

Maharashtra State Board
History
Sample Question Paper – 1
Academic Year: 2024-2025

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. The figure to right indicates marks.
3. Draw concept maps with pens on the Answer sheet.
4. Start a new question on a new page.

Q1. Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence :

1.A.1. ____ founded the revolutionary organization 'India House' in London.

1. Shyamji Krishna Verma

2. Swatantryaveer Savarkar
3. Aurobindo Ghosh
4. Lala Hardayal

Solution:

Shyamji Krishna Verma founded the revolutionary organization 'India House' in London.

1.A.2. ____ was the first explorer to circumnavigate the African continent.

1. Henry the Navigator
2. Marco Polo

3. Bartholomew Dias

4. Columbus

Solution:

Bartholomew Dias was the first explorer to circumnavigate the African continent.

1.A.3. An act similar to the 'Right to Information' was first applied in ____ in 1776.

1. Sweden

2. France

3. England

4. India

Solution:

An act similar to the 'Right to Information' was first applied in Sweden in 1776.

1.A.4. 'Declaration of Independence' was drafted by ____.

1. George Washington

2. Thomas Jefferson

3. Lord Amherst

4. Lord Cornwallis

Solution:

The Declaration of Independence' was drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

Explanation:

Thirteen colonies in America came together and declared independence from Great Britain. On 4th July 1776, in the meeting known as the 'Second Continental Congress', a document known as the 'Declaration of Independence' was adopted. This document was drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

1.A.5. The political relations between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the British began due to the ____ episode.

1. Kudal campaign

2. Afzal Khan

3. Fazal Khan

4. Coronation

Solution:

The political relations between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the British began due to the Afzal Khan episode.

1.A.6. In 1609 ____ made a modified telescope.

1. John Key

2. Copernicus

3. Galileo

4. Kepler

Solution:

In 1609 Galileo made a modified telescope.

Explanation:

In 1609 Galileo prepared a more sophisticated telescope, which enabled further research in the field of astronomy. The theories propounded by Copernicus and Kepler could be supported by the empirical observations made possible by Galileo's telescope.

1.B | Find the incorrect pair from every set and write the correct ones.

1.B.1. Find the incorrect pair from the set & write the correct one:

1. Kesari Newspaper - Lokmanya Tilak
2. 17th Infantry Division - Sam Manekshaw
3. Victoria Cross - Yashwant Ghadge

4. Kamagata Maru ship - Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis

Solution:

Kamagata Maru ship - Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis.

Explanation: Correct Pair: Kamagata Maru ship - Baba Gurudit Singh.

1.B.2. Find the incorrect pair from the set and write the correct one.

1. America - Woodrow Wilson
2. India - Baba Gurudit Singh
3. Germany - Hitler

4. Italy - Linlithgow

Solution:

Italy - Linlithgow

Explanation: Correct Pair: Italy - Benito Mussolini

1.B.3. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. The president of the Goa Congress Committee - Dr. T. B. Kunha

2. The leader in Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

3. A valuable contribution to the liberation struggle of Goa - Mohan Ranade

4. The trade unionist leader in Puducherry - V. Subaiyya

Solution:

The leader in Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Explanation: Correct Pair: The leader in Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti - Jayantrao Tilak.

1.B.4. Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected one.

1. Bandung - Bandung Conference

2. Paris - The first Pan-African Congress in 1919

3. London - The first Conference of 'African Association' in 1900.

4. Manchester - Asian Unity Conference

Solution:

Manchester - Asian Unity Conference.

Explanation: Correct Pair: Manchester - The 5th Pan - African Congress.

Q2.A | Write Names :

2.A.1. Write the name of a historical place/person/event.

The President of the Goa Congress Committee.

Solution: Dr. T. B. kunha

2.A.2. Write Name:

The first Dutch colony.

Solution: Machilipatnam

2.A.3. Write the name of a historical place/person/event.

The British agent at Jaitapur.

Solution: Velaji

2.A.4. Write Name:

Portuguese Naval license.

2.B | Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence:

2.B.1.

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

1. They did not want to let the United Kingdom and France have the upper hand.

2. It was a military pact.

3. It was a secret pact.

4. It was a pact only among countries with friendly relations.

Solution: No country was included in the ANZUS treaty except Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America because **They did not want to let the United Kingdom and France have the upper hand.**

2.B.2. During World War II, 31 soldiers and officers were awarded the Victoria Cross, because ____.

1. They attacked and conquered the Kamagatamaru.

2. These Indian soldiers and officers displayed extraordinary bravery in World War II.

3. There was such a provision in the Queen's manifesto.

4. It was the cunning strategy of the British to recruit a large army.

Solution: During World War II, 31 soldiers and officers were awarded the Victoria Cross, because **these Indian soldiers and officers displayed extraordinary bravery in World War II.**

2.B.3. The local People were unhappy with the Portuguese, because ____.

1. despite the opposition of the locals, the Portuguese opened a factory at Dabhol.

2. the Portuguese supplied ammunition to Adilshah.

3. the Portuguese hijacked thirteen local ships.

4. the Portuguese enacted laws supporting conversion.

Solution: The local People were unhappy with the Portuguese because **the Portuguese enacted laws supporting conversion.**

2.B.4. 32 nations boycotted the 1986 Commonwealth Games, because ____.

1. as India had boycotted the tournament.

2. abusive treatment of indigenous peoples in Canada.

3. for Great Britain to change its racist policy towards South Africa.

4. of Great Britain's intervention in South Africa's internal affairs.

Solution: 32 nations boycotted the 1986 Commonwealth Games, because for Great Britain to change its racist policy towards South Africa.

Q3.A. Observe the following map and answer the questions based on it:



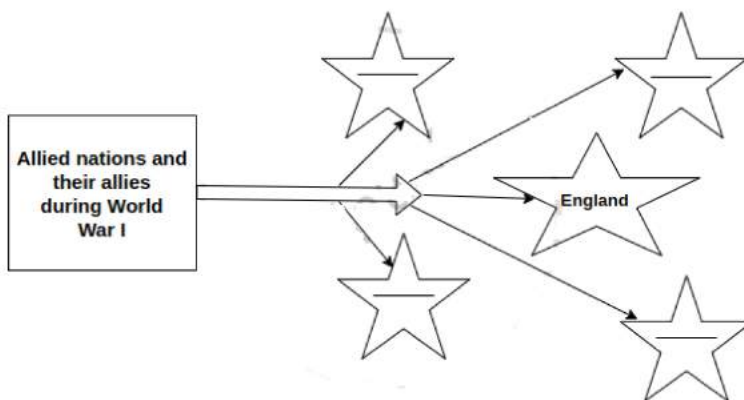
1. By what name is the British colony of 'Jamestown' shown on the map?
2. Give the total number of colonies established by the British as per the given map.
3. Write the names of the two cities on the map to understand the map presented.
4. Which ocean is to the east of the United States on the given map?
5. Which of the colonies opposed the 'Stamp Act' while studying the given map?

Solution:

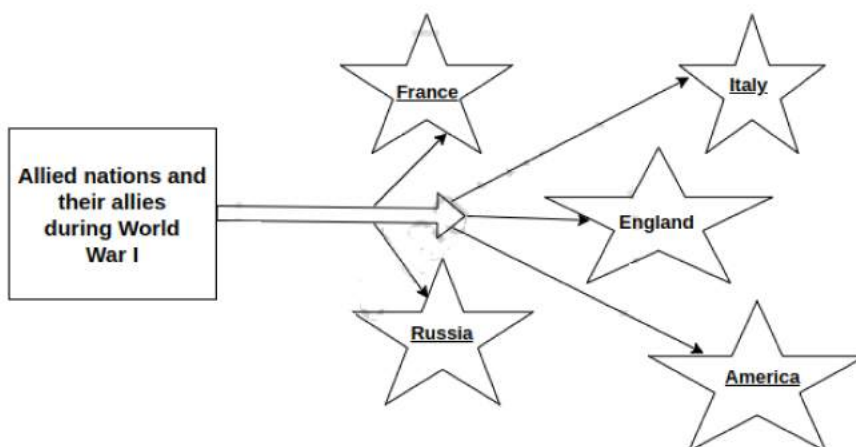
1. Jamestown, a British colony, is identified on the map as Virginia.
2. The map depicts thirteen British colonies.
3. Assessing the given map of the two cities as follows :
 - (i) New York and
 - (ii) New Jersey.
4. The map depicts the eastern Atlantic Ocean, which lies to the east of the United States.
5. In the given map, the settlements opposing the Stamp Act were as follows:
 - (i) Virginia and
 - (ii) Massachusetts.

Q3.B | Complete the concept map (Any FOUR) :

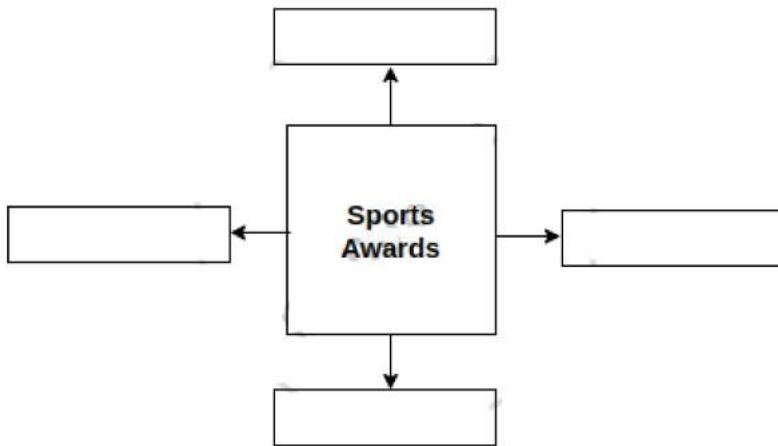
3.B.1. Complete the concept map.



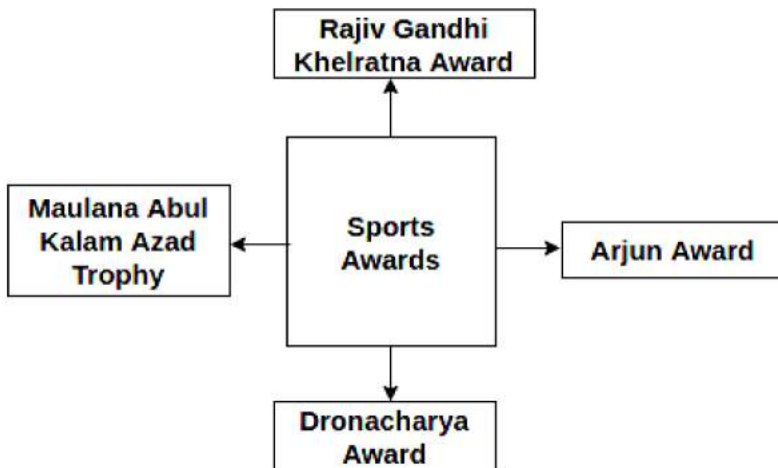
Solution:



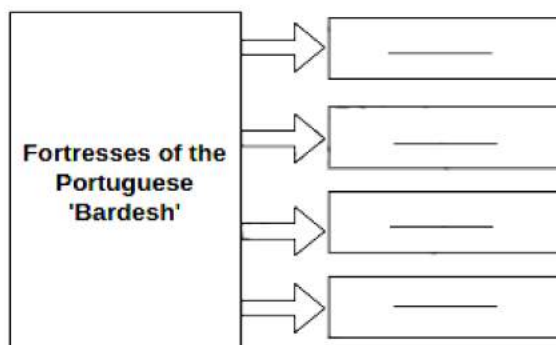
3.B.2. Complete the concept map.



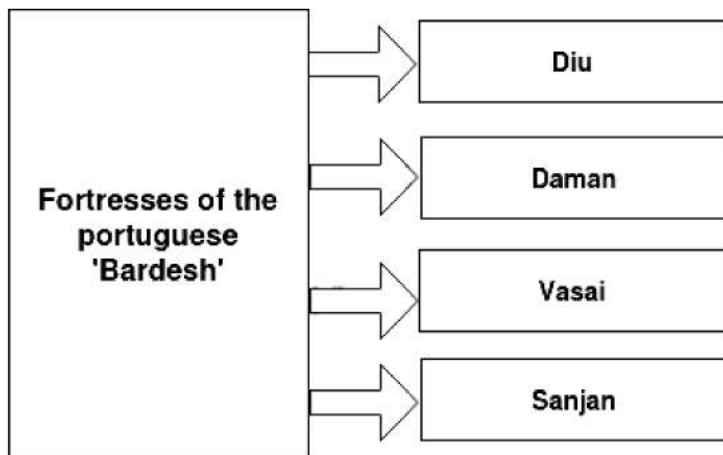
Solution:



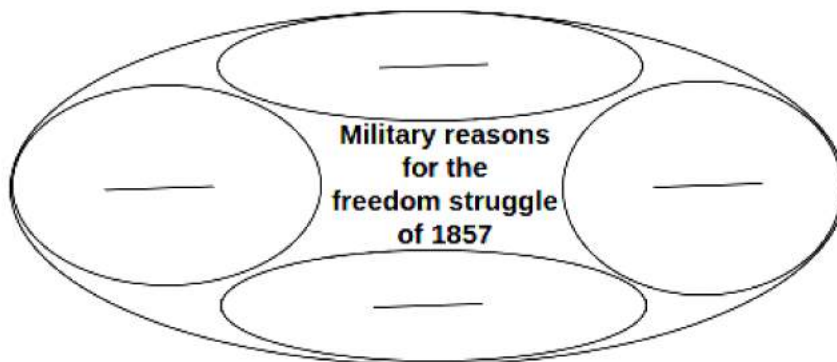
3.B.3. Complete the concept map.



Solution:



3.B.4. Complete the concept map.



Solution:

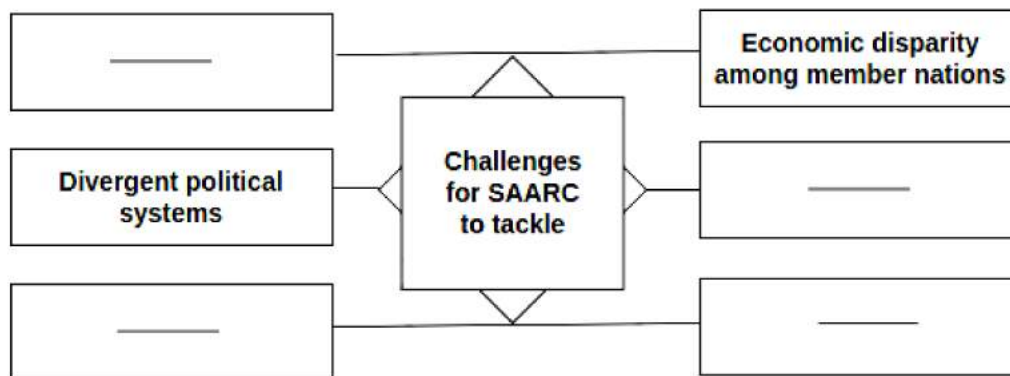


3.B.5. Complete the concept map.

Major characteristic of fascism	_____

	Justification of violence

Solution:



Q4.A | Write short notes on (Any THREE) :

4.A.1. Write short note on:

League of Nations

Solution:

- Woodrow Wilson, the American President was a peace-loving and idealistic leader. He emphasized the need of having an organization of the leading nations, find peaceful solutions for conflicts between nations and establish peace in the world. An organization known as 'The League of Nations' was established with this objective.
- Germany, Austria, and other defeated nations were not allowed to become members of the league.
- The concept of the 'League of Nations' was deliberated by America and yet it did not become a member of the league.
- As a result, England and France retained their dominance in the league.

4.A.2. Write short note on:

Cold War

Solution:

- i. The tussle between Capitalist nations and Communist nations for power and ideological influence, which began after the Second World War is referred to as the 'Cold War'.
- ii. Walter Lippmann, an American political columnist was the first to use the term 'Cold War'.
- iii. The aftermath of the Second World War created conditions leading to the onset of the Cold War.

4.A.3. Write short note on:

Fascism

Solution:

- i. It is a political ideology, which does not believe in democracy, liberalism, individual freedom, and equality.
- ii. Fascism derives from the Latin word 'Fasces'.
- iii. After the First World War was over, Benito Mussolini, an Italian leader and later the Prime Minister of Italy, built a movement, which he named 'Fascism'.
- iv. Opposition to democratic institutions, a greater focus on action, absolute political authority, centralization of political power, aggressive nationalism, and justification of war and violence are the major characteristics of fascism.

4.A.4. Write a short note.

Non-Alignment movement

Solution:

1. After the Second World War, India decided not to join either Russia or America. India adopted the policy of development through its own efforts and to shape its own strategies leading towards peace. This policy is known as the 'NAM-Non Alignment Policy'.
2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sukarno (Indonesia), Nkrumah (Ghana), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), and Marshal Tito (Yugoslavia) were the architects of the concept of NAM.
3. The nations, which adopt an independent foreign policy based on the concept of peaceful co-existence, support other nations in their independence struggle, and do not involve

themselves in military agreements or bilateral treaties with the superpowers are known as 'Non-Aligned Nations'.

4. Non- Alignment is a concept concerned more with progress and peace than war and poverty, so it is positive.

4.A.5. Write a short Note:

European Crusades

Solution:

- i. The two cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem considered holy by the Jews, Christians, and Muslims were under Islamic rule in the 11th century.
- ii. Christians of Europe wanted to regain hold over these cities and fought several wars known as the 'Crusades'.
- iii. The common people in Europe were highly inspired to be part of such religious wars.
- iv. When the Pope announced that the sins of those who took part in such wars would be forgiven and would immediately go to Heaven, there was spontaneous participation by the common people in the crusades.
- v. Besides social and political circumstances, the Roman emperors were also trying to bring Syria and Asia Minor under their control.
- vi. Moreover, the rich merchants in Genova and Venice in Italy were looking for Central Asian markets to establish their trade.
- vii. The first crusade started in 1096 C.E.
- viii. A second call for the crusade was given by Pope Eugenius III who sought help from the French King Louis VII and the German King Conrad III.
- ix. The crusades were ultimately defeated by the Turks and in 1187 C.E. Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt defeated the crusades by conquering Jerusalem.
- x. However, the crusades failed for several reasons such as the attitude of the Pope and the European rulers common people losing faith, the rift between the Pope and the European kings, etc. Some historians feel that the crusades led to the end of feudalism

Q4.B | Explain the statements with reasons (Any THREE) :

4.B.1. Explain the following statement with reason.

Ultimately the princely state of Hyderabad was merged in India.

Solution:

1. Hyderabad was under Nizam's rule, it was the largest among princely states along with Telugu, Kannada, and Marathi regional sections.
2. Various organizations were formed to fight against Nizam's policies for his people.
3. Swami Ramanand Tirth alongside loyal workers was leading this organization to gain freedom from the Nizam.
4. Hyderabad State Congress passed a resolution that Hyderabad will merge with India and this was not liked by Nizam, he was willing to join Pakistan.
5. The people of Hyderabad wanted to merge with India.
6. Kasim Razvi formed 'The razakar' organisation against people.
7. In the end, the Indian Government launched a police campaign against Nizam, under the name 'Operation Polo'.
8. In 1948 Nizam surrendered and Hyderabad merged into India.

4.B.2. Explain the following statement with reason.

CENTO became non-operational.

Solution:

1. CENTO stands for Central Treaty Organisation.
2. CENTO earlier known as the 'Baghdad Pact' or Middle East Treaty Organisation (METO) is a treaty among four nations namely, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, and England.
3. This treaty was signed on 24th February 1955. Iraq joined later.
4. America started providing the member nations of CENTO economic and military aid.
5. America feared that if Soviet Russia attacked any of the member nations, then all member nations should fight it collectively.
6. But in reality, none of the member nations had the military capacity to fight.
7. Except for the United Kingdom, the rest of the three were in need of military and technological aid but America was too involved to pay attention to their need.
8. Hence, the other members of CENTO were not satisfied. They wanted to withdraw from the treaty and act independently.

9. Iran and Pakistan withdrew from the treaty and hence CENTO became non-operational.

4.B.3. Explain the following statement with reason.

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

Solution:

1. The European Renaissance began in the 14th century C.E.
2. It reached its zenith in the 15th and 16th centuries.
3. These three centuries laid the foundations of a culture based on rationalism and science.
4. This age gave a new direction to human intellect genius and way of life.
5. People started writing poetry, drama, and fiction.
6. Novel experiments were conducted in the field of science.
7. In the pre-renaissance period, the thought about the existence of the universe revolved around 'God'.
8. In short, in this period new inventions, machinery, art, drama, literature, and geographical discoveries have taken place. The European rulers of the renaissance period encouraged adventurous seafarers to explore distant lands.

4.B.4. Explain the statement with reasons.

'INTACH' is one of the best heritage conservation and awareness organizations in India.

Solution:

The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) is one of India's top organizations for heritage preservation and education because:

- i. In the 35 years, INTACH has worked for tangible heritage in the form of natural heritage and cultural heritage as well as intangible heritage.
- ii. INTACH works through its various departments such as architectural heritage, natural heritage, material heritage, intangible cultural heritage, heritage education and communication services, sculpture section, 'INTACH Heritage Academy', heritage tourism, listing cell, library, archives, and documentation.
- iii. INTACH has done notable work in Maharashtra.

4.B.5. Explain the statement with reason.

The Industrial Revolution first began in England.

Solution:

'Industrial Revolution' indicates the transition from manual production to mechanized production.

1. In England, the atmosphere was suitable for the industrial revolution.
2. Large amounts of iron ore and coal were available.
3. The humid climate of England was suitable for producing yarn.
4. These conditions proved to be favorable for the textile industry in England.
5. England had also established a large number of colonies by then so England could obtain raw materials at cheap rates from these colonies.
6. England could also export processed goods and sell them in their colonies with large profit margins using their navy.
7. The availability of cheap labor made it possible for them to maintain an optimum level of costs.
8. These factors prepared the ground for the industrial revolution in England thus giving a boost to its economy. Because of the above reasons the Industrial Revolution first began in England.

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

5.A. State your opinion:

The Berlin Conference was a farce of the European nations for the benefit of African countries.

Solution:

1. In 1884, a conference of European nations was organized in Berlin to explore the opportunities in Africa available to them.
2. The true purpose of this conference was to discuss the possibilities of dividing the African territory amongst themselves.
3. In the Berlin Conference, the Belgian supremacy in Congo was acknowledged by all, and Congo was renamed as 'Congo Free State'.
4. It was also decided in this conference that if any of the European nations fails in utilizing the natural resource in the colonies under their charge, then that nation should give it up to another European nation. So, The Berlin Conference was a farce of the European nations for the benefit of African countries.

5.B. State your Opinion.

According to Swatantryaveer Savarkar, the Independence War of 1857 was the First War of Independence.

Solution:

1. The British called the War of Independence of 1857 'Soldiers' Mutiny'. Our people also call it 'soldiers' uprising'.
2. Freedom hero Savarkar, however, has glorified this struggle as the first war of independence. By writing a book called '1857 - The First War of Independence', he changed how historians view this event.
3. Before this battle, India had never fought a battle against the British on such a large scale.
4. The battle was not fought by kings; it was fought by common people, farmers, and soldiers. Bhils, Ramoshis, tribals, and people of all castes and religions participated in this fight in large numbers.
5. They wanted to stop the British attack on our religion, language, culture, our values.
6. The main purpose of the struggle was to get freedom from the tyrannical and unjust rule of the British.

Because of this struggle, the national spirit started to emerge among the people, so it is said that the struggle of 1857 was the 'First War of Independence'. Savarkar's opinion is justified.

5.C. State your opinion.

Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra Councils (Parishad) were founded in the princely state of Hyderabad.

Solution:

1. Hyderabad was the largest among princely states in India. It comprised Telugu, Kannada, and Marathi regional sections. It was ruled by Nizam.
2. Nizam of Hyderabad had put many restrictions on the Civil and Political rights of his subjects to a great extent.
3. To fight against such restrictions in the state, people formed organizations like 'Andhra Parishad' in Telangana, 'Maharashtra Parishad' in Marathwada, and 'Karnataka Parishad' in Karnataka.
4. Swami Ramanand Tirtha led Hyderabad's freedom struggle skillfully with the help of loyal workers of these three organizations.

So, Andhra, Karnataka, and Maharashtra Councils (Parishad) were founded in the princely state of Hyderabad.

5.D. State your opinion:

Maratha policies were anti-colonial.

Solution:

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established a powerful naval force and built sea forts because he was aware of the covert intentions of the colonial foreigners.
2. He levied octroi on the British salt trade as a measure to protect the local salt trade.
3. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj adopted a very strong policy against the European colonisers.
4. Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj also fiercely fought the Portuguese. Chimajiappa defeated the Portuguese at Vasai.
5. The Marathas were the only Indian rulers to adopt a policy of resistance against the European colonisers. So, Maratha's policies were anti-Colonial.

5.E. State your opinion.

Economic nationalism & imperialism rose in Europe after Industrial Revolution.

Solution:

1. The rise of 'Economic Nationalism' was an outcome of the industrial revolution. Arresting the economic growth of rival nations along with fervently pursuing the economic growth of one's own nation became very important.
2. It became important to devise ways to put economic restrictions on the rival country. Measures such as prohibiting the import-export transactions of other countries, levying heavy tolls on their goods, establishing colonies mainly in the Asian and African countries, if need be, fighting battles with the natives of the colonies were part of economic nationalism.
3. The chain of surplus production was the effect of the industrial revolution and in turn, the economy based on surplus production supported economic nationalism and also imperialism.
4. It began the vicious circle of continuously capturing new marketplaces, searching for sources of a cheap supply of raw material, maintaining an unbroken chain of supply of raw material, attracting more and more investors, safeguarding their investments, and so on. It resulted in limitless exploitation of the colonies.
5. Extreme nationalism, industrialization, concepts of racial superiority, aggressive colonial policies supported further growth of imperialism. The result was the immense expanse of the empires of European nations like England, France, Belgium, Germany, etc.

Q6 | Answer the following questions in detail (Any TWO) :

6.A. Write down the reasons for World War II in detail.

Solution:

The Second World War proved to be more destructive than the First World War. It was certainly more extensive than the First World War and its warfare was technologically more advanced.

- i. The 'League of Nations' intended to avoid conflicts between nations.
- ii. The Nazis under the leadership of Hitler grabbed power in Germany. Hitler began to escalate Germany's military power so as to avenge the demeaning conditions imposed on Germany by the Versailles treaty.
- iii. Hitler focused on increasing the strength of the military as well as the navy.
- iv. Meanwhile, Soviet Russia, a communist nation was becoming more powerful. It made the nations like England, America, and France uneasy.
- v. Soviet Russia and imperialist Germany viewed each other as arch-enemies. Keeping this in view, England and France ignored Germany's advances, thinking that it will keep Soviet Russia's increasing power under control.
- vi. In 1938, Hitler won the Sudeten province in Czechoslovakia, which was populated majority of people of German origin.
- vii. In 1939, he attacked Poland. Actually, Poland was looked upon as a neutral country by all European nations. In spite of this, Hitler attacked and conquered Poland. Therefore, England declared war against Germany.

As a result, there are reasons for World War II.

6.B. Write notes.

GATT agreement

Solution:

- i. During the times of Second World War, many countries had adopted the policy of imposing various duties and taxes on imported goods, with a view to protect their home markets. It resulted in declining of trade. A meeting was called in Cuba to discuss this problem, which was attended by 56 nations.
- ii. It was decided to establish a permanent organisation to resolve the problems related to international trade. A legal agreement was signed in Geneva by 23 nations in 1947, which is known as GATT.

- iii. This agreement was the first multinational trade agreement. GATT gave priority to economic development through production and trade, to treat the member countries as 'most favoured nations'.
- iv. An annual meeting of the member countries of GATT used to be held at Geneva. It was attended by the representatives of the member countries. Each country was entitled to one vote. Problems faced by individual nations regarding the difficulties in international trade were discussed in the meeting and the decisions were based on these discussions.
- v. Later GATT became a part of a more encompassing organisation known as 'World Trade Organisation' - WTO.

OR

Write the 'WTO' in terms of globalization.

Solution:

The following is information on the World Trade Organization:

- 1. On 1st January 1995, 123 nations together founded an organization with the objective of opening the world for free trade.
- 2. It was called World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- 3. It's a global trade organization and India is a member of it.
- 4. After becoming a member of WTO, India put a thrust on economic progress.

6.C. Write the short note.

Afghans and the Marathas

Write the short 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)

Write information on the relationship between Afghans and Maratha Empire.

Write Marathas and other foreigners information.

Maratha Empire and Afghans

Solution:

A. The first invasion of Abdali in 1748 - In the first half of the 18th century, the mighty Mughal empire had already lost its glory. The Mughal rule was now limited only to Delhi, Agra, and Punjab. The year 1748 witnessed the first invasion of India by Ahmadshah Abdali, the king of Afghans. He was defeated at Sirhind by Shahjada Ahmadshah, the elder son of the emperor. In 1751, Abdali again invaded India. This time the Mughal emperor ceded the provinces of Lahore and Multan to Abdali in order to avoid war. In 1752, the Marathas and the Mughals arrived at an agreement. According to that agreement, the Marathas accepted the responsibility to defend north India, especially the Mughal dominions. In return, the Mughal emperor granted the right of collecting Chauthai from Rohilkhand to the Marathas and also ceded parts of some of the Mughal provinces.

B. The third invasion of Abdali in 1757 - In 1757, Abdali again attacked for the third time. He returned to Afghanistan after ransacking the region around Delhi and Mathura. This time the Maratha army marched from Pune under the leadership of Raghunathrao Peshwa but before they could reach Delhi, Abdali had already gone back. Marathas took charge of Delhi and normalized the situation there. Marathas and Sikhs together planned a campaign to get back Punjab which was held by Abdali. They conquered Sirhind province and then Lahore. From there the Maratha army reached Attock.

C. Fourth invasion of Abdali in 1759 (Third battle of Panipat) - In 1759, Abdali marched back for the fourth time. Dattaji and Janakoji Shinde, the Maratha nobles resisted his advance. However, Abdali marched with great speed and strength and conquered Punjab in no time. Dattaji Shinde fell on the battlefield. Abdali took complete hold of Delhi. With an intention to oust the Afghans permanently, the Maratha army marched out from Pune under the leadership of Sadashivraobhau Peshwa and Vishwasrao Peshwa. On 14th January 1761, the Maratha army and Abdali confronted each other at Panipat on the banks of river Yamuna. The war between them is known as the 'Third Battle of Panipat'. Both Peshwas were killed in this war. A message in code language was sent to Pune announcing the loss. It was as follows: "Two precious pearls fell, twenty-seven gold coins were lost and there is no count to the loss of silver and copper coins". Indeed, the Marathas on the battleground of Panipat fought with an unwavering conviction, which can be described as 'India for the Indians'. It was not an easy task for Abdali to rule Delhi and he soon returned home. The Maratha opposition was so fierce that neither Abdali nor his successors ever returned to India.

Q7 | Answer the following questions with the help of the following points (Any THREE):

7.A. Explain the work of social reformers.

Savitribai Phule

Solution:

The contribution of the Indian social reformation which emerged from the first generation of Indians who studied under the new educational system introduced by the British is very

significant. The information below is about women social reformers who worked on women's issues.

Savitribai Phule:

- i. Mahatma Phule and Savitribai Phule took initiative in the movement of education for girls by starting a school for them.
- ii. They emphasized the fact that educating the girls is the only way to their emancipation.
- iii. After Mahatma Phule's death, Savitribai Phule continued the work of Satyashodhak Samaj, which he founded.

The social reformer did a good job in this regard.

OR

Explain the work of social reformers.

Tarabai Shinde

Solution:

The contribution of the Indian social reformation which emerged from the first generation of Indians who studied under the new educational system introduced by the British is very significant. The information below is about women social reformers who worked on women's issues.

Tarabai Shinde:

- i. Tarabai Shinde was born in 1850. She wrote an essay comparing the situation of women and men.
- ii. In this essay, she wrote about women's rights. She expressed her thought in a very upfront manner.
- iii. She did not just stop at discussing reforms like widow remarriage, women's education, and the abolition of Sati but proceeded to demand gender equality.
- iv. Considering the time frame of her essay, it was indeed, a very brave step. She was the first Indian woman to challenge the patriarchal system.
- v. She opined that religious systems suppress women because religions are created by men.

The social reformer did a good job in this regard.

OR

Explain the work of social reformers.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

Solution:

The contribution of the Indian social reformation which emerged from the first generation of Indians who studied under the new educational system introduced by the British is very significant. The information below is about women social reformers who worked on women's issues.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay:

- i. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was an active volunteer of Congress.
- ii. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay convinced Mahatma Gandhi to let women participate in the salt satyagraha.
- iii. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay worked for women's rights throughout her life.
- iv. She organized demonstrations to draw attention to the problems of workers and farmers.

The social reformer did a good job in this regard.

7.B. Write information about Indian National Congress.

Background

Solution:

The founding of the Indian National Congress which eventually followed the 1857 Independence war, was the key event in the independence movement of India. It was the first organization in India that pulled people from all quarters of India.

Background:

1. Dwarkanath Tagore established the 'Land Holders Association' in 1837 to safeguard the interests of landlords.
2. In 1839, William Adams, a friend of Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the 'British India Society' in London to acquaint the British citizens in England with the conditions in British India.
3. Later, George Thomson, a friend of Dwarkanath Tagore established the 'Bengal British Indian Association' and the 'Bengal British India Society'.
4. In 1851, 'The Land Holder's Association' and 'The Bengal British India Society' merged together and 'British Indian Association' was founded.
5. By the initiative of Harishchandra Mukherjee, this organization dispatched a document presenting the grievances of the Indian people to the British Parliament.

6. In 1866, Dadabhai Nowrojee in collaboration with Vyomeshchandra Banerjee established the 'East India Association in London and began the work of creating awareness about Indian conditions.
7. The 'India League' was active in this regard from 1875. Later, Suredranah Banerjee established the 'Indian Association'.
8. The 'Madras Mahajan Sabha' founded in 1884 was an important nationalist organization.
9. At about the same time English education and the urge for social reforms resulted in the formation of 'The Bombay Presidency Association' in January 1885 by Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Pherozechah Mehta, and their associates.

These institutions served as the foundation for the formation of the Indian National Congress.

OR

Write information about Indian National Congress.

Foundation

Solution:

The founding of the Indian National Congress which eventually followed the 1857 Independence war, was the key event in the independence movement of India. It was the first organization in India that pulled people from all quarters of India.

Foundation:

1. Allan Octavian Hume, a British officer in India took a significant lead in the founding of the Indian National Congress.
2. On 28th December 1885, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Mumbai, in 'Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College'.
3. It was attended by 72 delegates from various parts of India.
4. Vyomeshchandra Banerjee presided over this session.
5. Many eminent people like Pherozechah Mehta, Dadabhai Nawrojee, Rahimtulla Sayani, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale participated in the proceedings of this session.

Thus, the Indian National Congress's history and foundation can be considered.

7.C. Explain Mahatma Gandhi's unarmed resistance movement.

The Non-Co-operation Movement

Solution:

- i. In 1920, in the session of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur, a resolution was passed to start the 'Non Cooperation Movement' all over India. Mahatma Gandhi was asked to lead the movement.
- ii. It was decided to boycott all schools, colleges, legislative bodies, courts, government offices, and imported goods. Indian people responded to the Non Cooperation movement and boycott in a commendable way.
- iii. Students participated in it on a large scale.
- iv. Several highly acknowledged Indian lawyers stopped their practice and participated in the movement. Among them were Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru, M.R. Jaikar, Saifuddin Kichalu, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Rajgopalachari.
- v. At many places, imported clothes were publicly burnt. The farmers gave a tremendous response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal of non cooperation.
- vi. The working class also participated in the movement on a very large scale.
- vii. A nationwide series of public strikes was started. There were 396 instances of public strikes during the year 1921 alone. The leaders of the Indian National Congress had organised these strikes at several places.
- viii. 'Charkha' (the Indian spinning wheel) became the symbol of 'Swarajya' and 'Swadeshi' became a household term in India.

OR

Explain Mahatma Gandhi's Unarmed resistance movement.

Salt Satyagraha

Solution:

The mantle of Lokmanya Tilak, after his death in 1920, was passed on to Mahatma Gandhi. He became the leader of India's Independence Movement. Under his leadership, the independence movement expanded considerably. The following are specifics of Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent resistance movement:

- i. The British government had levied a heavy tax on salt, an essential commodity in daily life.
- ii. Mahatma Gandhi declared satyagraha to protest against this tax.
- iii. On the day of 12th March 1930, Mahatma Gandhi began a march from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, he broke the British law of salt with a token act of collecting a handful of salt from there.

7.D. Environmental work area filling operations or personal information.

Rahibai Popere

Solution:

The following is a notable Maharashtrian who has worked in the field of environmental protection.

Rahibai Popere:

1. Rahaibai Popere the seeds in earthen pots. She is one of the three Indian women selected as 'Women of the Year 2018' by BBC, among 100 women from various countries.
2. She is popularly known as 'Beejmata'(Seed Mother). She has worked for preserving the seeds of native cultivators for future generations.
3. Her grandson got ill because of the diet consisting of food made with hybrid varieties of food grains and vegetables of lesser quality. She thought of native varieties of food grains to overcome the problem.
4. Rahibai Popere decided to grow food grains and vegetables of native variety to meet her family's needs. She began to do it and store the seeds of those landraces (Desi Van).
5. Bitter gourd (Karle), Spinach (Palak), Amaranthus Tricolour (Tandulja), Sweet beans (Pavata), Bitter beans (Kadu Wal), Kidney beans (Ghevada), Groundnut (Bhuimoog), Barnyard millet (Varai), Dhavul Bhat, Kalb hat, Ambemohor, etc. Rahibai Popere did not confine her efforts only to her family but, through micro banking groups (Bachat Gat) she spread it to the surrounding villages.

Rahibai Popere is therefore active in environmental work.

OR

Environmental work area filling operations or personal information.

Bhau Katdare

Solution:

The following is a notable Maharashtrian who has worked in the field of environmental protection.

Bhau Katdare:

1. Bhau Katdare and his associates work for the conservation of nature through an institute, called 'Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra'. In 1999, Bhau Katdare read about the 'White-breasted Sea Eagle' as an endangered species.

2. He began his work in the Ratnagiri district to save and conserve this bird. He created public awareness about this bird by trekking the sea coast of the district.
3. In this, he found 62 nesting sites of the bird. While doing this, he and his associates detected some instances of smuggling of the nests of birds known as 'Indian Swiftlets'(Pakoli) at Bandra island, which is located near Vengurla Rocks, in the vicinity of the Nivati port in Sindhudurg district.
4. The nests were smuggled out and sold in foreign countries. There was a need to save these birds and their nests. 'Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra' worked in that direction. As a result, Indian Swiftlets were included in Schedule 'I' of the 'Wildlife Protection Act-1972 '. This is a remarkable contribution of Bhau Katdare and 'Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra'.
5. Bhau Katdare and 'Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra' also worked for the protection of Olive Ridley turtles. The females of this species come to Velas beach for nesting. He and his associates planned an operation for the protection of these nests. In the first year, they were successful in protecting 50 nests.
6. Bhau Katdare and his associates are working for the protection of the endangered 'Pangolin'.

Bhau Katdare is therefore active in environmental work.

OR

Environmental work area filling operations or personal information.

PremSagar Mestri

Solution:

The following is a notable Maharashtrian who has worked in the field of environmental protection.

PremSagar Mestri:

1. Two species of vultures, 'Long-billed Vultures' and 'White back Vultures' are observed in the region around Raigad. PremSagar Mestri and his associates are working for increasing their number and to make available safe food for them through the 'Society for Eco-Endangered Species Conservation and Protection-SEESCAP', a non-government organization.
2. Painkillers given to animals have proved to be toxic for vultures. The number of vultures is rapidly decreasing in India. Vultures are scavengers in nature.

3. Besides, the dearth of trees with adequate height, and scarcity of food, have also caused a decrease in the vulture population. People working for Premasagar Mestri and SEESCAP are gradually getting success in changing these circumstances.

Premasagar is therefore active in environmental work.

7.E. Write about the Cold War.

The Decade of 'Detente'

Solution:

The Cold War can be summarised as follows:

- i. America and Russia decided to continue the process of détente.
- ii. The Paris Conference in 1973 was an attempt of ending the Vietnam War.
- iii. The peace talks were furthered in the 1975 Helsinki Conference.
- iv. This conference was attended by representatives of 35 European countries along with the President of America and the Premier of Soviet Russia.
- v. This conference was organized to lessen the strain between eastern and western European countries.

OR

Write about the Cold War.

Mikhail Gorbachev's Era

Solution:

The Cold War can be summarised as follows:

- i. Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Russia and the Premier of Soviet Russia in 1985.
- ii. His period saw the end of the Cold War.
- iii. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced important reforms in Soviet Russia through his policies known as 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost'.