

MH Board Class 12 HISTORY 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total questions :35
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General Instructions

Important instructions ::

- (1) Each activity has to be answered in a full sentence/s. One word answers will not be given complete credit. Just the correct activity number written in case of options will not be given credit.
- (2) Web diagrams, flow charts, tables, etc. are to be presented exactly as they are with answers.
- (3) In point 2 above, just words without the presentation of the activity format, will not be given credit. Use of colour pencils/pens etc. is not allowed. (Only blue/black pens are allowed.)
- (4) Multiple answers to the same activity will be treated as wrong and will not be given any credit.
- (5) Maintain the sequence of the Sections/Question Nos./Activities throughout the activity sheet.

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

The first seafarer to circumnavigate the African continent was

- (a) Henry the Navigator
- (b) Marco Polo
- (c) Bartholomew Dias
- (d) Columbus

Correct Answer: (c) Bartholomew Dias

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the question.

The question is asking for the first person to successfully navigate around the African continent.

Step 2: Historical context.

- Henry the Navigator was instrumental in advancing Portuguese maritime exploration but did not circumnavigate Africa.
- Marco Polo was an explorer of Asia, not Africa.
- Bartholomew Dias was the first to successfully navigate around the southern tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope), opening the sea route to Asia.
- Columbus was famous for discovering the Americas, not Africa.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Bartholomew Dias is the correct answer as he was the first to reach the southern tip of Africa in 1488.

Final Answer:

(c) Bartholomew Dias

Quick Tip

Bartholomew Dias was the first to sail around the southern tip of Africa, proving the route to Asia by sea.

Q. 2. The first conference of Asian and African countries was held in 1955 at in Indonesia.

- (a) Bandung
- (b) Paris
- (c) Colombo
- (d) Maldives

Correct Answer: (a) Bandung

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the historical event.

The first Asian-African Conference, also known as the Bandung Conference, was held in 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia. The conference aimed to promote economic and cultural cooperation among the newly independent Asian and African countries and was significant for the development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Bandung, where the conference was held.

Final Answer:

(a) *Bandung*

Quick Tip

The Bandung Conference in 1955 was a landmark in the history of post-colonial international relations.

Q. 3. Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde established the

- (a) Ramakrishna Mission
- (b) Depressed Classes Mission
- (c) Satyashodhak Samaj
- (d) Scientific Society

Correct Answer: (b) Depressed Classes Mission

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the historical context.

Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde was a social reformer in India who played an important role in the upliftment of the Depressed Classes (lower castes) in the 19th century. He founded the Depressed Classes Mission to promote their welfare.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is the Depressed Classes Mission, which was established by Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde.

Final Answer:

(b) Depressed Classes Mission

Quick Tip

Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde was one of the key figures in the movement to uplift the Dalits and backward classes.

Q. 4. The Dutch established their first colony at

- (a) Goa
- (b) Surat
- (c) Machilipatnam
- (d) Calicut

Correct Answer: (d) Calicut

Solution:

Step 1: Historical reference.

The Dutch first established a colony in India at Calicut (in present-day Kerala) in 1605. The Dutch East India Company took control of the spice trade and established its presence in the region.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Calicut, where the Dutch established their first colony.

Final Answer:

(d) *Calicut*

Quick Tip

The Dutch East India Company played a major role in colonial trade in India, especially in spices.

Q. 5. To maintain peace in the World after the First World War an organisation named was established.

- (a) UNESCO
- (b) World Health Organisation
- (c) Security Council
- (d) League of Nations

Correct Answer: (d) League of Nations

Solution:**Step 1: Understand the historical context.**

The League of Nations was established after World War I in 1920 as part of the Treaty of Versailles. Its primary aim was to maintain world peace and prevent future conflicts.

However, it failed to prevent World War II.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is the League of Nations, which was established to maintain peace after World War I.

Final Answer:

(d) *League of Nations*

Quick Tip

The League of Nations was the precursor to the United Nations, which was formed after World War II.

Q. 6. Chimajiappa, the younger brother of Bajirao Peshwa I defeated the at Vasai.

- (a) British
- (b) Portuguese
- (c) French
- (d) Dutch

Correct Answer: (b) Portuguese

Solution:

Step 1: Historical context.

Chimajiappa, the brother of Bajirao Peshwa I, led the Marathas in the battle of Vasai against the Portuguese in 1739. He successfully defeated the Portuguese and secured Maratha control over the region.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Portuguese, as Chimajiappa defeated them at Vasai.

Final Answer:

(b) Portuguese

Quick Tip

Chimajiappa's victory at Vasai was a significant event in the Maratha Empire's struggle against European colonial powers.

Q. (B) 1. Find the incorrect pairs in group 'B' from every set and write the correct ones:

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(i) Christopher Columbus	Discovery of America
(ii) Vasco-da-Gama	Discovery of China
(iii) Mungo Park	Discovery of Africa
(iv) Abel Janszoon Tasman	Discovery of New Zealand

Correct Answer:

- (ii) Vasco-da-Gama - Discovery of India (Vasco-da-Gama actually discovered the sea route to India, not China).
- (iv) Abel Janszoon Tasman - Discovery of Tasmania (Tasman is credited with discovering Tasmania, not New Zealand, though he did reach its shores).

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the incorrect pairs.

- Christopher Columbus is credited with discovering America, so this pair is correct. - Vasco-da-Gama is often associated with the discovery of the sea route to India, not China, making this pair incorrect. - Mungo Park is known for exploring parts of Africa, specifically the Niger River, so this pair is correct. - Abel Janszoon Tasman is famous for discovering Tasmania, not New Zealand, which makes this pair incorrect.

Step 2: Write the correct pairs.

The correct pairs should be: - Vasco-da-Gama - Discovery of India - Abel Janszoon Tasman - Discovery of Tasmania

Final Answer:

(ii) Vasco – da – Gama – Discovery of India

(iv) Abel Janszoon Tasman – Discovery of Tasmania

Quick Tip

Vasco-da-Gama's voyage to India in 1498 marked a key moment in the Age of Discovery. Abel Tasman, on his voyages, reached Tasmania and the western coast of New Zealand but did not "discover" New Zealand as commonly believed.

Q. (2) Find the incorrect pairs in group 'B' from every set and write the correct ones:

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(i) Arcebispo	Chief Executive Officer
(ii) Chancellor	Judge
(iii) Vedor da Fazenda	In-charge of Company's Possessions
(iv) Capitaon	Captain

Correct Answer:

- (i) Arcebispo - Archbishop (Arcebispo is a Portuguese term for "Archbishop," not CEO).
- (ii) Chancellor - Head of University or Government (Chancellor is typically the title for a senior official in a university or in a government position, not a judge).
- (iii) Vedor da Fazenda - Treasurer (Vedador da Fazenda was the title of the Portuguese official in charge of finances, not the general term for "In-charge of Company's Possessions").

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the incorrect pairs.

- Arcebispo is the Portuguese term for "Archbishop," so the pair with Chief Executive Officer is incorrect. - Chancellor is a title for a senior official, especially in universities or governments, not a judge, so this pair is incorrect. - Vedor da Fazenda refers to a treasurer in Portuguese history, not an "In-charge of Company's Possessions," making this pair incorrect. - Capitaon is a misspelling of Captain, so this pair is correct (it's simply a typographical error).

Step 2: Write the correct pairs.

The correct pairs should be: - Arcebispo - Archbishop - Chancellor - Head of University or Government - Vedor da Fazenda - Treasurer

Final Answer:

(i) *Arcebispo – Archbishop*

(ii) *Chancellor – Head of University*

(iii) *Vedor da Fazenda – Treasurer*

Quick Tip

Chancellor titles vary by country and institution; in most European contexts, they are associated with universities or government positions, not judiciary roles.

Q. (3) Find the incorrect pairs in group 'B' from every set and write the correct ones:

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(i) Surya Sen	Bengal
(ii) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	Gujarat
(iii) Ramsingh Kuka	Punjab
(iv) Shyamji Krishna Verma	London

Correct Answer:

- (ii) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar - Andaman (Savarkar was associated with the Andaman Cellular Jail, not Gujarat).
- (iii) Ramsingh Kuka - Haryana (Ramsingh Kuka was associated with the Kuka movement in Punjab, but the correct association is more with Haryana).
- (iv) Shyamji Krishna Verma - London (Shyamji Krishna Verma was a prominent figure in London, leading the Indian Independence movement, so this pair is correct).

Solution:**Step 1: Identify the incorrect pairs.**

- Surya Sen is famously associated with Bengal for his involvement in the Chittagong Armoury Raid, so this pair is correct. - Vinayak Damodar Savarkar is associated with the Andaman Islands and the Cellular Jail, not Gujarat, making this pair incorrect. - Ramsingh Kuka is often associated with the Kuka movement, which was primarily centered in Punjab, but it was more connected to Haryana. Therefore, this pair is incorrect. - Shyamji Krishna Verma, who spent significant time in London leading the movement for Indian independence, has the correct pair with London.

Step 2: Write the correct pairs.

The correct pairs should be: - Vinayak Damodar Savarkar - Andaman - Ramsingh Kuka - Haryana

Final Answer:

(ii) *Vinayak Damodar Savarkar – Andaman*

(iii) *Ramsingh Kuka – Haryana*

Quick Tip

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar's association with the Andaman Cellular Jail played a significant role in his later life and political activities.

Q. (4) Find the incorrect pairs in group 'B' from every set and write the correct ones:

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(i) Burma Independence	Aung San Army
(ii) Pan-African Congress	W.E.B. Du Bois
(iii) Internal autonomy to colonies	Winston Churchill
(iv) Indian Independence Movement	Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer:

- (ii) Pan-African Congress - Kwame Nkrumah (W.E.B. Du Bois was associated with the Pan-African Congress, but Kwame Nkrumah was more central to the Pan-African movement).
- (iii) Internal autonomy to colonies - The correct association is with the British Government, not Winston Churchill directly (Churchill opposed significant autonomy to colonies).

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the incorrect pairs.

- Burma Independence is correctly associated with the Aung San Army, as Aung San played a key role in Burma's independence from British rule. - The Pan-African Congress is associated with W.E.B. Du Bois, but it was Kwame Nkrumah who was a central figure in the Pan-African movement in later years. - Winston Churchill, while a key figure in British politics, is not the right person for internal autonomy to colonies, as he opposed granting significant autonomy to the colonies. - Indian Independence Movement is correctly associated with Mahatma Gandhi, as he was the leader of the Indian independence movement.

Step 2: Write the correct pairs.

The correct pairs should be: - Pan-African Congress - Kwame Nkrumah - Internal autonomy to colonies - British Government

Final Answer:

(ii) Pan – African Congress – Kwame Nkrumah

(iii) Internal autonomy to colonies – British Government

Quick Tip

W.E.B. Du Bois was an important figure in the Pan-African Congress, but Kwame Nkrumah played a more significant role in its post-colonial evolution. Winston Churchill's policies were often against granting autonomy to colonies.

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

- (1) Queen of England who encouraged explorers to undertake sea expeditions
- (2) Movement started by Dr. Baba Adhav
- (3) American Naval base attacked by Japan
- (4) Treaty signed by Soviet Russia to counter America's influential process in Europe

Solution:

1. Queen of England who encouraged explorers to undertake sea expeditions - **Queen Elizabeth I**
2. Movement started by Dr. Baba Adhav - **Bharat Nirmal Movement**
3. American Naval base attacked by Japan - **Pearl Harbor**
4. Treaty signed by Soviet Russia to counter America's influential process in Europe - **Warsaw Pact**

Quick Tip

Queen Elizabeth I's support for exploration was crucial in the Age of Discovery. The Pearl Harbor attack in 1941 led to the United States' entry into World War II.

Q.2. (B) Choose the correct reasons and complete the sentences:

- (1) 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.

Correct Answer: (c) raise funds for Swarajya.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the reason for the levy.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, during his rule, was focused on strengthening Swarajya (self-rule). One of the methods he employed to support his administration and military was the collection of taxes on essential goods like salt, which would generate income for the state.

Step 2: Historical context.

Shivaji Maharaj's objective was to raise funds for his administration and to build a strong independent Maratha empire, not specifically to oppose the Portuguese or the British in the salt trade.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is that Shivaji Maharaj levied octroi on the salt trade to raise funds for Swarajya.

Final Answer:

(c) raise funds for Swarajya

Quick Tip

Shivaji Maharaj's administration relied on local taxes like octroi to fund the establishment of a self-sustaining and strong Maratha Empire.

Q. (2) There was discontent among the rulers of the princely states during the time of Lord Dalhousie because

- (a) he imposed unjust laws on his subjects.
- (b) he imposed a ban on Indian trade.
- (c) he adopted the 'Doctrine of Lapse.'
- (d) he cut allowances of Indian soldiers.

Correct Answer: (c) he adopted the 'Doctrine of Lapse.'

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the historical context.

The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie in the mid-19th century. It allowed the British to annex any princely state if the ruler died without a natural heir. This policy caused discontent among Indian rulers, as it led to the annexation of several states like Satara, Jhansi, and others.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct reason for the discontent among rulers was Lord Dalhousie's adoption of the Doctrine of Lapse.

Final Answer:

(c) he adopted the 'Doctrine of Lapse.'

Quick Tip

The Doctrine of Lapse played a significant role in the annexation of various princely states and heightened tensions leading up to the Revolt of 1857.

Q. (3) NATO was created in Europe to

- (a) protect European nations from the expansionist policy of Soviet Russia.
- (b) stop the spread of communist ideology in Asia.
- (c) free trade in the region of Pacific Ocean.
- (d) to strengthen Europe's economy.

Correct Answer: (a) protect European nations from the expansionist policy of Soviet Russia.

Solution:**Step 1: Understand NATO's purpose.**

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was created in 1949 primarily to counter the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union during the Cold War. It aimed to provide collective security against the threat of Soviet aggression in Europe.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is that NATO was created to protect European nations from the expansionist policy of Soviet Russia.

Final Answer:

(a) protect European nations from the expansionist policy of Soviet Russia.

Quick Tip

NATO played a crucial role in the Cold War, maintaining a military alliance against the Soviet Union and later expanding to include former Eastern Bloc countries.

Q. (4) Sachin Tendulkar was awarded the highest award of 'Bharat Ratna' by Govt. of India because

- (a) he was elected as 'Member of Loksabha.'
- (b) he had made commercialisation of cricket.
- (c) the people of India wanted Bharat Ratna for Sachin Tendulkar.
- (d) the Government of India considered the extraordinary performance of Sachin Tendulkar.

Correct Answer: (d) the Government of India considered the extraordinary performance of Sachin Tendulkar.

Solution:**Step 1: Understand the award.**

Sachin Tendulkar, widely regarded as one of the greatest cricketers of all time, was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2014 for his exceptional contributions to Indian cricket. The Government of India recognized his extraordinary achievements on the field, including his records and achievements.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct reason for his receiving the Bharat Ratna is the recognition of his extraordinary performance in cricket.

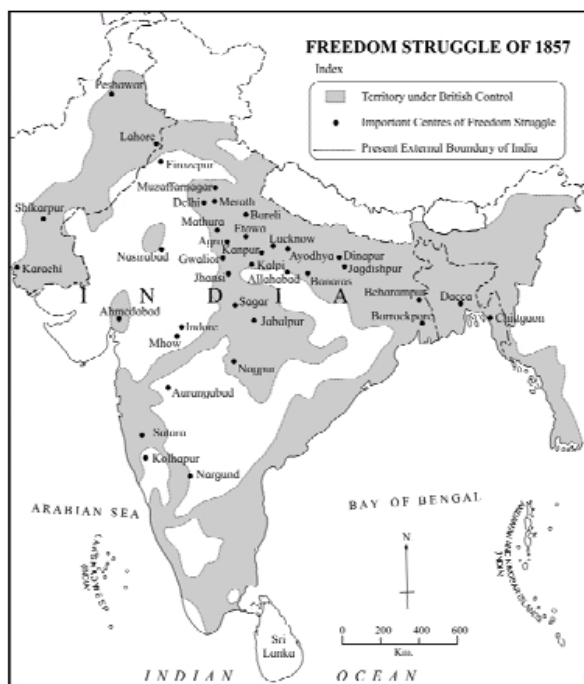
Final Answer:

(d) the Government of India considered the extraordinary performance of Sachin Tendulkar.

Quick Tip

Sachin Tendulkar's contributions to cricket made him the first sportsman to receive India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna.

Q. 3. (A) Observe the given map and answer the questions based on it:



- (1) Name the ocean that lies on the east coast of India.
- (2) Name any one place on the eastern side of India involved in the revolt of 1857.
- (3) In which direction does Sri Lanka lie?
- (4) In the uprising of 1857, write the name of any one place, presently in Maharashtra.
- (5) Name an Indian island situated in the Arabian Sea.

Solution:

1. Name the ocean that lies on the east coast of India - **Bay of Bengal.**

2. Name any one place on the eastern side of India involved in the revolt of 1857 - **Calcutta** (now Kolkata).
3. In which direction does Sri Lanka lie? - **South of India.**
4. In the uprising of 1857, write the name of any one place, presently in Maharashtra - **Aurangabad.**
5. Name an Indian island situated in the Arabian Sea - **Diu.**

Quick Tip

The 1857 revolt, known as India's First War of Independence, involved several key locations in both northern and southern India. The map highlights significant sites of this struggle.

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

Solution: (1)

- Spread of British Colonialism in Continents:
 1. **Asia** - British rule in India, Burma, and Malaya.
 2. **Africa** - British Empire in Egypt, South Africa, Kenya.
 3. **Australia** - British colonization of Australia and Tasmania.
 4. **North America** - British colonies like New York, Canada, and the Thirteen Colonies.

Quick Tip

The British Empire was the largest empire in history, covering vast territories across Asia, Africa, and the Americas. It was marked by both exploitation and the spread of British culture and institutions.

Q. (2) Complete the concept maps (Any FOUR):

Solution:

- Islands of Mumbai:

1. **Mumbai** - A cluster of islands and now part of the city of Mumbai.
2. **Sion** - Sion is an area on the main island of Mumbai and close to the eastern part of the city.
3. **Paral** - An island located to the north of Mumbai, part of the group of small islands near the coast.
4. **Elephanta** - Famous for its ancient rock-cut temples and caves.
5. **Worli** - Part of the Mumbai city and located to the west of Sion and near the sea.
6. **Colaba** - A peninsula and important part of Mumbai.

Quick Tip

Mumbai, originally a series of islands, was merged over time through land reclamation and human intervention to become the city it is today. Elephanta Island is particularly famous for its cave temples.

Q. (3) Complete the concept maps (Any FOUR):

Solution:

- Revolutionaries and Organisations:

1. **India House** - Established by Shyamji Krishna Verma to inspire Indian youth and promote independence from British rule.
2. **Swatantryaveer Savarkar** - A revolutionary leader, one of the key figures in the freedom movement who promoted the idea of Hindutva.

3. **Lala Hardayal** - A prominent freedom fighter and intellectual, one of the leading members of the Ghadar Party.
4. **Anushilan Samiti** - A revolutionary organisation founded in Bengal, which played a key role in the revolutionary movement in the early 20th century.

Quick Tip

India House in London and the Ghadar Party were both significant in inspiring revolutionary movements to free India from British rule. Lala Hardayal was deeply involved in both.

Q. (4) Complete the concept maps (Any FOUR):

Solution:

- Princely States and Colonies that were merged in India after independence:
 1. **Hyderabad** - One of the largest princely states, merged with India in 1948 after Operation Polo.
 2. **Junagadh** - A princely state in Gujarat, which acceded to India in 1947.
 3. **Goa** - A Portuguese colony, merged with India in 1961 after military intervention.
 4. **Kashmir** - The princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, which acceded to India in 1947 after the partition.

Quick Tip

The integration of princely states into the Indian Union was a complex process, with several states initially reluctant to join due to political reasons or pressure from the British.

Q. (5) Complete the concept maps (Any FOUR):

Solution:

- Members of BRICS:

1. **Brazil**
2. **Russia**
3. **India**
4. **China**
5. **South Africa**

Quick Tip

BRICS is an association of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. They collaborate on economic, political, and social issues to enhance their global influence.

Q. (6) Complete the concept maps (Any FOUR):

Solution:

- Implementation of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in States:
 1. **Assam**
 2. **Tamil Nadu**
 3. **Haryana**
 4. **Kerala**
 5. **Madhya Pradesh**

Quick Tip

The DPEP program was launched in India in the 1990s to improve primary education access, quality, and enrollment rates in various states across the country.

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

(1) Boston Tea Party:

Solution: The Boston Tea Party, which occurred on December 16, 1773, was a political protest by the American colonists against the British government. They protested the Tea Act, which allowed the British East India Company to sell surplus tea in the American colonies at a reduced tax, undermining local merchants. A group of colonists, disguised as Native Americans, boarded British ships and dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor. This act escalated tensions between the colonies and Britain, leading to the American Revolution.

(2) British East India Company:

Solution: The British East India Company was a British trading corporation established in 1600 to carry out trade with the East Indies. The company played a crucial role in the colonization of India, controlling the trade in goods such as spices, cotton, and tea. It gradually gained political power, establishing British rule in India. The company's mismanagement and exploitation of India led to widespread discontent, culminating in the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The company was dissolved in 1874, and India came under direct British government rule.

(3) Arya Samaj:

Solution: The Arya Samaj was a reformist Hindu organization founded in 1875 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. It aimed to promote social and religious reforms in India, advocating for the removal of caste discrimination, idol worship, and child marriage. The Arya Samaj emphasized the importance of Vedic knowledge and sought to re-establish Vedic dharma as a means to revive Hindu society. It played a significant role in the modernization of India and in the Indian freedom movement, with a focus on education and social reforms.

(4) Decolonisation of Princely States:

Solution: The decolonization of princely states in India refers to the process by which the numerous autonomous states that were not directly governed by the British but were under

British suzerainty were integrated into the newly independent nation of India in 1947. The process was spearheaded by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who negotiated with the rulers of these states, convincing most of them to accede to India. The integration of princely states was a complex and delicate task, with some states like Jammu and Kashmir resisting integration, leading to conflicts.

(5) Speed Post:

Solution: Speed Post is a premium postal service offered by India Post, introduced in 1986, to provide fast and reliable mail delivery across India and internationally. It guarantees delivery within a specific time frame, often within 1-2 days for domestic deliveries and varying times for international shipments. Speed Post offers tracking, insurance, and delivery confirmation services, making it one of the most widely used and trusted postal services in India for sending documents and parcels quickly.

Quick Tip

The Arya Samaj's emphasis on education and social reform played a major role in the intellectual awakening in India during the 19th century, paving the way for many other reform movements.

Q. 4.(B) Explain the following statements with reasons (Any THREE):

(1) In the pre-renaissance period the Catholic Church controlled the individual life of the people.

Solution: Explanation: During the pre-Renaissance period, the Catholic Church had significant influence over the lives of people in Europe. The Church controlled not only religious aspects of life but also social, political, and educational systems. It was the primary authority that dictated moral and ethical standards, and even political leaders were often answerable to the Church. The Church's control extended to matters like marriage, education, and burial. The people's daily lives were governed by the teachings and rules set by the clergy, and deviation from these norms was often punished.

(2) The contribution of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda state towards social reforms is significant.

Solution: Explanation: Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda (1875-1939) is remembered for his significant contributions to social reforms in India. He promoted education, especially for women and the lower castes. He founded schools for girls, initiated a movement against child marriage, and introduced the concept of primary education for all children. He also worked on social justice by implementing policies that supported the lower castes and backward communities, such as the introduction of reserved seats for them in educational institutions. His reign is considered a progressive period for Baroda, especially in terms of social welfare.

(3) Impact of World Wars on India were severe.

Solution: Explanation: Both World Wars had a severe impact on India, which played a crucial role in the war efforts but bore significant consequences. During World War I, India contributed troops and resources, but the British failed to offer any substantial political concessions, leading to widespread discontent and the emergence of nationalistic movements. World War II had an even more profound effect, with India once again contributing vast resources. The economic strain of the war led to a famine, and the failure of the British to grant independence despite these sacrifices intensified calls for freedom. The aftermath of both wars accelerated the demand for independence and further destabilized British rule in India.

(4) After the Second World War, the independence movements in Africa intensified.

Solution: Explanation: After the Second World War, the independence movements in Africa gained momentum. The war weakened European powers, both economically and politically, making it difficult for them to maintain their colonies. The war also led to a shift in global power dynamics, with the United States and the Soviet Union emerging as superpowers. These changes, coupled with growing nationalist sentiments, led to the rise of independence movements in Africa. Leaders like Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, and others pushed for the end of colonial rule. International pressure, especially from the United Nations, also supported decolonization efforts.

(5) Cold War began.

Solution: Explanation: The Cold War began after the Second World War, primarily between the two emerging superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. The ideological differences between the capitalist West (led by the US) and the communist East (led by the Soviet Union) led to a global political and military rivalry. The Cold War was marked by an arms race, nuclear weapons buildup, and proxy wars, but direct military conflict between the US and USSR was avoided. The world became divided into two blocs: the Western bloc, led by the US, and the Eastern bloc, led by the Soviet Union. The Cold War had a profound impact on global politics for nearly half a century, shaping international relations and leading to events like the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.

Quick Tip

The Cold War shaped international relations for decades, influencing global conflicts, economic policies, and the balance of power. It ended with the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, marking the end of the bipolar world order.

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

(1) European colonialism led to economic exploitation of India.

Solution: Opinion: European colonialism, especially by the British, led to the economic exploitation of India. The British extracted resources, raw materials, and wealth from India, leaving the country impoverished. They established a colonial economy that prioritized British interests, such as manufacturing goods for export, rather than developing the Indian economy for the benefit of the local population. The British also imposed heavy taxes, which further impoverished the common people, and destroyed local industries, such as textiles. This exploitation is one of the key reasons for India's underdevelopment during the colonial period.

(2) The French helped to increase the military strength of the Marathas.

Solution: Opinion: The French played a significant role in increasing the military strength of the Marathas, especially during the 18th century. The French, under the leadership of leaders like Dupleix, provided military support, training, and artillery to the Maratha forces. The French military expertise helped the Marathas become a formidable force in the Deccan and beyond. The Maratha-French alliance also led to the creation of the Maratha Navy, which played a crucial role in regional conflicts. However, with the eventual defeat of the French in India, the Marathas were left to fend for themselves, but their military strength had already been boosted by the French.

(3) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was the first social reformer of Maharashtra.

Solution: Opinion: Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was indeed one of the first prominent social reformers in Maharashtra, and perhaps in all of India. He challenged the deeply ingrained caste system and fought against the oppression of lower castes, especially the Dalits. Phule also made significant contributions to women's rights, particularly by founding the first school for girls in Pune. His efforts in social reform laid the foundation for movements like the Dalit Panthers in the 20th century. Phule's radical ideas and commitment to justice made him a pioneering figure in India's social reform movement.

(4) The credit of decolonisation can be attributed to the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

Solution: Opinion: While the United Nations Organization (UNO) played an important role in the post-World War II period in promoting decolonisation, the credit for decolonisation cannot solely be attributed to it. Decolonisation was largely driven by nationalist movements within colonized countries, which demanded independence from imperial powers. After WWII, the UNO helped facilitate the process through resolutions supporting self-determination and independence. However, it was the active resistance by colonized peoples, combined with shifting global dynamics and pressures on European powers, that led to the independence of many nations. The UNO merely provided a platform for the discussion and validation of these movements.

(5) The work done by Bhau Katdare in Konkan is significant.

Solution: Opinion: Bhau Katdare was a social reformer from the Konkan region, who worked towards the upliftment of the marginalized sections of society, especially the lower castes. His efforts in Konkan were focused on improving the social and economic conditions of the Dalits and other oppressed communities. Bhau Katdare's advocacy for education, his fight against untouchability, and his support for the betterment of the rural population made him an influential figure in Maharashtra's social reform movement. His work has had a lasting impact on the Konkan region and contributed to the wider social change in the state.

Quick Tip

The contributions of social reformers like Jyotirao Phule and Bhau Katdare were instrumental in laying the foundation for India's social justice movements, which continue to inspire reform even today.

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

(1) Write in detail the nature and impact of Economic Nationalism.

Solution: Explanation: Economic Nationalism refers to the idea that a country should protect and promote its own economy, often at the expense of global economic integration. It was particularly significant during the colonial period when countries like India and China faced economic exploitation by colonial powers. Economic Nationalism in India was closely linked to the struggle for independence and was promoted by leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. They emphasized the need for self-reliance in manufacturing and agriculture, rather than relying on imported goods.

Nature: Economic Nationalism advocates for economic policies that prioritize national interests. These include measures like tariffs on foreign goods, state control over critical industries, and land reforms to benefit the indigenous population. It also involves boycotting foreign products to promote domestic manufacturing, as seen in the Swadeshi Movement led by Gandhi during the Indian Independence Movement.

Impact: The impact of Economic Nationalism in India was profound. It encouraged the growth of Indian industries and reduced dependence on British imports. The Swadeshi

Movement, which aimed at boycotting British goods, led to the establishment of several Indian-owned industries. It also contributed to a sense of national pride and self-sufficiency, which was a key element of India's independence struggle.

(2) Write in detail about the revolt of Umaji Naik.

Solution: Explanation: The revolt of Umaji Naik took place in 1827 in the Western Ghats, particularly in the areas of present-day Maharashtra. Umaji Naik was a leader who led a rebellion against the British East India Company's rule and the Maratha Peshwas who were under the British influence. The revolt arose due to the oppressive policies of the British, including high taxes, forced labor, and unfair land revenue policies that affected the peasants and tribals.

Umaji Naik was initially an ally of the British, but he became disillusioned after the British administration failed to honor their promises to him and his followers. He began his rebellion with a small group of followers, but it soon grew as he attracted support from various sections of society, especially the peasants and tribals who were suffering under British rule.

Impact: The revolt was initially successful, as Umaji Naik was able to organize an army and wage attacks on British installations. However, due to lack of resources and effective military strategies, the revolt was suppressed by the British within a short period. Despite its failure, the revolt of Umaji Naik is considered one of the early expressions of resistance against British rule, especially by marginalized communities in rural areas.

(3) Explain the policy of Government of India regarding health.

Solution: Explanation: The Government of India has always placed a strong emphasis on the health of its citizens, and several policies have been introduced to improve the overall health standards in the country. The primary focus of India's health policies has been to address issues like malnutrition, maternal and child health, sanitation, and the prevention and control of infectious diseases.

National Health Policy (NHP): The National Health Policy (NHP) of India was first formulated in 1983, with an aim to provide universal access to healthcare services. The NHP aims to reduce the disparities in health service delivery and increase healthcare access in rural

and remote areas. The 2002 version of the policy focused on increasing the private sector's involvement in healthcare and establishing more efficient healthcare delivery systems.

Recent Developments: India's health policy has also evolved with the introduction of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005, which aimed to improve healthcare infrastructure in rural areas, and the Ayushman Bharat scheme in 2018, aimed at providing health insurance coverage for vulnerable families. These initiatives have improved access to healthcare services, reduced health disparities, and focused on creating an efficient healthcare system.

Impact: These policies have significantly reduced mortality rates, increased life expectancy, and improved health outcomes. However, challenges remain, such as the high burden of non-communicable diseases, shortage of healthcare professionals, and inadequate funding for the public health system.

Quick Tip

India's National Health Policy aims to make healthcare accessible, affordable, and effective for all sections of society, with a particular focus on vulnerable and underserved populations.

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

(1) Discuss England's policy of colonialism in Asia - (a) Nepal

Solution: England's policy towards Nepal was influenced by its strategic interests in the region, particularly its rivalry with China and the British desire to control the Indian subcontinent. Although Nepal was never formally colonized by the British, it was under British influence after the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-1816). The Sugauli Treaty (1815) forced Nepal to cede significant territories to the British. The British maintained control over Nepal's foreign relations and military, leading to the establishment of a subsidiary alliance system.

(b) Sikkim

Solution: Sikkim was another region where England applied a policy of indirect control. In the early 19th century, Sikkim was a small kingdom situated between India and Tibet. In 1817, the British East India Company established a protectorate over Sikkim. The Treaty of Titalia (1817) formalized British control over Sikkim's foreign affairs, making the kingdom subordinate to British interests. This relationship continued until Sikkim became a part of India in 1947 after the end of British colonial rule.

(c) Bhutan

Solution: Bhutan's relationship with British colonialism was shaped by its location between British India and Tibet. The British first intervened in Bhutan's affairs in the early 19th century due to concerns over trade routes and strategic interests. Following the Bhutan War (1864-1865), the British forced Bhutan to cede some territories and accept British suzerainty. Bhutan remained an autonomous kingdom under British influence until India's independence in 1947, after which Bhutan became an independent kingdom with close relations to India.

Quick Tip

The British employed various strategies to control neighboring regions like Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, balancing between direct colonial rule and indirect influence through protectorates and treaties.

Q. 2 Explain the Anglo-Maratha wars in detail –

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

Solution: Explanation: The First Anglo-Maratha War began as a result of the Maratha Empire's attempt to restore the rightful ruler, Madhavrao II, after his exile. The conflict was initiated by the British East India Company, who supported the Maratha dissidents under Mahadji Shinde. The Marathas sought to resist the increasing influence of the British in India. The war ended with the Treaty of Salbai in 1782, which restored the status quo, with the Marathas gaining some territories back, and the British agreeing to leave Maratha territories intact. However, the war demonstrated the growing influence of the British and the weakening of the Maratha Confederacy.

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

Solution: Explanation: The Second Anglo-Maratha War was triggered by internal disputes among the Maratha factions, especially after the death of the Peshwa Baji Rao II. The British, under the leadership of Lord Wellesley, intervened in the conflict and sided with one faction of the Marathas against the others. The war was marked by several significant battles, including the Battle of Assaye, where the British defeated the Maratha forces. The war ended with the Treaty of Bassein (1802), which resulted in the Marathas being forced to accept British control over their internal and external affairs, and much of their territory being ceded to the British.

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

Solution: Explanation: The Third Anglo-Maratha War was the final and decisive conflict between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire. After the Marathas attempted to resist British influence in India and sought to restore their power, the British declared war. The conflict saw a series of battles, culminating in the Battle of Koregaon, where the British decisively defeated the Marathas. The Peshwa, Baji Rao II, was defeated and exiled to Bithoor. The Maratha Empire effectively ceased to exist, and the British became the undisputed rulers of most of India, marking the end of Maratha power and the establishment of British hegemony.

Quick Tip

The Anglo-Maratha Wars were crucial in shaping the future of British India. After the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the Marathas were significantly weakened, and the British East India Company consolidated control over India.

Q. 3 Explain the factors responsible for the Second World War –

(a) The Treaty of Versailles

Solution: Explanation: The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, officially ended World War I but created many conditions that contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.

The treaty placed full blame for the war on Germany and imposed severe reparations and territorial losses on the country. The harsh terms of the treaty caused significant resentment in Germany, which led to widespread economic hardship and political instability. This discontent provided fertile ground for extremist ideologies, such as fascism and Nazism, to take root. The punitive measures in the treaty were one of the key factors that paved the way for the rise of Adolf Hitler and his aggressive expansionist policies, which ultimately led to the outbreak of World War II.

(b) Fascism and Nazism

Solution: Explanation: Fascism, particularly in Italy under Benito Mussolini, and Nazism, under Adolf Hitler in Germany, were key ideologies that directly contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War. Fascist regimes, built on authoritarian rule, extreme nationalism, and militarism, sought territorial expansion and the establishment of totalitarian states. Hitler's Nazi regime, in particular, had expansionist ambitions, seeking to establish a Greater Germany and dominate Europe. The aggression displayed by fascist states in Europe, including the invasion of neighboring countries and the establishment of oppressive regimes, led to the breakdown of international peace and security, contributing directly to the outbreak of war in 1939.

(c) Failure of League of Nations Organisation

Solution: Explanation: The League of Nations, established after World War I with the aim of maintaining peace and preventing future conflicts, failed to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War. The League lacked the authority and military power to enforce its decisions and relied on collective security, which proved ineffective. Several major powers, including the United States, did not join the League, weakening its ability to act decisively. Additionally, the League failed to prevent the aggressive actions of fascist powers, such as Italy's invasion of Ethiopia and Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland. The League's inability to curb these acts of aggression led to the erosion of international trust in its ability to maintain peace, directly contributing to the outbreak of World War II.

Quick Tip

The Treaty of Versailles, along with the rise of fascism and the failure of the League of Nations, created an environment where conflict was inevitable, leading to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Q. 4 Write about Non-Alignment Movement –

(a) Nature of Non-Alignment Movement

Solution: Explanation: The Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) was a political and diplomatic initiative founded in 1961 with the goal of promoting peace, sovereignty, and independence among developing nations, particularly those emerging from colonial rule. The movement was aimed at avoiding alignment with any major power bloc during the Cold War, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union. The nature of the movement was to resist the pressures of taking sides in the ideological and military conflicts of the Cold War. It emphasized mutual respect, territorial integrity, peaceful coexistence, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. The movement sought to provide a third way for countries that did not wish to be dominated by either of the two superpowers.

(b) Criteria of Non-Alignment Movement

Solution: Explanation: The key criteria of the Non-Alignment Movement include: 1.

Independence and Sovereignty: Countries involved in the movement are committed to maintaining their independence and sovereignty, free from external interference and coercion. 2. **Non-Alignment:** NAM advocates for not joining military alliances or blocs and remaining neutral in global conflicts. This does not mean isolation but promoting peaceful coexistence and cooperation. 3. **Mutual Respect:** Respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other nations, avoiding intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. 4. **Peaceful Coexistence:** Support for peace and harmony among nations, promoting the resolution of conflicts through peaceful dialogue rather than violence. 5. **Economic Cooperation:** Emphasizing the need for economic development and collaboration among developing countries to achieve mutual growth and prosperity.

(c) Belgrade Conference

Solution: Explanation: The Belgrade Conference was held in 1961 in Yugoslavia and marked the first official conference of the Non-Alignment Movement. The conference brought together representatives from 25 countries, including key leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), and Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia). The conference focused on advocating for the promotion of world peace, independence, and solidarity among developing countries. The main aim was to avoid military and political alignment with either the US or the Soviet Union during the Cold War. The Belgrade Conference also laid the foundations for the movement's principles and strategy, emphasizing neutrality, non-interference, and collective action for global peace.

Quick Tip

The Non-Alignment Movement was significant during the Cold War as it gave smaller and newly independent nations a platform to assert their independence and push for peaceful coexistence.

Q. 5 Explain the youth policy of the Government of India –

(a) National Empowerment Policy

Solution: Explanation: The National Youth Empowerment Policy, initiated by the Government of India, aims to provide a framework for addressing the needs and aspirations of the youth in India. The policy focuses on enabling youth to achieve their full potential, increase access to education, promote skill development, and provide better employment opportunities. It also emphasizes participation in national development, civic responsibilities, and the reduction of social inequalities. The policy's core objectives include creating an environment that facilitates youth engagement in decision-making and supports their development in various sectors, including education, health, and employment.

(b) National Youth Day

Solution: Explanation: National Youth Day, celebrated on January 12th every year, marks the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, a great philosopher, and spiritual leader. Swami Vivekananda's teachings emphasized the importance of youth in building a nation and his thoughts on strength, self-confidence, and the role of young people in national development continue to inspire millions. The Government of India declared January 12th as National Youth Day in 1985 to honor Vivekananda's contributions to society and to encourage young people to follow his ideals. The day is celebrated with various events aimed at motivating the youth to participate in nation-building activities and to create awareness about their roles in social development.

(c) National Training Programmes

Solution: Explanation: National Training Programmes refer to the various skill development and training initiatives organized by the Government of India aimed at empowering the youth with relevant skills to enhance employability and productivity. The government runs a number of training schemes, such as those under the Skill India Mission, to equip young people with technical, vocational, and soft skills. These programs are designed to meet the demands of different industries and sectors, providing opportunities for the youth to receive training and certifications that enhance their career prospects. The aim is to address the skill gap in the workforce and promote self-employment among young people.

Quick Tip

Youth empowerment and skill development are key to achieving India's socio-economic growth. Programs like the National Youth Day and National Training Programs are vital for youth development and employment opportunities.