independence and in its post-independence foreign policy. The Indian freedom movement was a significant anti-colonial struggle that inspired many other movements worldwide. Post-independence, India has consistently supported decolonization efforts globally. Indian leaders, particularly under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, were vocal advocates of anti-colonialism in international forums such as the United Nations and

the Non-Aligned Movement. India's stance against apartheid in South Africa and its support for liberation movements in Asia and Africa further underscore its commitment to opposing colonialism and imperialism.

(5) Our society needs 'Ratrashala' and 'Sakharshala'.

Solution:

Opinion: The concept of 'Ratrashala' (night schools) and 'Sakharshala' (schools for sugarcane workers' children) reflects the need for inclusive and flexible educational opportunities tailored to the diverse needs of society. Night schools cater to individuals who work during the day, providing them with opportunities to pursue education and improve their socio-economic status. Similarly, 'Sakharshala' addresses the educational needs of children from migrant labor families, ensuring that their schooling is not disrupted by their parents' seasonal work in sugarcane fields.

These initiatives are crucial for promoting literacy and education among underprivileged and marginalized communities. By adapting educational opportunities to fit the unique circumstances of these groups, society can work towards reducing inequality, enhancing social mobility, and ensuring that all individuals have the chance to realize their potential. Thus, 'Ratrashala' and 'Sakharshala' are essential components of an inclusive educational framework that addresses the diverse needs of society.

Q. 6. Answer the following questions in detail :

(1) Write a detailed note on 'Hyderabad Freedom Struggle'.

Solution:

(1) Hyderabad Freedom Struggle

Hyderabad Freedom Struggle refers to the movement that led to the integration of the princely state of Hyderabad into the Indian Union in 1948. Hyderabad was one of the largest and most prosperous princely states in India, ruled by the Nizam.

Background
- Princely State: Hyderabad was ruled by the Nizam, a Muslim ruler, despite having a majority Hindu population. The Nizam was one of the richest men in the world and sought to maintain his independence from both India and Pakistan after the partition of British India in 1947.
- Decision to Remain Independent: The Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan, declared his intention to remain independent and did not join either India or Pakistan. This led to tensions with the newly independent Indian government.

Struggle for Integration
- People's Movement: The majority Hindu population of Hyderabad, as well as the Communist Party of India, opposed the Nizam's decision. The Communist-led peasantry began an armed struggle against the feudal oppression of the Nizam's regime, which was supported by the Razakars, a private militia loyal to the Nizam.
- Razakars: Led by Qasim Razvi, the Razakars committed atrocities against those who opposed the Nizam's rule. This further inflamed the desire for integration with India.

Operation Polo
- Military Action: The Indian government, led by Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, decided to annex Hyderabad to ensure the territorial integrity and stability of the new nation. On September 13, 1948, the Indian Army launched Operation Polo, a military operation to integrate Hyderabad into India.
- Annexation: The operation lasted five days, and the Indian Army swiftly defeated the Nizam's forces. On September 17, 1948, the Nizam surrendered, and Hyderabad was integrated into the Indian Union.

Aftermath
- End of Feudal Rule: The integration of Hyderabad ended the Nizam's feudal rule and brought the state into the democratic fold of India.
- Socio-Economic Reforms: Post-annexation, the Indian government implemented land reforms and other socio-economic measures to address the grievances of the peasantry and integrate Hyderabad into the Indian economy and polity.

The Hyderabad Freedom Struggle was a significant event in the process of integrating princely states into the Indian Union, ensuring the political and territorial unity of the country.

(2) Write information about decolonisation in the African continent.

Solution:

(2) Decolonisation in the African Continent

Decolonisation in Africa was a complex and multifaceted process that took place primarily in the mid-20th century, leading to the independence of many African nations from European colonial powers.

Background
- Colonial Rule: By the early 20th century, nearly all of Africa was colonized by European powers, including Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Colonial rule was characterized by exploitation, oppression, and economic exploitation.
- World War II Impact: The end of World War II weakened European powers economically and militarily, making it difficult for them to maintain control over their colonies. Additionally, the war spurred nationalist movements as Africans who fought alongside Europeans were inspired to seek self-determination.

Key Events and Processes
- Pan-African Movement: The Pan-African movement, which began in the early 20th century, gained momentum after World War II. Leaders like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania played pivotal roles in advocating for independence.
- Independence Movements: Nationalist movements across Africa pushed for independence through both peaceful and armed struggles. Notable examples include:
  - Ghana: Ghana, under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah, became the first sub-Saharan African country to gain independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957.
  - Algeria: Algeria's war for independence from France (1954-1962) was one of the most brutal and significant anti-colonial struggles, leading to independence on July 5, 1962.
  - Kenya: Kenya achieved independence from Britain on December 12, 1963, after a prolonged struggle, including the Mau Mau uprising.

Role of International Organizations
- United Nations: The UN played a crucial role in supporting decolonization. The UN Charter promoted self-determination, and resolutions were passed urging colonial powers to grant independence to their colonies.
- Cold War Dynamics: The Cold War also influenced decolonization, as both the United States and the Soviet Union supported independence movements to gain allies in the newly independent states.

Challenges and Legacies
- Post-Independence Challenges: Newly independent African nations faced numerous challenges, including political instability, economic underdevelopment, and social divisions created by colonial rule.
- Neocolonialism: Some critics argue that economic and political pressures from former colonial powers and international organizations perpetuated a form of neocolonialism.
- Nation-Building: Despite challenges, many African nations embarked on nation-building efforts, focusing on education, infrastructure development, and economic diversification.

The decolonization of Africa was a pivotal period that reshaped the continent's political landscape and marked the end of centuries of colonial exploitation and oppression.

(3) Give information about the 'Right to Information Act'.

Solution:

(3) Right to Information Act

Right to Information Act (RTI) is a landmark legislation in India that aims to promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government. Enacted in 2005, it provides citizens with the right to access information from public authorities.

Key Provisions
- Right to Access Information: Under the RTI Act, any citizen of India can request information from a public authority, which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days.
- Scope of Information: The Act covers all levels of government – central, state, and local – and applies to all public authorities, including government departments, public sector undertakings, and non-governmental organizations substantially financed by the government.
- Public Information Officers (PIOs): Every public authority must appoint Public Information Officers (PIOs) to handle requests for information and assist citizens in obtaining the required information.
- Exemptions: Certain information is exempted from disclosure under the RTI Act, such as information affecting national security, personal privacy, and information forbidden by the court.

Objectives
- Transparency: The RTI Act aims to make the functioning of government and public authorities more transparent by providing citizens with access to information.
- Accountability: By empowering citizens with the right to information, the Act seeks to hold public authorities accountable for their actions and decisions.
- Empowerment of Citizens: The RTI Act empowers citizens to participate more effectively in the democratic process by providing them with the information needed to make informed decisions.

Impact
- Promotion of Good Governance: The RTI Act has played a significant role in promoting good governance by ensuring transparency, reducing corruption, and enhancing the accountability of public officials.
- Civil Society Activism: The Act has been widely used by civil society organizations and activists to expose corruption, maladministration, and inefficiency in various government departments and public authorities.
- Increased Citizen Participation: The RTI Act has increased citizen participation in governance by providing them with the tools to seek information and hold public authorities accountable.

Challenges
- Implementation Issues: Despite its success, the implementation of the RTI Act faces challenges such as bureaucratic resistance, lack of awareness among citizens, and inadequate infrastructure for handling RTI requests.
- Misuse of RTI: There have been instances where the RTI Act has been misused for personal vendettas or to harass public officials.

Q. 7. Answer the following questions in detail with the help of given points :

(1) Crusades in Europe :

(a) Reasons of failure

(b) Effects of crusades

Solution:

(1) Crusades in Europe

(a) Reasons of Failure

1. Logistical Challenges: The Crusaders had to travel long distances from Europe to the Holy Land, facing supply shortages, difficult terrain, and harsh climates, which made sustained military campaigns difficult.
2. Lack of Unified Leadership: The Crusading forces were often divided by national, regional, and personal rivalries. The absence of a cohesive command structure led to disjointed efforts and strategic failures.
3. Strong Muslim Resistance: The Muslim states, particularly under leaders like Saladin, were well-organized and united in their defense. Their military strategies and knowledge of the local terrain often outmatched the Crusaders.
4. Internal Conflicts: Infighting among the Crusaders, as well as political and religious disputes within Europe, diverted resources and attention from the Crusading effort.
5. Cultural and Language Barriers: Communication issues and misunderstandings between the Crusaders and local populations hampered cooperation and often led to hostility and mismanagement.

(b) Effects of Crusades

1. Cultural Exchange: The Crusades facilitated the transfer of knowledge, technologies, and cultural practices between the East and West, which contributed to the European Renaissance.
2. Economic Impact: The opening of new trade routes between Europe and the Middle East stimulated economic growth and led to the rise of merchant classes in European cities.
3. Military Advancements: European armies learned new military techniques and technologies from their

Muslim counterparts, leading to innovations in fortification, weaponry, and tactics.

4. Religious Tensions: The Crusades intensified Christian-Muslim animosities and also deepened the schism between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches.

5. Political Changes: The weakening of feudal lords who participated in the Crusades led to the consolidation of royal power in many European states. The Crusades also increased the influence of the Papacy in temporal matters.

(2) Write information on Anglo-Maratha Wars :

(a) First Anglo-Maratha War

(b) Second Anglo-Maratha War

(c) Third Anglo-Maratha War

Solution:

(a) First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782)

- Background: The war was triggered by a succession dispute in the Maratha Empire, with the British East India Company supporting Raghunathrao (Raghoba) against Madhavrao II.
- Key Battles: The Battle of Wadgaon in 1779 was a significant engagement where the Marathas defeated the British.
- Outcome: The war ended with the Treaty of Salbai in 1782, which recognized Madhavrao II as Peshwa and restored territories to their pre-war status. This established a period of peace between the British and the Marathas.

(b) Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805)

- Background: The war resulted from internal conflicts within the Maratha Confederacy and the expansionist policies of the British under Lord Wellesley.
- Key Battles: Notable battles included the Battle of Assaye and the Battle of Argaon, where British forces led by Arthur Wellesley secured significant victories.
- Outcome: The war ended with the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 and subsequent treaties, which weakened the Maratha Empire and increased British influence in India.

(c) Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

- Background: The final conflict between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire was precipitated by growing dissatisfaction with British interference in Maratha affairs.
- Key Battles: Major battles included the Battle of Khadki, the Battle of Koregaon, and the Battle of Satara.
- Outcome: The war resulted in a decisive British victory, leading to the dissolution of the Maratha Empire and the annexation of its territories by the British, marking the end of Maratha sovereignty.

(3) Work done by Social workers:

(a) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule

(b) Maharshee Vitthal Ramji Shinde

(c) Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan

Solution:

(a) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule

- Education: Phule was a pioneer in promoting education for the underprivileged. He established the first girls' school in Pune in 1848 and worked tirelessly to promote education for women and lower castes.
- Social Reform: He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of Truth Seekers) in 1873 to fight against caste discrimination and social injustice. Phule advocated for the rights of untouchables and women.
- Writings: His literary works, including "Gulamgiri" (Slavery) and "Shetkarayacha Asud" (The Cultivator's Whipcord), criticized the caste system and called for social equality.

(b) Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde

- Anti-Untouchability Movement: Shinde was a prominent social reformer who worked to eradicate untouchability and improve conditions for Dalits. He founded the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India in 1906.
- Education and Welfare: He established schools, hostels, and workshops for the upliftment of untouchables and promoted inter-caste marriages and social integration.
- Publications: Shinde wrote extensively on social reforms, including "Bhartiya Asprushyatecha Prashna" (The Problem of Untouchability in India).

(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

- Educational Reforms: A key figure in promoting modern education among Muslims, he founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in 1875, which later became Aligarh Muslim University.
- Social and Cultural Reforms: He advocated for social reforms within the Muslim community, emphasizing the need for scientific and rational thinking and adopting Western-style education.
- Writings and Journalism: Sir Syed wrote extensively on social, political, and religious issues and published the journal "Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq" to spread his reformist ideas.

(4) Write information about Quit-India Movement :

(a) Mumbai session of congress

(b) Appeal from Gandhiji

(c) Movement and its effects

Solution:

(a) Mumbai Session of Congress (1942)

- Resolution for Independence: At the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee on August 8, 1942, the Congress passed the "Quit India" resolution demanding an end to British rule in India.
- Leadership: Key leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, played crucial roles in mobilizing support for the movement.

(b) Appeal from Gandhiji

- Do or Die: Gandhi's famous "Do or Die" speech urged Indians to participate in a non-violent struggle to achieve immediate independence, calling for mass civil disobedience and non-cooperation with British authorities.
- Mass Mobilization: Gandhi's appeal inspired millions of Indians to join the movement, leading to widespread protests, strikes, and demonstrations across the country.

(c) Movement and Its Effects

- Repression by British: The British government responded with severe repression, arresting Congress leaders, including Gandhi, and brutally suppressing the movement. Many activists were imprisoned, and violent clashes occurred.
- Mass Participation: Despite the repression, the movement saw massive participation from all sections of society, including students, workers, and peasants, demonstrating the widespread desire for independence.
- Impact on British Rule: The Quit India Movement marked a turning point in India's struggle for independence. It weakened British authority and demonstrated the unyielding spirit of the Indian people, setting the stage for negotiations that eventually led to India's independence in 1947.

(5) Write a note on universalisation of primary education:

(a) District primary education programme

(b) Mid-day meal (Shaley Poshan Ahar)

(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Solution:

(a) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

- Objective: Launched in 1994, the DPEP aimed to achieve universal primary education by improving access, retention, and quality of primary education, particularly in underprivileged and rural areas.
- Focus Areas: The program focused on decentralizing educational planning, building infrastructure, enhancing teacher training, and involving communities in the educational process.
- Impact: The DPEP significantly improved enrollment rates, reduced dropout rates, and enhanced the quality of primary education in targeted districts.

(b) Mid-Day Meal (Shaley Poshan Ahar)

- Objective: Launched in 1995, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of school-age children and increase school enrollment, retention, and attendance.
- Implementation: The scheme provides free lunches to children in primary and upper primary schools, ensuring that children receive at least one nutritious meal per day.
- Impact: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme has led to increased school enrollment and attendance, particularly among children from disadvantaged backgrounds. It has also contributed to improved nutritional outcomes and academic performance.

(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- Objective: Launched in 2001, the SSA aims to achieve universalization of elementary education by providing free and compulsory education to all children aged 6-14 years.
- Components: The program focuses on building infrastructure, improving teacher quality, enhancing curriculum and pedagogy, and ensuring inclusive education for marginalized groups.
- Impact: The SSA has significantly increased enrollment rates, improved school infrastructure, and enhanced the overall quality of elementary education in India. It has also addressed issues of gender and social equity in education.

Maharashtra Board Class 12 History
Solutions - 2022

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement:

(1) In 1609_____made a modified telescope.
(A) John Key
(B) Copernicus
(C) Galileo
(D) Kepler

Solution :

"In 1609 Galileo made a modified telescope."

Hence the correct answer is :(C)

(2) America's 'Declaration of Independence' was drafted by _____
(A) George Washington
(B) Thomas Jefferson
(C) Lord Amherst
(D) Lord Cornwallis

Solution :

"America's 'Declaration of Independence' was drafted by **Thomas Jefferson."**

Hence the correct answer is :(b)

(3) 'Arya Samaj' was founded by _____.
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(C) Ramaswamy Naikar
(D) Mahatma Phule

Solution :

"'Arya Samaj' was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati."

Hence the correct answer is (b

(4) The license was given by England to the East India Company to trade with the eastern countries by _____
(A) Sir George Oxenden

(B) Princess Braganza
(C) Queen Elizabeth
(D) Charles

Solution :

"The license was given by England to the East India Company to trade with the eastern countries by Queen Elizabeth."

Hence the correct answer is (C)

(5) The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand is observed as_____
(A) National Education Day
(B) National Integration Day
(C) National Youth Day
(D) National Science Day

Solution :

"The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda is observed as National Youth Day."

Hence the correct answer is (C)

(6) The first district in _____ to become 100% literate is Ernakulam.
(A) Kerala
(B) Gujarat
(C) Karnataka
(D) Tamil Nadu

Solution :

"The first district in Kerala to become 100% literate is Ernakulam."

Hence the correct answer is (A)

(B) Find the incorrect pair from every set in group B and write the correct ones:

(1)

Group A	Group B
John Key	Flying Shuttle
Semuel Crompton	Cotton gin
Edmond Cartwright	Pawer laom
James Watt	Steam Engine

Solution :

Let's find the correct pairs by matching each person in Group 'A' with the invention or discovery they are best known for:

1. John Kay - Flying Shuttle
2. Samuel Crompton - Spinning Mule (not Cotton Gin)
3. Edmund Cartwright - Power Loom
4. James Watt - Steam Engine

The incorrect pair is Samuel Crompton with the Cotton Gin. The correct pair for Samuel Crompton is the Spinning Mule.

(2)

Group A	Group B
Togoland	German Colony
Egypy	British Colony
Orange Free State	Dutch Colony
Ivory Coast	Portuguese Colony

Solution :

Let's find the correct historical colonial associations for each place in Group 'A':

1. Togoland - German Colony (Correct)
2. Egypt - British Colony (Correct)
3. Orange Free State - Dutch Colony (Incorrect, it should be British Colony)
4. *vory Coast - Portuguese Colony (Incorrect, it should be French Colony)

The incorrect pairs are:

- Orange Free State with Dutch Colony. The correct pair is Orange Free State with British Colony.
- Ivory Coast with Portuguese Colony. The correct pair is Ivory Coast with French Colony.

(3)

Group A	Group B
America	Woodrow Wilson
England	Winston Churchill
Germany	Hitler
Italy	Linlithgow

Solution :

Let's review the historical associations for each country and leader:

1. America - Woodrow Wilson (Correct)
2. England - Winston Churchill (Correct)
3. Germany - Hitler (Correct)
4. Italy - Linlithgow (Incorrect)

The incorrect pair is:

- Italy with Linlithgow. The correct pair for Italy should be Benito Mussolini

(4)

Group A	Group B
Indian Council for Agricultural Research	To support research institutes of agricultural science
Fazal Ali Commission	Commission for pollution control Opening the world for free trade
World Trade Organization	Opening the world for free trade
Indian Science Congress Association	Promoting the scientific environment in India Linlithgow

Solution :

Let's verify the correct functions or purposes for each organization or commission in Group 'A':

1. Indian Council for Agricultural Research - To support research institutes of agricultural science (Correct)
2. Fazal Ali Commission - Commission for the reorganization of states in India (Incorrect; the given function "Commission for pollution control" is incorrect)
3. World Trade Organization - Opening the world for free trade (Correct)
4. Indian Science Congress Association - Promoting scientific environment in India (Correct)

The incorrect pair is:

- Fazal Ali Commission with "Commission for Pollution Control." The correct function of the Fazal Ali Commission was the reorganization of states in India.

Q.2. (A) Write names of historical places/persons/events:

(1) Science who told the world that the centre of our planetary system is the 'Sun' and not the 'Earth'.

(2) State which merged in India in 1975.

(3) The founder of Azad Hind Sena.

(4) The group of nations like England, France, and Russia in the First World War.

Solution :

(1) Copernicus (Nicolaus Copernicus)
(2) Sikkim
(3) Subhas Chandra Bose
(4) Allies

(B) Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence:

(1) Charles II leased Mumbai's port to the East India Company because
(a) The king was going to receive more revenue from it.

(b) The East India Company wanted Mumbai's port for the purpose of trade.

(c) The expenditure for the maintenance exceeded the income earned.

(d) Mumbai was too far away for the king to administer.

Solution :

The expenditure for the maintenance exceeded the income earned.

So, the completed sentence would be:

"Charles II leased Mumbai's port to the East India Company because the expenditure for the maintenance exceeded the income earned."

Hence the correct answer is (c)

(2) The Nawab of Junagadh escaped to Pakistan because_____ -

(a) The Nawab was going to receive a large territory in Pakistan.

(b) People of the Princely State were going to imprison him.

(c) People of the Princely State had no faith in the Nawab.

(d) People opposed the merger and raised agitations against him.

Solution :

People opposed the merger and raised agitations against him.

So, the completed sentence would be:

"The Nawab of Junagadh escaped to Pakistan because people opposed the merger and raised agitations against him."

Hence the correct answer is (d)

(3) Independent India launched several plans for rural development _____
(a) Because rural India was not developing.

(b) Because the speed of rural development was slow.

(c) So that there should be an imbalance in the development of cities and rural areas.

(d) Because there was no need of the development of rural areas until then.

Solution :

Because the speed of rural development was slow.

So, the completed sentence would be:

"Independent India launched several plans for rural development because the speed of rural development was slow."

Hence the correct answer is (b)

(4) The Supreme Court issued an order of using CNG for public transport vehicles in Delhi because

(a) It was easier to use CNG

(b) CNG is easily available than petrol or diesel.

(c) Centre for Science and Environment recommended it to reduce pollution.

(d) The number of public transport vehicles is very less in Delhi.

Solution :

Centre for Science and Environment recommended it to reduce pollution.

The Supreme Court's decision to mandate the use of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) in public transport vehicles in Delhi was primarily influenced by environmental considerations. This decision was based on recommendations from environmental research and advocacy groups, including the Centre for Science and Environment, which advocated for CNG due to its lower pollution levels compared to petrol and diesel. The main goal was to reduce the high levels of air pollution in Delhi.

Q.3. (A) Observe the map and answer the questions based on it:
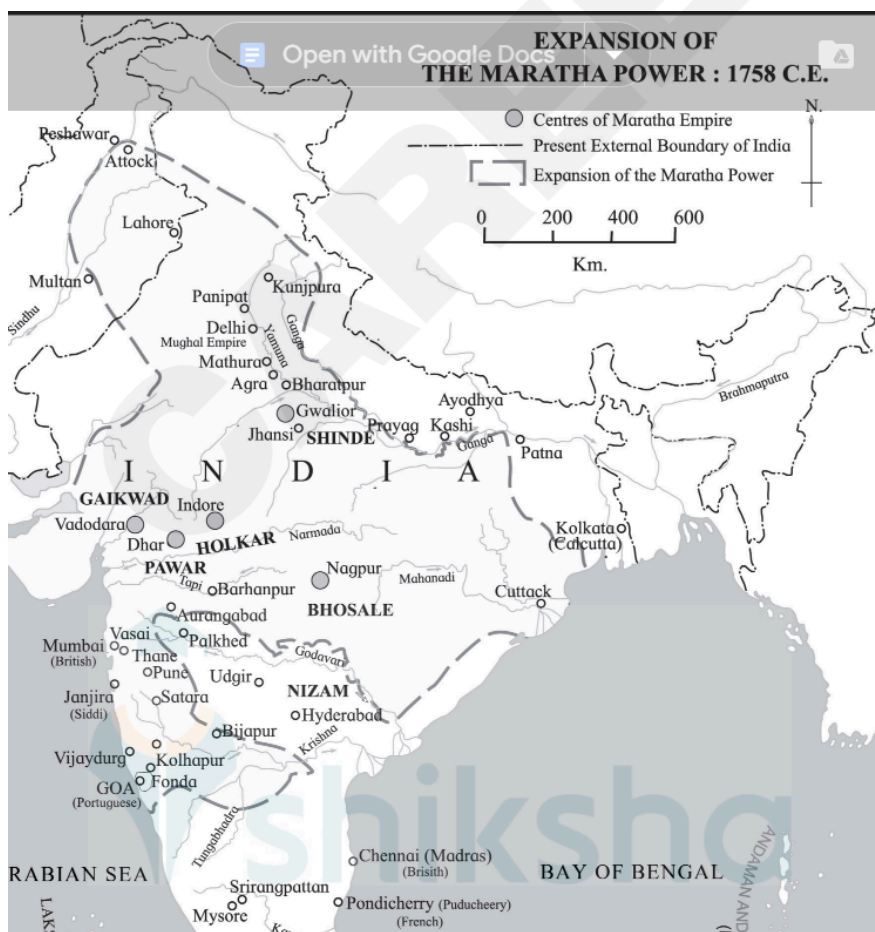
(1) Where did the French establish their colonies on the East Coast of India?

Solution :

(1) The French established their colonies on the East Coast of India primarily in Pondicherry (Puducherry), which was the largest and most important colony. Other smaller colonies included Karaikal, Yanam, and Mahé.

(2) Which power ruled the State of Nagpur?

Solution :

The State of Nagpur was ruled by the Bhonsle dynasty, which was part of the Maratha Empire. After the Third Anglo-Maratha War and the subsequent death of the ruler Raghoji III, the territory came under British administration in 1853.

(3) Where did the British establish their factory along the western coast of India?

Solution :

The British established their first factory along the western coast of India at Surat, Gujarat, in 1612. Surat was an important trading port and served as the gateway for British commercial activities in India during that time.

**(4) Who established a colony on the western coast of Goa in India?**

Solution :

The Portuguese established a colony on the western coast at Goa in India. They took control of Goa in 1510 from the ruling Sultan of Bijapur and it became an important Portuguese colonial possession in India.

(5) Who ruled the State of Gwalior?

Solution :

The State of Gwalior was ruled by the Scindia dynasty, which was also part of the Maratha Confederacy. The Scindias were influential in the region from the 18th century and continued to play a significant role in the region's history up until India's independence.
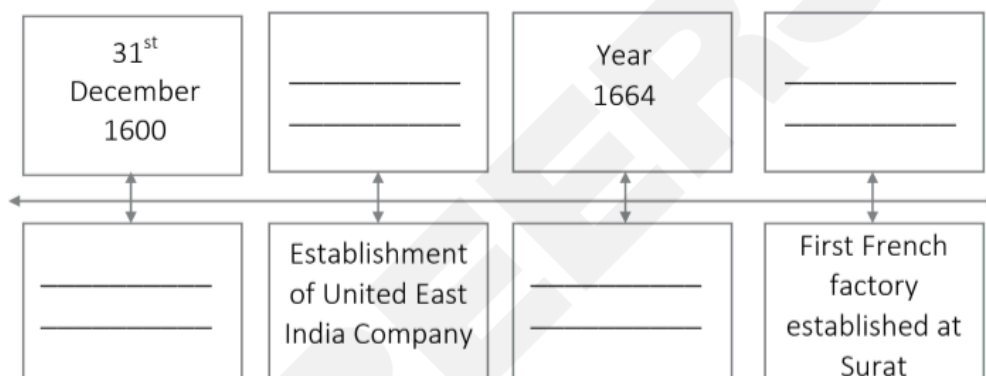
(B) Complete the concept map (Any FOUR):

(1)
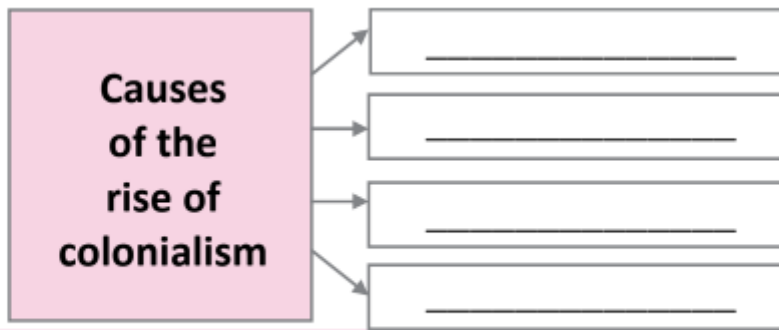
Solution :

Causes of the rise of colonialism
   ↳ Economic Interests
   ↳ Political and Military Interests
   ↳ Social and Cultural Motivations
   ↳ Technological Advances

(2) Complete the given timeline regarding European Colonialism:

Solution :

To complete the given timeline regarding European Colonialism, here are the key historical events:

1. 31st December 1600 - The English East India Company was established.
2. 1602 - The Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie or VOC) was established.
3. 1664 - The French East India Company was established.
4. 1668 - The first French factory was established at Surat.

Here's the completed timeline:

31st December 1600
   ↳ Establishment of English East India Company

1602
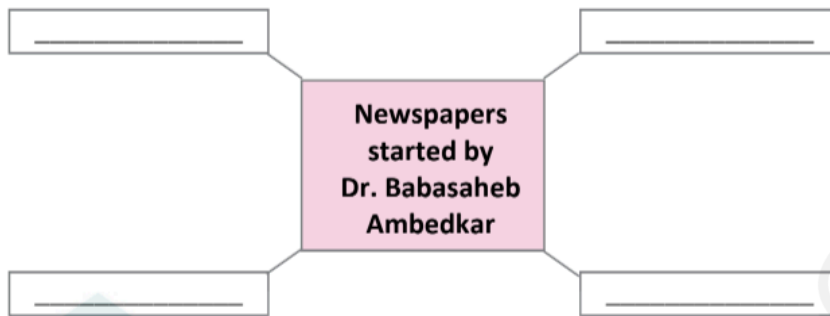   ↳ Establishment of United East India Company (Dutch East India Company)

1664
   ↳ Establishment of French East India Company

1668
   ↳ First French factory established at Surat

(3)

Newspapers started by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Solution :

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar started several newspapers to advocate for social reform and the rights of the underprivileged. Here are some of the newspapers he started:

1. Mooknayak (The Leader of the Dumb)
2. Bahishkrit Bharat (India Ostracized)
3. Janata
4. Prabuddha Bharat (Enlightened India)

(4)

Work done by Parallel government for welfare of people of Satara	---------
	---------

Solution :

To complete the map regarding the work done by the Parallel Government for the welfare of the people of Satara, here are some of the key activities:

1. Provision of basic amenities: Ensuring access to food, water, and shelter.
2. Healthcare services: Setting up medical camps and providing healthcare services.
3. Education initiatives: Establishing schools and promoting literacy.
4. Agricultural support: Providing support and resources for farmers.

Here's the completed flowchart:
Work done by
Parallel government
for welfare of
people of Satara

  ↳ Provision of basic amenities
  ↳ Healthcare services
  ↳ Education initiatives
  ↳ Agricultural support

(5)
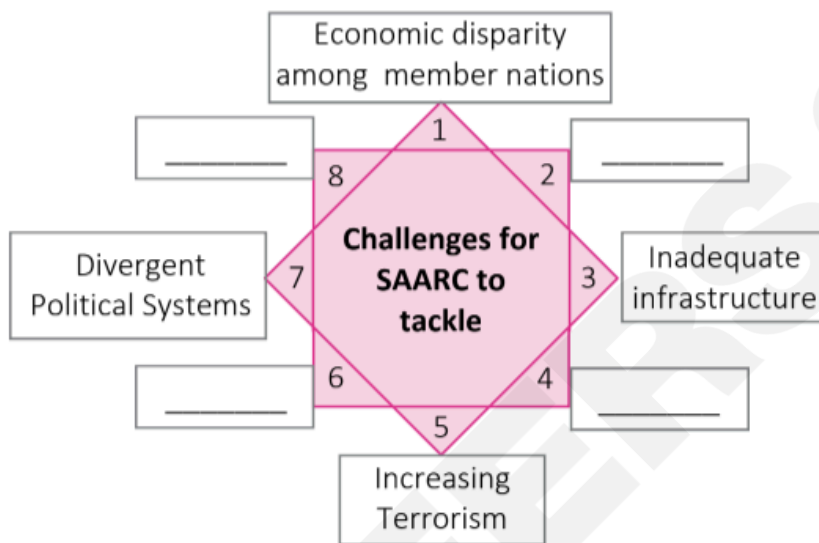
Solution :

To complete the map regarding the challenges for SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) to tackle, here are some key challenges:

1. Economic disparity among member nations
2. Inadequate infrastructure
3. Increasing terrorism
4. Divergent political systems
5. Trade barriers
6. Environmental issues
7. Social and cultural differences
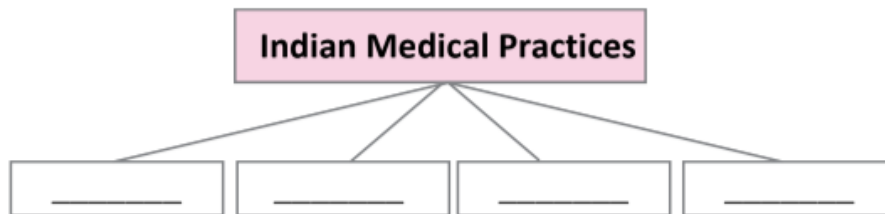8. Border conflicts

Here's the completed chart:
  1. Economic disparity among member nations
  2. Inadequate infrastructure
  3. Increasing terrorism
  4. Divergent political systems
  5. Trade barriers

6. Environmental issues
7. Social and cultural differences
8. Border conflicts
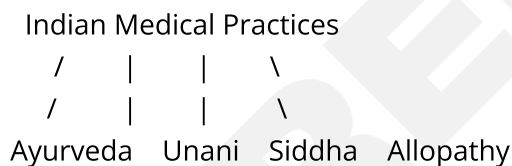
(6)

Solution :

To complete the map regarding Indian Medical Practices, here are some key traditional and modern medical practices in India:

1. Ayurveda
2. Unani
3. Siddha
4. Allopathy

Here's the completed diagram:

```
            Indian Medical Practices
            /      |     |      \
           /       |     |       \
       Ayurveda   Unani  Siddha   Allopathy
```

Q.4. (A) Write short notes (Any THREE):
(1) European Crusades

Solution :

Sure, here are short notes on each topic:

1. European Crusades:
   The European Crusades were a series of religious wars sanctioned by the Latin Church in the medieval period, primarily aimed at reclaiming the Holy Land from Muslim rule. These wars lasted from the 11th to the 13th century and had significant political, economic, and social impacts on Europe and the Middle East.

(2) American War of Independence

'**Solution :**

American War of Independence:
The American War of Independence, also known as the American Revolution, was fought between 1775 and 1783. It was a conflict between Great Britain and thirteen of its North American colonies which sought independence. The war resulted in the formation of the United States of America.

(3) War tactics of the Portuguese

Solution :

War Tactics of the Portuguese:
The Portuguese employed several innovative war tactics during their maritime expansion in the 15th and 16th centuries. These included superior naval technology, such as the use of caravels and cannons, combined with strategic alliances and diplomacy with local rulers to establish trading posts and colonies across Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

(4) Prarthana Samaj

Solution :

Prarthana Samaj:
Prarthana Samaj, meaning "Prayer Society," was a reformist movement founded in Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1867 by Atmaram Pandurang. It aimed to reform Hindu society by promoting monotheism, social equality, education for all, and the abolition of untouchability. It played a significant role in the social and religious reform movements of 19th-century India.

(5) Youth-related policies of Government of India

Solution :

Youth-related Policies of Government of India: The Government of India has implemented various policies aimed at addressing the needs and aspirations of the youth population. These policies include initiatives for education, skill development, employment generation, entrepreneurship, and youth welfare. Examples include the National Youth Policy, Skill India Mission, and various schemes under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to empower and support young people in India.

(B) Explain the following statements with reasons (Any THREE):
(1) The Industrial Revolution began in England.

Solution :

The Industrial Revolution began in England
  The Industrial Revolution began in England primarily due to several interconnected factors:
  - Natural Resources: England had abundant coal and iron ore, crucial for industrialization.
  - Technological Innovation: Innovations like the steam engine (by James Watt) and mechanized textile production (spinning jenny, power loom) transformed manufacturing.
  - Investment and Capital: The country had a growing merchant class willing to invest in new technologies

and industries.
 - Colonial Expansion: England's colonies provided raw materials and markets for manufactured goods.
 - Political Stability: England's stable political environment encouraged investment and innovation.

(2) Policies adopted by Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj were progressive.

Solution :

Policies adopted by Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj were progressive:
Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, ruler of the princely state of Kolhapur in the early 20th century, implemented progressive policies for social reform and empowerment:
 - Education: He promoted education for all castes and communities, including the lower castes and women.
  - Social Reforms: He worked to eradicate untouchability and promote social equality.
  - Land Reforms: Implemented measures to improve agricultural productivity and protect tenant farmers.
  - Political Representation: Encouraged participation of lower castes in local governance and administration.
  - Industrial and Economic Development: Supported small-scale industries and economic initiatives to uplift marginalized communities.

(3) The princely State of Hyderabad merged with India.

Solution :

The Princely State of Hyderabad merged in India:
   The merger of the princely state of Hyderabad into India occurred in 1948 due to several reasons:
   - ntegration Pressure The Nizam of Hyderabad, the ruler, sought to remain independent after India's independence.
   - Internal Unrest: The population of Hyderabad was diverse, with Hindus seeking integration with India while the ruling elite preferred independence.
   - Operation Polo: The Indian government launched "Operation Polo" to integrate Hyderabad forcibly, which led to the surrender of the Nizam's forces.
   - Instrument of Accession: The Nizam eventually signed the Instrument of Accession, formally integrating Hyderabad into the Ind

(4) India had to take part in both the first and second world wars.

Solution :

India had to take part in both first and Second World Wars:
   - First World War: India, as a British colony, was automatically involved when Britain declared war in 1914. Indian soldiers played a significant role in various theatres of the war, contributing manpower and resources.
   - Second World War: India's participation was more complex. Despite opposition from Indian leaders demanding independence, India was again dragged into the war due to its colonial status. Indian soldiers fought in several campaigns in Europe, North Africa, and Asia.

(5) The Right to Information Act was implemented in India.

Solution :

The Right to Information Act was implemented in India:
   The Right to Information Act (RTI Act) was implemented in India in 2005 to promote transparency and accountability in government institutions. Reasons for its implementation include:
   - Demand for Transparency: Increasing demand from civil society for greater transparency in government functioning.
   - Judicial Activism: Supreme Court rulings emphasized the right to information as part of the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression.
   - International Norms: Alignment with global trends towards open governance and citizen participation.
   - Corruption and Accountability: To combat corruption and ensure public officials are accountable to the citizens.

These explanations provide context and reasons behind each statement based on historical and socio-political factors.

Q.5. State your opinion (Any THREE):

(1) Portuguese had intolerant policies towards Indians.

Solution :

Portuguese had intolerant policies towards Indians:
The Portuguese did exhibit intolerant policies towards Indians during their colonial rule, particularly in areas like Goa where they imposed the Inquisition and persecuted Hindus and other non-Christian communities. This intolerance was driven by religious zeal and a desire to assert Portuguese cultural dominance. However, it's important to note that Portuguese policies varied over time and across regions, and there were periods of relative tolerance and coexistence as well.

(2) According to Swatantryaveer Savarkar the Independence war of 1857 was the First War of Independence.

Solution :

According to Swatantryaveer Savarkar, the Independence war of 1857 was the First War of Independence:
   Swatantryaveer Savarkar viewed the revolt of 1857 as the First War of Independence due to its widespread and coordinated nature across different regions of India against British colonial rule. His perspective emphasizes the early nationalist sentiment and resistance against foreign domination. While historians debate whether it meets the criteria of a true "war of independence," the 1857 revolt was indeed a significant event in Ind.

(3) End of the Second World War created an environment in which the process of decolonization gained speed.

Solution :

The end of the Second World War created an environment in which the process of decolonization gained speed:

The conclusion of World War II indeed accelerated the process of decolonization globally. The war weakened European colonial powers economically, politically, and morally, making it difficult for them to maintain their overseas empires. The emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers also pressured European nations to grant independence to their colonies. This environment facilitated the rapid dismantling of colonial systems in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean in the post-war period.

(4) India always took stand against colonialism.

Solution :

India always took a stand against colonialism:
    India has a complex history regarding colonialism. While there were consistent voices and movements against British colonial rule, especially from the late 19th century onward, India's responses to colonialism varied over time and across regions. Some Indian princely states collaborated with the British, while others resisted. The Indian National Congress and other nationalist movements played pivotal roles in advocating for independence and challenging colonial policies through non-violent means, leading to eventual independence in 1947.

(5) Everyone should take care of the places of tourism.

Solution :

Everyone should take care of places of tourism:
    It is essential for everyone to take care of places of tourism for several reasons. Tourism contributes significantly to local economies, cultural exchange, and understanding between people. Responsible tourism involves respecting local customs, protecting natural environments, and preserving historical sites for future generations. By practising sustainable and respectful tourism behaviours, individuals can contribute to the preservation and enjoyment of these sites while promoting their long-term sustainability and cul

Q.6. Answer the following questions in detail (Any TWO):

(1) How did Spain establish its colonies in America?

Solution :

(1) How did Spain establish its colonies in America?

Spain established its colonies in America primarily through a combination of exploration, conquest, and colonization efforts starting in the late 15th century. Here's a detailed breakdown of the process:

- Exploration: Spain's colonization efforts began with the voyages of Christopher Columbus. In 1492, Columbus reached the Americas under the sponsorship of the Spanish crown, believing he had found a new route to Asia. This discovery opened the door for further exploration and colonization.

- Conquest :Spanish conquistadors, such as Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro, played crucial roles in the colonization of Central and South America. They used superior military technology, alliances with indigenous groups opposed to local rulers, and exploitation of political divisions to conquer large empires like the Aztec and Inca.

- Colonization: Once territories were conquered, Spain established colonial administrations to govern the new territories. They imposed their language, religion (Catholicism), and governmental systems on the indigenous populations. The Spanish crown granted land and rights to conquistadors and settlers, fostering a hierarchical social structure known as the encomienda system.

- Economic Exploitation: Spain exploited the resources of its American colonies extensively. They extracted precious metals like gold and silver through forced labor systems such as the mita in Peru and the repartimiento in Mexico. This exploitation enriched Spain's economy significantly during the 16th and 17th centuries.

- Cultural Impact: Spanish colonization had a profound impact on indigenous cultures, leading to the spread of Catholicism, the introduction of European diseases (resulting in demographic collapse), and the blending of European, indigenous, and African cultures in the region known as mestizaje.

Overall, Spain's establishment of colonies in America was characterized by exploration, conquest, economic exploitation, and cultural transformation, laying the foundation for centuries of colonial rule and shaping the socio-economic and cultural landscape of the Americas.

(2) Write the information about the Quit India movement of 1942.

Solution :

Information about the Quit India movement of 1942:

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was a significant milestone in India's struggle for independence from British rule. Here's a detailed overview:

- Background: The movement was launched on August 8, 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British colonial rule in India. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress (INC), with the slogan "Quit India" as its central demand.

- Objectives: The primary objective of the Quit India Movement was to achieve complete independence for India. It aimed to mobilize mass civil disobedience against British rule, emphasizing non-violent resistance and non-cooperation.

- Leadership: Mahatma Gandhi provided moral leadership to the movement, urging Indians to adopt peaceful methods of resistance and non-cooperation. Other prominent leaders included Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

- Response and Repression: The British responded with harsh repression, arresting thousands of nationalist leaders and activists, including Gandhi and the entire Congress leadership. The movement was declared illegal, and communications were censored to suppress dissent.

- *Impact: Despite initial setbacks and the arrest of its leaders, the Quit India Movement galvanized Indian nationalism and marked a turning point in the struggle for independence. It inspired widespread civil disobedience, strikes, and protests across the country, demonstrating the depth of popular discontent with British rule.

- Legacy: The movement contributed to the growing international pressure on Britain to address India's demand for self-rule after the war. It also paved the way for subsequent negotiations and agreements that ultimately led to India's independence in 1947.

The Quit India Movement remains a symbol of India's commitment to non-violent resistance and mass mobilization against colonial rule, playing a crucial role in shaping the country's path towards independence.

(3) Explain the aftermath of the cold war.

Solution :

Aftermath of the Cold War:

The Cold War, which lasted from the late 1940s to the early 1990s, was a period of geopolitical tension and rivalry between the United States and its allies (Western Bloc) and the Soviet Union and its allies (Eastern Bloc). Here's an explanation of its aftermath:

- Collapse of the Soviet Union: The Cold War ended with the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. Economic stagnation, political reforms under Mikhail Gorbachev, and nationalist movements in Soviet republics contributed to its collapse. This event marked the end of the bipolar world order dominated by the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

- Transition in Eastern Europe: The end of the Cold War led to dramatic changes in Eastern Europe. Countries like Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia (later split into Czech Republic and Slovakia), and others transitioned from communist regimes to democratic systems. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the reunification of Germany and the end of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.

- Unipolar World Order: With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States emerged as the world's sole superpower. This period was characterized by American dominance in global politics, economics, and culture, often referred to as a unipolar moment.

- New Security Challenges: While the Cold War rivalry ended, new security challenges emerged. These included regional conflicts, ethnic tensions, terrorism, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, requiring new approaches to international security cooperation.

- Globalization and Economic Shifts: The post-Cold War era saw rapid globalization, technological advancements, and economic integration. Countries formerly behind the Iron Curtain and in the developing world experienced varying degrees of economic growth and integration into the global economy.

- Legacy of the Cold War: The Cold War's legacy continues to influence global politics and international relations. It shaped alliances, security doctrines, and regional dynamics that persist today. Issues such as nuclear disarmament, arms control, and regional stability remain relevant in a multipolar world order.

Q.7. Answer the following questions with the help of given points (Any THREE):

(1) Write a note on Afghan-Maratha relations:

(a) First invasion of Abdali in 1748

(b) Third invasion of Abdali in 1757

(c) Fourth invasion of Abdali in 1759 (Third battle of panipat)

Solution :

(1) Afghan - Maratha Relations:

Afghan - Maratha relations were characterized by a series of conflicts and invasions during the 18th century.

- First invasion of Abdali in 1748:
  Ahmad Shah Durrani (Abdali) invaded India in 1748 and defeated the Marathas in the Battle of Manupur. This marked the beginning of Afghan incursions into northern India.

- Third invasion of Abdali in 1757:
  In 1757, Ahmad Shah Abdali again invaded India, leading to the Battle of Lahore where he faced the Marathas. This invasion highlighted the ongoing struggle for power in northern India between the Marathas and the Afghans.

- Fourth invasion of Abdali in 1759 (Third Battle of Panipat):
  The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 was a major conflict between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Marathas suffered a decisive defeat, leading to significant changes in the political landscape of northern India and weakening the Maratha power.

(2) Write about the merger of Kashmir princely state:

(a) Invasion of armed intruders from the border of Pakistan

(b) Instrument of Accession

(c) Merger

Solution :

Merger of Kashmir Princely State:

The merger of the Kashmir princely state into India involved several key events:

- Invasion of armed intruders from the border of Pakistan:
  In 1947, armed tribesmen supported by Pakistan invaded Kashmir, prompting the ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, to seek military assistance from India.

- Instrument of Accession:
   Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947, acceding Kashmir to India. This legal document formalized Kashmir's integration into the Indian Union.

- Merger:
   The Indian government accepted the Instrument of Accession, and Indian troops were airlifted to Srinagar to defend against the invaders. This marked the beginning of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-48 and eventually led to the partition of Kashmir into Indian-administered and Pakistan-administered regions.

(3) Explain the impact of both world wars:

(a) Loss of life and economy

(b) Stand taken by Indian National Congress

(c) Impact on England

Solution :

Impact of Both World Wars:

Both World Wars had profound global impacts, including on India:

- Loss of life and economy:
   World Wars I and II resulted in significant loss of life and economic devastation globally. Indian soldiers fought in large numbers in both wars, with casualties and disruptions impacting families and communities.

- Stand taken by Indian National Congress:
   During World War I, the Indian National Congress supported the British war effort in exchange for promises of self-rule (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms). However, disillusionment grew when these promises were not fulfilled post-war. During World War II, the Congress initially demanded complete independence (Quit India Movement, 1942), leading to widespread civil disobedience.

- Impact on England:
   Both wars strained the British economy and military resources. After World War II, Britain faced economic decline and the challenge of decolonization as colonies sought independence, including India in 1947. The wars accelerated the process of British decolonization and reshaped global power dynamics.

(4) Write about the liberation (freedom) of colonies:

(a) Maldives

(b) Sri Lanka

Solution :

Liberation (Freedom) of Colonies:

Maldives and Sri Lanka gained independence from colonial rule:

- Maldives:
  The Maldives gained independence from British protection in 1965. Prior to independence, the Maldives had been a British protectorate since 1887, under the control of the British Empire.

- Sri Lanka:
  Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) gained independence from British rule on February 4, 1948. The independence movement, led by political leaders such as D.S. Senanayake, sought self-governance and ended British colonial rule after centuries of foreign domination.

(5) Write the information about Rahibai Pupere's work for the preservation of seeds of native variety:

(a) Beginning of work

(b) Contribution

(c) Awards

Solution :

Rahibai Pupere's Work for Preservation of Seeds of Native Variety:

Rahibai Pupere, a farmer from Maharashtra, India, has made significant contributions to seed preservation:

- Beginning of work:
  Rahibai Pupere began her work in the 1990s, recognizing the importance of preserving native seed varieties adapted to local conditions and resilient to climate change.

- Contribution:
  She actively collected and preserved traditional seeds of various crops, promoting biodiversity and food security. Pupere shared seeds and knowledge with other farmers, encouraging sustainable agricultural practices and reducing dependence on hybrid seeds.

- Awards:
  Rahibai Pupere's efforts have been recognized nationally and internationally. She has received awards such as the Nari Shakti Puraskar from the Government of India for her contributions to agriculture and community development.