



महाराष्ट्र शासन
शालेय शिक्षण व क्रीडा विभाग
राज्य शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण परिषद, महाराष्ट्र
७०८ सदाशिव पेठ, कुमठेकर मार्ग, पुणे ४११०३०

संपर्क क्रमांक (०२०) २४४७ ६९३८

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Question Bank

Standard:- 12th

Subject:- History

March 2021

सूचना

१. फक्त विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्नप्रकारांचा सराव करून देण्यासाठीच
२. सदर प्रश्नसंचातील प्रश्न बोर्डाच्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेत येतीलच असे नाही याची नोंद घ्यावी.

Chapter 1 Renaissance in Europe and Development of science

Q. 1 A] Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

1. Industrial Revolution first began in.....
(a) America (b) England (c) France (d) Germany
2. The Italian traveler,....., introduced China and other Asian countries to Europe.
(a) Ibn Batuta (b) Columbus (c) Ferdinand Magellan (d) Marco Polo
3. In 1609,..... prepared a more sophisticated telescope, which enabled the further research in the field of astronomy.
(a) Kepler (b) John Kay (c) Galileo (d) Copernicus
4. With the support of the King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel of Spain,, set sail in search of India.
(a) Columbus (b) Vasco da Gama (c) Mungo Park (d) Bartholomew Dias
5. Vasco da Gama landed at the Indian port of..... in 1498.
(a) Madras (b) Kanyakumari (c) Calicut [Kozikode] (d) Kochin
6. A machine called 'Spinning Jenny' was created by _____ in England.
(a) James Hargreaves (b) Richard Arkwright (c) Edmund Cartwright (d) John Kay

Q. 1 B] Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected ones.

1] Group 'A'

1. John Kay
2. Samuel Crompton
3. Edmund Cartwright
4. James Watt

Group 'B'

1. flying shuttle
2. cotton gin
3. power loom
4. steam engine

2] Group 'A'

1. Cylinder or roller printing
2. Steam Engine
3. Clermont steamboat
4. Printing Press

Group 'B'

1. Thomas Bell
2. James Watt
3. Robert Fulton
4. Macro Polo

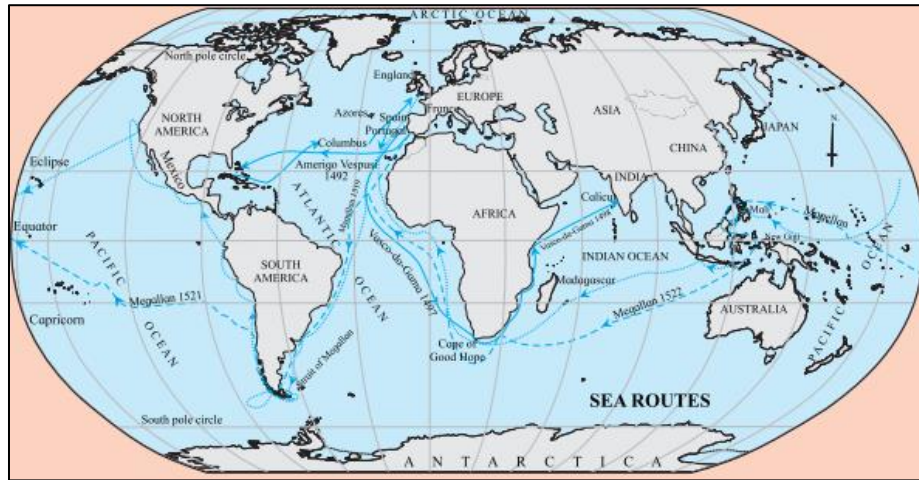
Q. 2 A] Write the Names of Historical places / persons/ Events

- 1] Scientist who told the world that the center of our planetary system is the 'Sun' and not the 'Earth' -
- 2] The treatise written by Varahmihir -
- 3] The highest authority of Catholic church -
- 4] Epics by Homer -
- 5] First Viceroy of Portuguese -
- 6] First attempt of circumnavigation of the Africa continent -

Q. 2 B] Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence

1. Portuguese started the trade of slaves from Africa because –
 - a) They wished to propagate Christianity in the African continent
 - b) African people had more physical strength to be employed as labour
 - c) Cheap human labour was the need of Europeans
 - d) They wanted to rehabilitate Africans in the continent of America
2. The invention of printing has been the outstanding gift of the renaissance period because -
 - a) It provided job opportunity for many
 - b) Literary sources were now available
 - c) It boosted the trade
 - d) New avenues opened to extend varied information and knowledge to common people.

Q. 3 A] Observe the map and answer the questions base on it



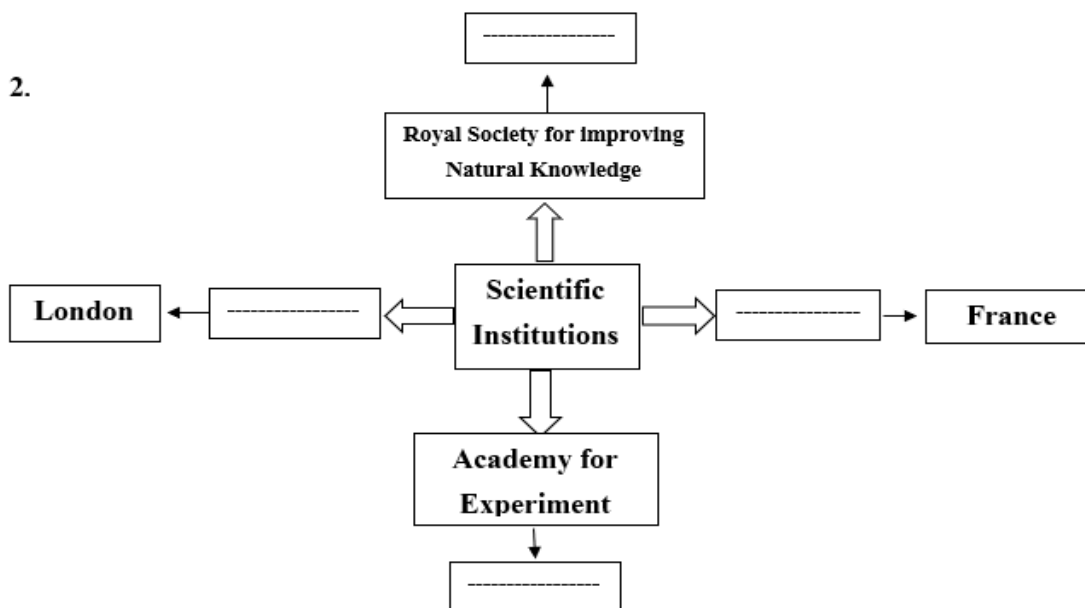
1. What is the southern tip of African continent known as?
2. In which Indian port did Vasco-da-Gama landed?
3. Name the traveler who attempted to circumnavigate the world with the help of map.
4. Write the name of any one traveler to travel in the direction of the America.
5. What is this map related to?/ Which information do we get with the help of this map?

Q. 3 B] Complete the concept map

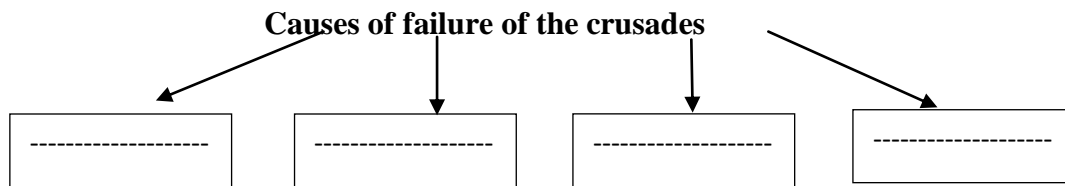
1. Complete the following table –

Discoveries	Discoverer
-----	Abel Janszonn Tasman
Discovery of 'Madeira' and 'Azores'	-----
-----	Mungo Park
Discovered the delta region of 'Amazon'	-----

2.



3.



Q. 4 A] Write short notes .

1. European Crusades
2. Metallurgy in Europe
3. Economic Nationalism
4. Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Q. 4 B] Explain the statement with reasons

- 1] The crusades were supported by the European rulers and rich traders.
- 2] The Industrial Revolution first began in England.
- 3] The invention of printing is the gift of renaissance period to the world.

Q. 5 State your opinion

- 1] Industrial Revolution left impacts on India as-well.
- 2] Economic nationalism & imperialism rose in Europe after Industrial Revolution
- 3] The European renaissance is supposed to have reached its zenith in the 15th-16th centuries.
- 4] The European natural scientists of 17th century, laid foundation of modern science.

Q. 6 Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1] Explain the causes and effects of European crusades.
- 2] Write information about the industrial revolution that took place in textile industry.
- 3] Give the detailed information of inventors and scientific inventions during renaissance period.

Q. 7 Answer the following question with the help of given points.

1. Write the information about the Geographical discoveries and explorers.
(1) Macro Polo (2) Henry the Navigator (3) Bartholomew Dias
 2. Write the information about the various inventions during the renaissance period
(1) Metallurgy (2) Use of Machines (3) Textile Industry
-

Chapter 2 European Colonialism

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

- 1] 'Declaration of Independence' was drafted by.....
(a) George Washington (b) Thomas Jefferson(c) Lord Amherst (d) Lord Cornwallis
- 2]The Second Anglo-Burmese War fought during the times of
(a) Lord Amherst (b) Lord Dufferin(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Ashley Eden
- 3] India was a Colony
(a) British (b) French(c)Dutch (d) Spanish
- 4] In 1496,was granted permission to establish colonies on the American land.
(a) Warren Hastings (b) John Abbot(c) James Watt (d) Lord Dalhousie
- 5] The 'Stamp Act' of 1765, passed bymade it obligatory to purchase stamps for importantdocuments.
(a) France (b) Spain (c) England (d) America
- 6] in 1774, meeting held at _____, it was decided to oppose British colonial policies.
(a) Philadelphia (b) Boston (c) New York (d) Paris

Q. 1 (B) Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected one.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1] | Group 'A' | Group 'B' |
| | 1. Togoland | German Colony |
| | 2. Egypt | British Colony |
| | 3. Orange Free State | Dutch Colony |
| | 4. Ivory Coast | Portuguese Colony |
| 2] | Group 'A' | Group 'B' |
| | 1. King of Myanmar | Thibaw |
| | 2. Commander of American Colonies | George Washington |
| | 3. Island of Tasmania | Australia |
| | 4. Third Anglo-Burmese War | Lord Dalhousie |

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

1. Region from Florida to California on the southern coast of America was controlled by –
2. The sea voyages for exploration were encouraged in the region of Queen –
3. In 1607, the British built a colony on the banks of river James which was renamed as –
4. power that had colonies in the coastal region of North America stretching from New England to Carolina –
5. In the 1890 treaty between whom it was agreed that Sikkim was a British protectorate -
6. Suez Canal that joined Mediterranean and Red Sea was built under the supervision of –

Q. 2 (B) Choose a correct reason and complete the sentence.

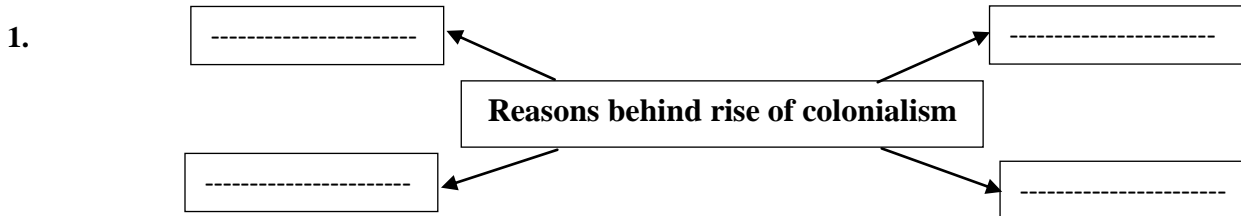
1. The British wanted to gain control over Myanmar, because.....
[a] they wanted to expand their empire
[b] it was important for them to control the natural resources and the market in Myanmar
[c] they wished to lead the colonial competition amongst the European nations
[d] they wanted to teach a lesson to King Thibaw of Myanmar
2. European traders were attracted to Asian and African regions; because.....
[a] these continents had rich sources of diamonds, gold, coal, etc. natural resources.
[b] they were attracted to people here
[c] they wished to lead the colonial competition amongst the European nations
[d] for the dissemination of knowledge

Q. 3 A] Observe the map and answer the questions base on it

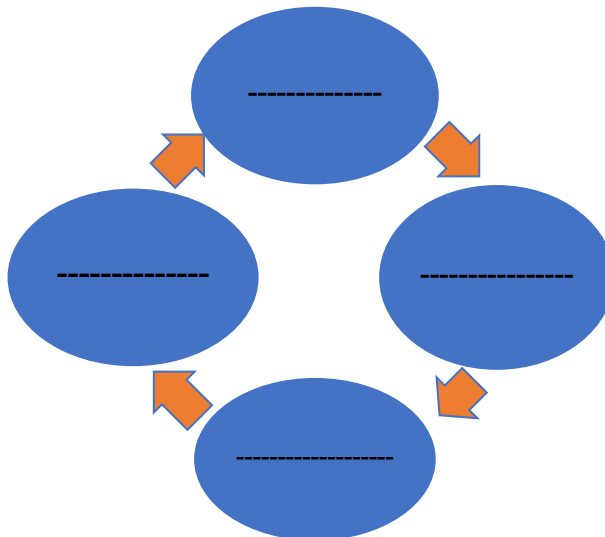


1. Explain whether these colonies are in north America or south America?
2. On which coast are these colonies located?
3. Which ocean is to the east of these colonies?
4. The port of Boston, is related to which incidence?
5. To which important event in the American war of independence is Philadelphia associated?

Q. 3 B] Complete the following concept maps



2. Explain the imperialistic chain –





Q. 4 A] Write the Short notes

1. Colonialism
2. Consequences of colonialism
3. Spanish Colonies in America
4. American war of Independence
5. Berlin Conference of 1884

Q. 4 B] Explain the following statements with reason.

1. Industrial revolution gave rise to the colonialism
2. European Nations established their colonies in America
3. It was said that sun never sets on the British Empire
4. European Nations established their colonies in Africa

Q. 5 State your opinion.

1. Colonialism caused psychological slavery of Indians
2. European nations were at the forefront of establishing colonies.
3. As a result of colonialism, freedom movements emerged in colonies.
4. Spain earned enormous wealth as a result of colony in America.
5. In America, the process of colonization and the freedom happened way before than India.
6. British keenly watched political events in India's neighboring states

Q. 6 Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Explain the events in American struggle for independence.
2. Write the information about the British Colonies in Africa

Q. 7 Answer the following question with the help of given points.

1. Explain the British – Myanmar relations.
A. Brahmi Wars B. King Thibaw C. Consequences
 2. Write a note on Relations of British with the states in Asia.
A. Nepal B. Bhutan C. Tibet
-

Chapter 3 India and European Colonialism

Q.1. A] Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence

1. The first seafarer to come to India by sea was _____.
(a) Vasco-da-Gama (b) Marco Polo (c) Ibn Batuta (d) Columbus
2. The king of Portugal gifted the islands of _____ to Charles II.
(a) Surat (b) Kozikode (c) Mumbai (d) Hugli
3. The Dutch established their first colony in India at _____.
(a) Delhi (b) Goa (c) Madras (d) Machilipatnam
4. The permission was given to the British East Company to trade with India by _____ of England.
(a) Charles II (b) Elizabeth (c) George V (d) William
5. Three wars, known as Karnetic wars were fought between _____ on Indian land.
(a) French and British (b) British and Marathas (c) British Portuguese (d) British Hyder
6. With initiative of Colbert, French _____-, French East India Company was established.
(a) King (b) Prime Minister (c) Finance Minister (d) defense Minister

Q. 1B] Find the incorrect pair from group 'B' and write the corrected ones.

1] Group 'A'

- 1] Englishman appointed as 'Governor of Bombay'
- 2] Princess of Portugal
- 3] King of Kozhikode
- 4] Only king who maintained naval force in 17th century

Group 'B'

- Abraham Shipman
Elizabeth
Zamorin
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

2] Group 'A'

- 1] Archbishop
- 2] Chancellor
- 3] Vedore da Fazenda
- 4] Capitan

Group 'B'

- Religious leader
Judge
Incharge of company's possessions
Captain

Q.2 A] Write the names of historical places/events/persons.

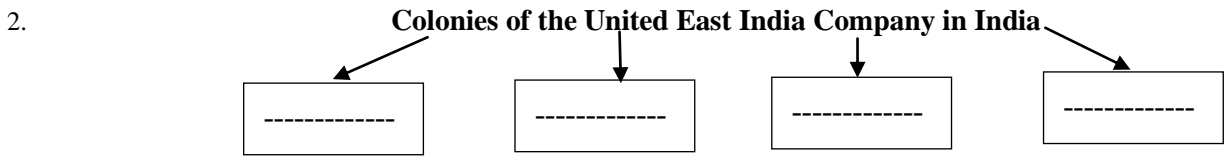
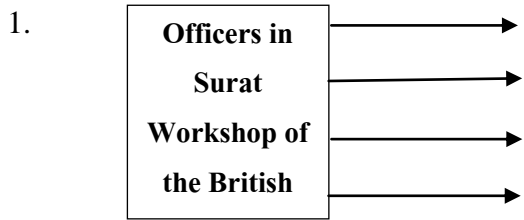
- 1] The European Company who sent diplomatic contingent to the Court of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and obtained permission to establish a factory in Surat in 1666 –
- 2] The main center of French Operations on east coast-
- 3] The fort built by British East India Company in Chennai-
- 4] The ones who signed a treaty with the king of Kochi and got monopoly in Black Pepper trade-

Q. 2B] Choose the correct reason from those given below and complete the sentence:

- 1] The British had created beautiful gardens at Surat, Karwar, Mumbai, Chennai etc because
(a) For the entertainment or labor of workers
(b) they wanted flowers
(c) they wanted to make medicines from flowers
(d) they wanted to trade flowers
- 3] By the beginning of 17th century, the Mughal, Adilshahi and Qutubshahi ships were required to obtain license from the Dutch, because
(a) If the ship was launched without license, it was seized by the Dutch
(b) Mughals couldn't afford to the ships
(c) this region was under reign of Mughals
(d) this region was under the reign of Qutubshahi

Q. 3 A - {This chapter has no map based questions}

Q. 3 B] Complete the following concept maps



Q.4B] Write short notes:

- 1] Portuguese war strategies
- 2] Portuguese trade in India

Q.4 B] Explain the following with reason:

- 1] The Indian rulers had to obtain Cartaz.
- 2] Indian rulers found it difficult to fight the Portuguese.
- 3] Charles II, the king of England, leased the Mumbai to East India Company.
- 4] The Portuguese had ship building facilities at Goa, Diu and Daman.

Q. 5 State your Opinion

- 1. European powers that came in India, propagated Christianity
- 2. Indian rulers showed lack of foresight by giving permissions to Europeans to build Factories
- 3. European powers fought with each other on Indian land.

Q.6. Answer the following questions in detail:

- 1] What were the rights given to United East India Company by the Dutch government?
- 2] The British company decided to build their 'factories' in India.

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

- 1. Write the information about the Portuguese factories
 - A. Places B. Officers
 - 1. Write the information about the British factories
 - A. Places B. Officers
-

Chapter 4 – Colonialism and the Marathas

Q.1.A] Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence:

1. In the third battle of Panipat, _____ observed skills of Ibrahimkhan Gardi and inspired by it, built trained army with the help of French military trainers.
A. Mahadaji Shinde B. Malharrao Holkar C. Sadashivraobhau D. Raghobadada
2. British agent, _____ was present in the coronation ceremony of Shivaji Maharaj
A. Henry Revington B. Phillip Gifford C. Henry Oxinden D. Richard Taylor
3. The Marathas defeated the Portuguese in the siege of _____
A. Vengurla B. Fonda C. Surat D. Rajapur
4. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between the Maratha army and
A. British B. Abdali C. Ahmadkhan Bangash D. Najibkhan
5. Younger brother of Peshwa Bajirao I, Chimajiappa defeated _____ at Vasai.
A. British B. French C. Dutch D. Portuguese

Q.1.A] Find the incorrect pair from every set and write the correct one.

1] Group 'A'

- 1] Cosme da Guarda
- 2] Gonsalo Martez
- 3] Francois Martin
- 4] Henry Revington

2] Group 'A'

- 1] Yesaji Kank
- 2] Gonsalo Martez
- 3] de Boigne
- 4] Henry Rivington

Group 'B'

- Portuguese Historian
- Portuguese Emissary
- Chief of Dutch Factory
- British Officer

Group 'B'

- Chief of Maratha infantry
- Portuguese Emissary
- Governor of Pondicherry
- British Officer

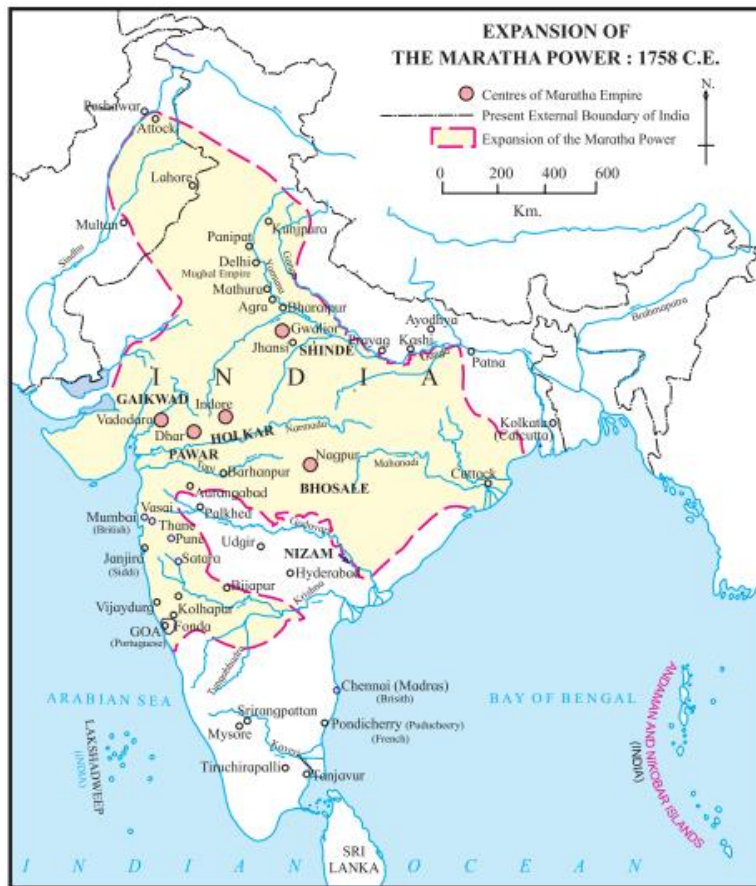
Q. 2 A] Write the Names of Historical places / persons/ Events

1. The local agent of British at Jaitapur-
2. Prior to the meeting between Maharaj and Afzal Khan , which port was conquered by the Maratha Army –
3. The Governor General of Pondicherry –
4. The first Europeans to arrive in India –
5. The Marathas defeated this power in the battle of Kharda in 1795 -

B] Choose the correct reason from those given below and complete the sentence:

- 1] Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj levied octroi on the salt trade because.....
 - (a) oppose the Portuguese
 - (b) stop the British trade of salt
 - (c) raise the funds for Swarajya
 - (d) oppose the colonialists
- 2] Chaatrapati Shahu and Maharani Tarabai neglected western enemies because
 - (a) there was not enough army
 - (b) their commanders gave suggestion like that
 - (c) they had to concentrate all resources against Aurangzeb
 - (d) they lacked in the foresight

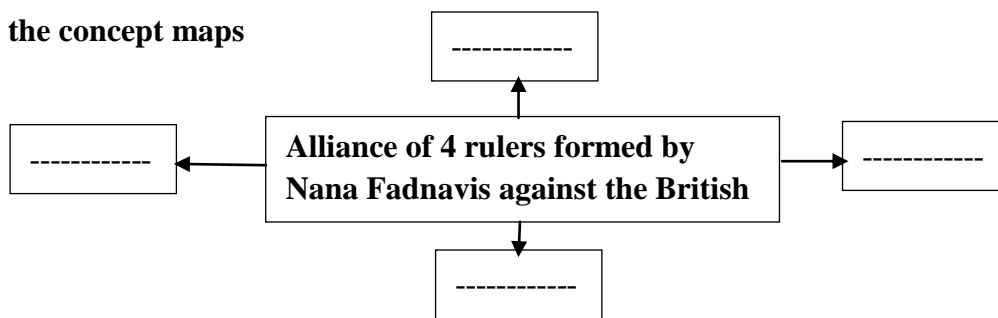
Q. 3 A] Observe the map and answer the questions base on it



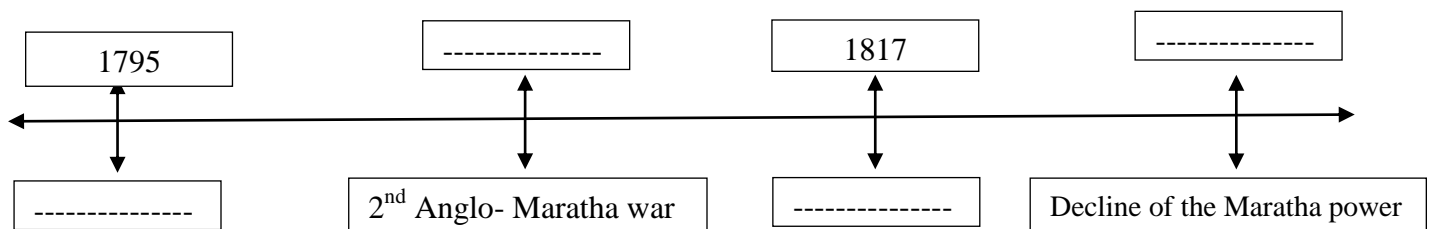
1. Name the Dutch colonies on the western coast
2. Which colonies were established on the east coast by the French
3. Which European power established colonies at Agra and Allahabad?
4. With the help of map, state important Maratha stations in north (for example – Bhosales of Nagpur)
5. To which city the Maratha power extended in the North?

Q. 3 B] Complete the concept maps

1.



2. Complete the following Time Line –



Q. 4 A] Write the short notes

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Portuguese relations
2. Afghans and the Marathas
3. French and the Marathas
4. Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Portuguese relations

Q 4 B] Explain the statement with reasons

1. Local people in the Portuguese colonies were discontented.
2. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built Navy

Q. 5 State your Opinion

1. in a way, British captured India from the Marathas
2. Portuguese policy regarding the Marathas was flexible
3. Maratha policies were anti colonial.

Q. 6 Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Explain the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's resolute policy of safeguarding Maratha sovereignty.
2. Why did the Maratha power declined?

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

1. Write a note on the Maratha – British relations
(A) Maratha rulers in various times and British relations (B) Maratha Navy (C) British policies
 2. Write a note on the Maratha – Portuguese relations
(A) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Portuguese (B) Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and the Portuguese (C) Peshwas and the Portuguese
-

Chapter 5 – India: Social and Religious Reforms

Q.1. A] Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence:

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote an English letter against the _____.
A. Practice of Sati B. Untouchability C. Child Marriage D. Practice of 'Keshwapan'
2. Sati Practice was banned by Governor General _____ in 1829.
A Lord Dufferin B. Lord Bentinck C. Lord Dalhousie D. Lord Wellesley
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy established _____.
A. Ramakrishna Mission B. Arya Samaj C. Prarthana Samaj D. Brahmo Samaj
4. Mahatma Jotirao Phule established _____.
A. Satyashodhak Samaj B. Brahmo Samaj C. Arya Samaj D. Prarthana Samaj
5. Depressed Classes mission was established by _____.
A. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar B. Mahatma Phule C. Rajarshi Shahu D. Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde
6. Attention was drawn to the problems of the deprived women like Murali, Jogatini, Devdasi by _____.
A. Shivram Janba Kamble B. Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad C. Gopalbaba Walangkar D. Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde

Q. 1 B] Find the incorrect pair from group 'B' and write the corrected ones:

1] Group 'A'

Satyagraha of Chavadar Tank
Singh Sabha
Vykom Satyagraha
Public declaration of reservations

Group 'B'

Nashik
Amritsar
Tranvancore
Kolhapur

2] Group 'A'

Brahmo Samaj
Satyashodhak Samaj
Paramhansa Sabha
Ramkrishna Mission

Group 'B'

Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Mahatma Jyotirao Phule
Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde
Swami Vivekanand

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

1. This Samaj regarded Vedas as holy books-
2. Message given by Swami Vivekanand to Indian youth-
3. A book about Emperor Akbar's administration written by Abul Fazl-
4. Message given by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar to Indian youth-

Q. 2B] Choose the correct reason from those given below and complete the sentence:

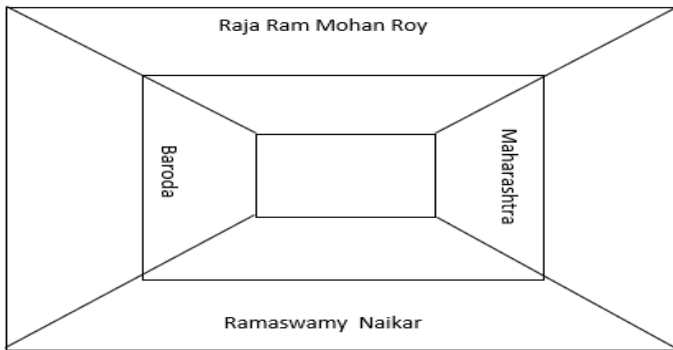
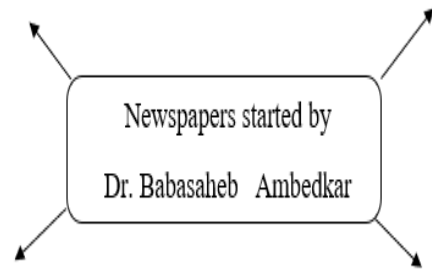
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote an English letter against the practice of sati, because-
 - (a) his brother's wife immolating herself on her husband's funeral pyre perturbed him very deeply.
 - (b) he wanted to be famous
 - (c) he wanted to draw attention of govt
 - (d) he wanted to make British aware of sati.
2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar began to publish many newspapers-
 - (a) he wanted to make newspapers popular
 - (b) newspapers were a medium of mass communication
 - (c) he used them as an instrument for creating public awareness
 - (d) newspapers were a source of income.

Q. 3 A - {This chapter has no map based questions }

Q. 3 B] Complete the concept map

1]

The institutions which emphasised on principle of one god



Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Arya Samaj	_____
_____	Swami Vivekanand
Paramhansa Sabha	_____
_____	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Q.4 A Write short notes:

- 1] Prarthana Samaj
- 2] Arya Samaj
- 3] Ramkrishna Mission
- 4] Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad's progressive policies
- 5] Rajashri Shahu Maharaj's Policy

Q. 4 B. Explain the following statements with reasons:

- 1) Social reformers felt the need of creating new Indian Society.
- 2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy laid the foundation of modernity in India through his writings.
- 3) The concept of gender equality given by Tarabai Shinde was way ahead of its time.

Q.5.State your opinion:

- 1) In the absence of socio-religious reforms, political independence is impossible
- 2) The contribution of Mahtma Phule in field of girls education is invaluable.
- 3) The social & religious reform movement was led by a new generation of youth.
- 4) Social reforms paved the way for political reforms.

Q.6.Answer in detail:

2. Explain the principles of Prarthana Samaj.
3. Write about the contributions of Ramakrishna Mission
4. Write about the contribution of Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan.
5. Write about the contribution of Ramaswamy Naikar
6. Write about the contribution of Mahatma Phule.

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

1. What reforms did Raja Ram Mohan Roy insist on?
A. Social B. Religious
2. Write about the contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
A. social B. Political

Lesson 6 Indian struggle against colonialism

Q. 1 [A] Choose the correct alternative and complete the statements

1. The policy of doctrine of lapse was adopted by _____
a) Lord Dalhousie b) Lord Curzon c) Lord Canning d) Captain Outram
2. Nana Saheb Peshwa led the uprising from _____
a) Jhansi b) Patna c) Kolhapur d) Chittagong
3. The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided by _____
a) Dwarkanath Tagore b) Vyomeshchandra Banerjee c) Dadabhai Nowrojee d) Surendranath Banerjee
4. The Congress split into two groups during the _____ session.
a) Mumbai b) Lucknow c) Surat d) Calcutta
5. Shyamji Krishna Verma had founded _____ in London
a) India House b) Gadgar c) Communist Party d) Abhinav Bharat
6. Krantisinha Nana Patil established parallel government in the _____ district of Maharashtra.
a) Kolhapur b) Pune c) Thane d) Satara

Q. 1 [B] Find the incorrect pair from every set and write the corrected one

1] Group 'A' Group 'B'

1. Kunwar Sinh - Lucknow
2. Nana Saheb Peshwa - Kanpur
3. Queen Lakshmi Bai - Jhansi
4. Chhatrasaheb - Kolhapur

2] Group 'A' Group 'B'

1. Anushilan Samiti - Aurobindo Ghosh
2. Gadgar - Lala Hardayal
3. Hindustan Socialist Republican Army - Chandrashekhar Azad
4. Abhinav Bharat - Shyamji Krishna Verma

Q. 2 [A] Write the Names of Historical places / persons/ Events

1. The region ruled by Hansaji Naik –
2. The partition of Bengal was planned by –
3. The islands conquered by Azad Hind Sena from the British in 1943 –
4. The transmission centre started by Vitthal Javheri, Usha Mehta and their colleagues in Mumbai –

Q. 2 [B] Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence

1. The British adopted the policy of 'divide and rule' because.....
a) they wanted to establish peace with the Indian people
b) they became aware of the power of united Indian people during 1857 war
c) the East India company ordered the framing of this policy
d) they wanted to annex the princely states.
2. Young people in India established the Communist Party because.....
a) to establish rule of the working class
b) to give scholarships to Indian students
c) to oppose the Rowlatt Act
d) to train the Indians in bomb making

Q. 4 [A] Write the short notes

1. the revolt of Umaji Naik
2. The Moderates Philosophy
3. Responsive cooperation policy of Lokmanya Tilak
4. Anusheelan Samiti
5. India House
7. Azad Hind Sena
7. Prati Sarkar \ Parallel Government
8. The Constitution of India
- 19 . The Underground movement

Q. 4 [B] Explain the statements with reasons

1. Revolts of Bhills against British calmed down eventually
2. Ravindranath Tagore gave up his title (Sir)
3. Queen's Proclamation was published in 1858.
4. Salt was used as symbol during Civil Disobedience movement.

Q. 5 State your Opinion

1. Indian agriculture was ruined completely as a result of British administration
2. Indians were defeated during the struggle of 1857
3. According to Swatantryaveer Savarkar, the Independence War of 1857 was the First War of Independence.
4. The founding of the Indian National Congress was a key event in the independence movement of India
5. Rise of colonialism was result of increase in European trade

Q. 6 Answer the following questions in detail

1. Explain the causes of the Freedom struggle of 1857
2. Discuss the background of founding of Indian National Congress

Q. 7 Answer the Following Questions with the help of given points

1. Write in brief about the early struggle against the British before 1857
 - a) Bhils b) Ramoshis c) Gadkaris in Kolhapur
2. Write in detail about the armed revolutionaries in India
 - a) Objective of the revolutionaries b) Different organizations and their work c) Impact of armed revolutionaries on Indian Independence Movement
3. Discuss the Non violent movement led by Mahatma Gandhi
 - a) Champaranya Movement and Rowlatt Act b) Non Co-operation movement c) Quit India Movement

Topic: 07Decolonisation to political integration of India

Que. 1 (A) Select the appropriate option from the given option and rewrite the complete statement.

- 1) In Goa In 1946, under the leadership of there was a lawlessness movement.

(A) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

(b) Dr. T. B. Cunha

(C) Dr. P. P. Shirodkar

(D) Dr. Ram Hegde

(2) The leadership of the liberation struggle of Hyderabad Sansthan was able to done.

(A) Raja Harisingh

(B) Swami Ramananda Tirtha

(C) Pandit Mahadevshastri Joshi

(D) Keshavrao Jedhe

(3) In India, due to the efforts of, many institutions were merged.

(A) Jayantrao Tilak

(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(C) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(D) Dr. T. B. Kunha

(4) It was the largest institution in India.....

(A) Hyderabad

(B) Junagadh

(C) Satara

(D) Bharatpur

(5) According to the Constitution of India, Jammu and Kashmir was given the status of a special state.

(A) 380

(B) 377

(C) 420

(D) 370

(6) Junagadh was an institution in

(A) Karnataka

(B) Gujarat

(C) Kashmir

(D) Maharashtra

(B) Correct and rewrite the wrong pair in group 'B' in the following set.

(1)

'A' group

'B' group

I. Merger of Hyderabad State

- Swami Ramananda Shrine

II. Merger of Kashmir

- Sheikh Abdullah

III. Valuable contribution to

the liberation struggle of Goa

- Mohan Ranade

IV. Labor leader from Puducherry

- V. Subaya

(2)

'A' group

'B' group

I. Goa Congress President

- Dr. T. B. Kunha

II. Leader of the Azad Gomantak Association

- Francis Mascarenhas

III. Leadership of Goa Vimochak Sahayak Samiti

- No. C. Blondes

IV. Establishment of Hyderabad State Congress

- Senapati Bapat

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

(1) Institutions which did not merge with India at the time of India's independence -

(2) Head of Goa Congress Committee -

(3) Kasim Razvi's organization -

(4) Institutions carrying out Operation Polo Campaign -

(5) The person who gave strength to Goa liberation struggle from Maratha daily -

(6) The code name used by the soldiers for the liberation of Goa -

(B) Complete the statement by selecting the appropriate option from the given reasons.

(1) The Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan. Reason -

- (A) The people of the Sansthan protested against his decision
Were erected.
 - (B) The people of the Sansthan were to imprison him.
 - (C) The people of the Sansthan did not trust the Nawab.
 - (D) Pakistan was ready to protect the Nawab.
- (2) The majority of institutions merged into independent India. Reason-
- (A) Salary was to be paid to the colonists.
 - (B) A memorandum was prepared which would be acceptable to the colonists.
 - (C) To retain the rights of the colonists from India was promised.
 - (D) Large rewards were to be given to the colonists.
- (3) Raja Harisingh to merge the State of Jammu and Kashmir with India Allowed. Reason-
- (A) The uprising of the people of the Sansthan was to be crushed.
 - (B) It was not possible to govern Kashmir independently.
 - (C) It was not possible to repel the attacks of armed gangs in Pakistan.
 - (D) The debt burden on the State had increased tremendously.
- (4) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was deported from Goa by the Portuguese government. Reason -
- (A) He had started a civil disobedience movement.
 - (B) He had founded a revolutionary organization.
 - (C) They had formed an armed rebellion.
 - (D) He had hoisted the anti-Portuguese tricolor.

Que. 3 (A) Write the answers to the following questions by observing the following map.
(See the map on page 56 of the textbook for study.)

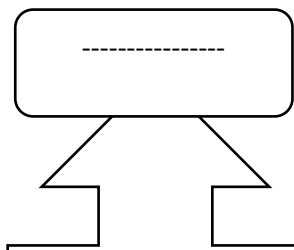
- (1) Which is the northwestern part of India?
- (2) Who had power in Karikal?
- (3) In which country is the city of Karachi located?
- (4) Where was the French power on the west coast of India?
- (5) Which sea is in the south of India?
- (6) In which direction is Sri Lanka to India?

(B) Complete the given concept pictures.

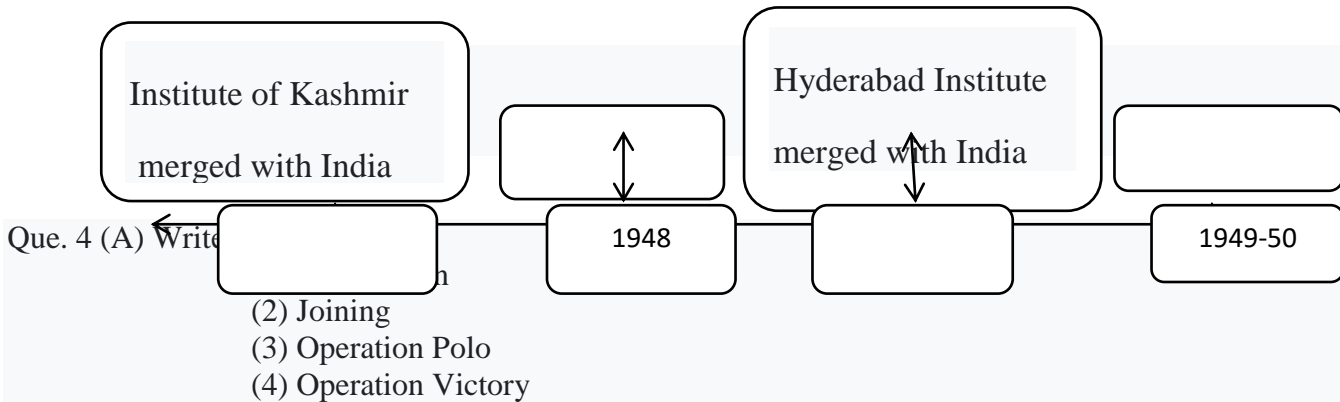
(1)



(2)



(3) Complete the following lines.



(B) Explain the justification of the following statements.

- (1) The State of Hyderabad merged with India.
- (2) Puducherry became a Union Territory.
- (3) Junagadh Sansthan merged with India.
- (4) The Kashmir dispute took on an international dimension.

Que. 5: Record your opinion.

- (1) The Kashmir dispute took on an international dimension.
- (2) India needed to merge the states.
- (3) The Portuguese rule in Goa was intact till 1961.
- (4) Establishment of Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra Parishads in the State of Hyderabad Done.

Que. 6: Write detailed answers.

- (1) Explain the nature of Goa liberation struggle.
- (2) Why did the people of Dadra Nagar Haveli oppose the Portuguese?
- (3) Why did V.Subaya organize the people of Puducherry?

Que. 7: Write detailed answers to the following questions based on the given points.

- (1) Write information about Hyderabad Liberation War.
 - (A) Contribution of Swami Ramananda Tirtha
 - (B) Razakar Association
- (2) Nature of Goa Liberation Struggle -
 - (A) Establishment of Goa Congress
 - (B) Fight for the liberation of Goa
 - (C) Military action
- (3) The process of merger of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with India
 - (A) Attacks by Pakistan
 - (B) Armed groups
 - (C) The role of King Harisingh
 - (D) Merger

Topic 8

World Wars and India

Q. 1 (A) Select the appropriate option from given options and rewrite the complete statement.

- (1) When Austria declared war on Serbia ----- the country of Serbia ran to help.
(A) Germany (B) America
(C) Hungary (D) Russia
- (2) Hitler's ----- Party came to power in Germany.
(A) Democracy (B) Communist
(C) Nazi (D) Fascism
- (3) Hitler had to commit suicide after defeating the German army.
(A) Russia (B) England
(C) American (D) Poland
- (4) The United States dropped the first atomic bomb on the city.
(A) Nagasaki (B) Hiroshima
(C) Pearl Harbor (D) Stalingrad
- (5) India unilaterally declared its participation in the Great War.
(A) Viceroy Chelmsford (B) Lord Linlithgow
(C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Minto

(B) Correct the wrong pair in group 'B' in each of the following sets

- (1) 'A' group 'B' group
I. USA - Woodrow Wilson
II. England - Winston Churchill
III. Germany - Hitler
IV. Italy - Linlithgow
- (2) 'A' group 'B' group
I. Kesari Newspaper - Lokmanya Tilak
II. Leader of Azad Hind Sena - Rashbehari Ghosh
III. Honored by Victoria Cross - during the First World War
Medal of Valor awarded
IV. Led by Kama Gata Maru - Baba Gurudit Singh

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

- (1) Group of Nations of England, France, Russia in the First World War -
- (2) The First World War ended in thirst -

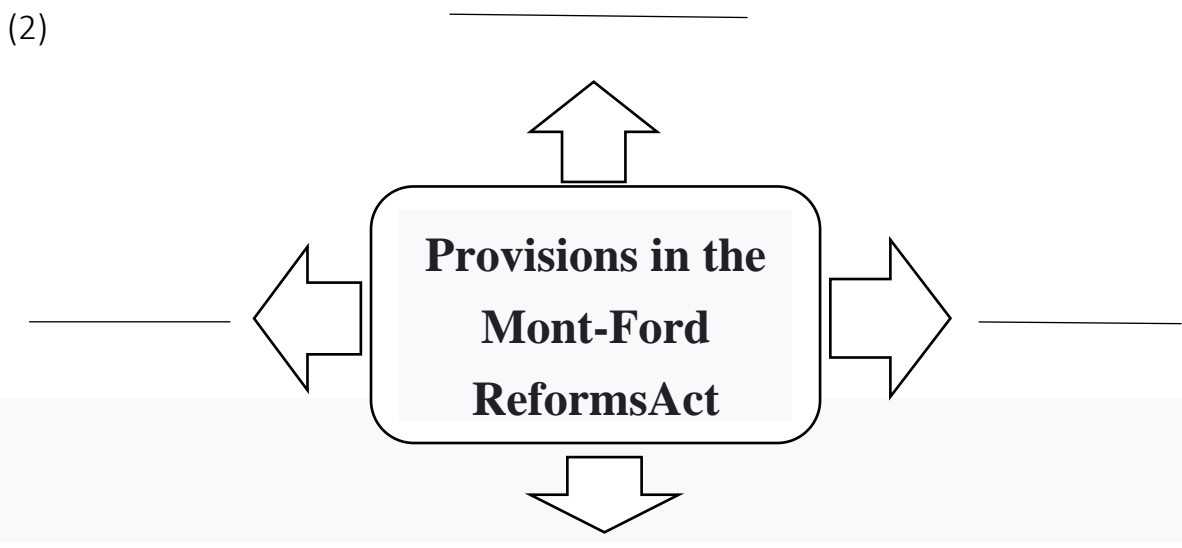
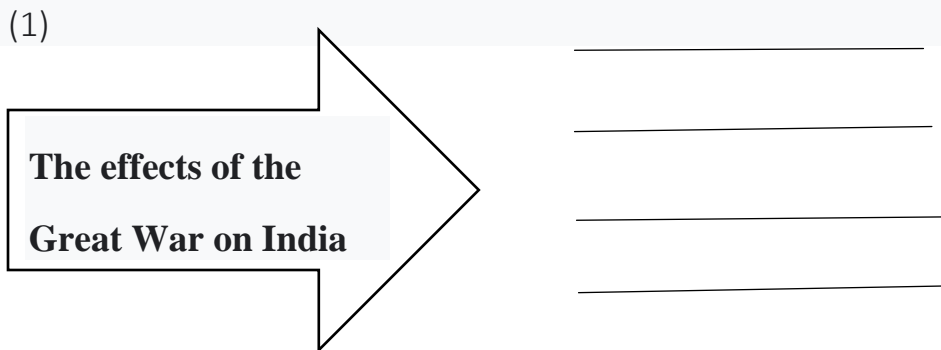
- (3) The group of nations Germany, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria in the First World War -
- (4) Japan destroys US naval base -
- (5) International organizations established after the Second World War –

(B) Complete the statement by selecting the appropriate option from the given reasons.

- (1) The United Nations was established after the First World War. Reason-
 - (A) To warn of war.
 - (B) To assert his dominance over the colonies.
 - (C) To establish peace in the world.
 - (D) To keep America out of the war
- (2) The United States landed in World War II. Reason-
 - (A) Germany had conquered American colonies.
 - (B) The mountain of debt had risen on America.
 - (C) Japan defused the Pearl Harbor naval base by dropping a bomb Were.
 - (D) America's allies had insisted on going to war.
- (3) The need for European nations to occupy new territories done. Reason-
 - (A) European nations had increased populations.
 - (B) Market of raw materials and rights to European nations Was required.
 - (C) European nations wanted to spread religion.
 - (D) European nations wanted to terrorize America.

Que. 3 (A) Write the answers to the following questions by observing the following map.(Questions will not be asked as there is no map on this lesson.)

(B) Complete the given concept pictures.



Que. 4 (A) Write notes.

- (1) United Nations
- (2) Azad Hind Sena
- (3) The immediate cause of the First World War
- (4) Composite effects of the First World War on India

(B) Explain the following statements with reason

- (1) India had to participate in both the world wars.
- (2) England decided to withdraw from India.
- (5) The United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Japanese soil.
- (6) World War I begins.
- (7) Depression began as soon as World War II ended.
- (8) India participated in World War II.
- (9) The United Nations failed.
- (10) Hitler invades Poland

Que. 5: state your opinion.

- (1) Decolonisation began in the twentieth century.
- (2) Write down the failure of the United Nations.
- (3) During the First World War, India was backward in the field of defense.

Que. 6: Write detailed answers.

- (1) Write the reasons for the Second World War.
- (2) Why a large number of Indians joined the national movement.
- (3) Explain the effects of the Second World War on India.
- (4) Write the provisions of the Mont-Ford Amendment Act.

Que. 7: Write detailed answers to the following questions based on the given points.

(1) First World War -

- (A) Imperialist policy (B) Immediate cause
(C) Establishment of the United Nations

(2) World War II -

- (A) The causes of the Great War (B) The course of the Great War
(C) Japan's entry into World War II

(3) The effects of World War II on India

- (A) Increase in bakery (B) Participation in war
(C) The role of the National Assembly

Topic : 09

World : Dcolonisation

Q. 1 (A) Select the appropriate option from given option and rewrite the complete statement.

(1) In the First World War ----- and Turkey were defeated.

- (A) USA (B) France
(C) England (D) Germany

(2) In 1935 ----- was separated from India.

- (A) Myanmar (B) Sri Lanka
(C) Maldives (D) Iran

(3) The first ----- Conference was convened in 1947.

- (A) Unity (B) Asian
(C) Atlantic (D) Manchester

(4) The first conference of Asian and African nations was held at ----- in Indonesia.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Singapore | (B) Kathmandu |
| (C) Bandung | (D) Manchester |

(5) Mussolini was the dictator of -----.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Germany | (B) Italy |
| (C) Ethiopia | (D) England |

(B) Correct the wrong pair in group 'B' in each of the following sets

(1) 'A' group 'B' group

- I. Bandung - Bandung Parishad
- II. Paris - The first All Africa Unity Conference in 1919
- III. London - The first All Africa Solidarity Conference in 1900
- IV. Manchester - Asian Solidarity Council

(2) 'A' group 'B' group

- I. H. S. Williams - The idea of Africa unity
- II. Muhammad Thakurfanu Al Azam - Sultan of Malabar
- III. Mahatma Gandhi - Independence Movement in Sri Lanka
- IV. Aug San - Leadership of the Burmese Independence Army

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

- (1) Leader appointed by British as Vice President of Myanmar -
- (2) Charter that promotes de-escalation
- (3) The Prime Minister of Britain during World War II -
- (4) Air base and radio station in Maldives -
- (5) The venue of the conference convened by the leaders of the African continent in 1945

(B) Complete the statement by selecting the appropriate option from the given reasons.

(1) The independence movement in Africa intensified during World War II done. Reason -

- (A) The colonies in Africa overcame foreign domination.
- (B) There was a Western education system in Africa.
- (C) Some colonies of the English and French during World War II began to give rights.
- (D) Western countries were involved in World War II.

(2) British colonies in Africa were endangered during second world war because -

- (A) The British colonies wanted independence.
- (B) The colonies were invaded by all the nations of Europe.
- (C) The German colonists had invaded the British colonies.
- (D) The United Nations had asked him to leave the colony.

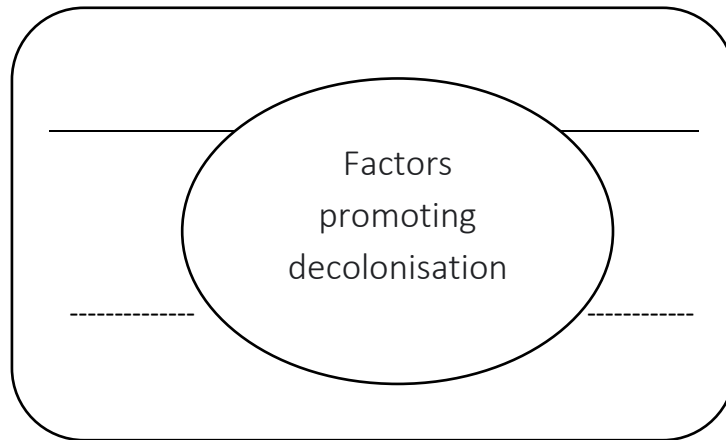
Que. 3 (A) Write the answers to the following questions by observing the following map.(Questions will not be asked as there is no map on this lesson.)

(B) Complete the given concept pictures.

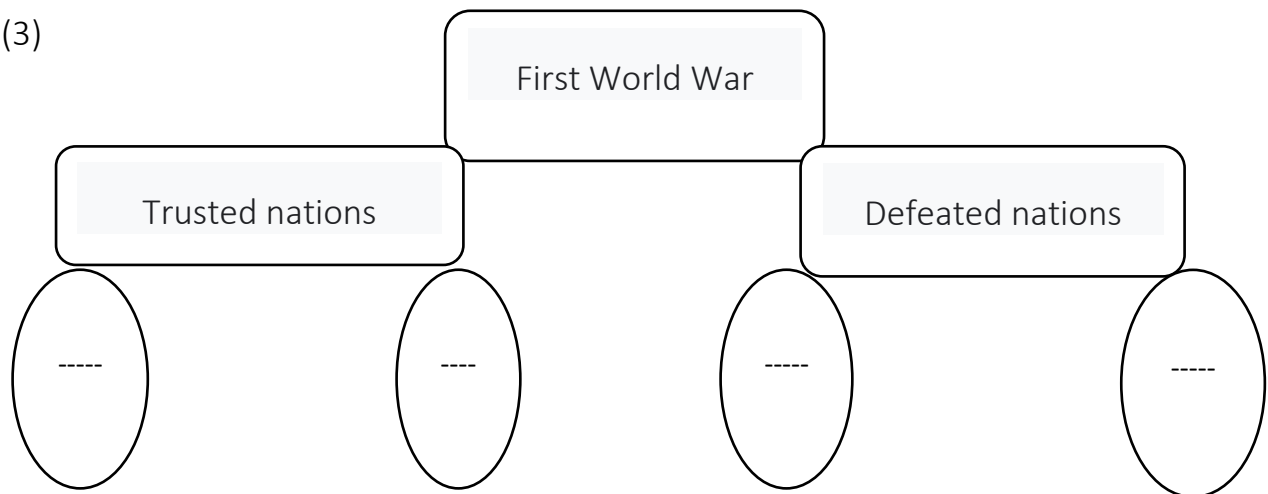
(1)



(2)



(3)



Que. 4 (A) Write notes.

- (1) German colonies in Africa
- (2) Bandung Parishad
- (3) The concept of Africa unity

(B) Explain the following statements with reason.

- (1) There were three wars between the British and Burma.
- (2) With the end of World War II, de-escalation gained momentum.
- (3) Deprivation began.
- (4) Nationalism began in Africa.
- (5) Myanmar was annexed.

Que 5: state your opinion.

- (1) Deportation began in the twentieth century.
- (2) There were good and bad effects on the colonies.
- (3) After World War II, de-escalation began.
- (4) The Atlantic Charter gave the people of the world the right to self-determination.

Q. 6: Write detailed answers.

- (1) Explain the nature of Atlantic Sanade.
- (2) The independence movement had intensified in Africa.
- (3) Write information about Myanmar's independence.

Que. 7: Write detailed answers to the following questions based on the given points.

- (1) Decolonisation in Asia
 - (A) Maldives
 - (B) Sri Lanka
 - (C) Myanmar / Burma
- (2) The role of World War I and colonialism in Africa
 - (A) The role of the victorious nations
 - (B) The role of Woodrow Wilsons
- (3) Decolonisation of the African continent
 - (A) Bandung Council
 - (B) African Unity
 - (C) Deprivation process

Topic: 10 Cold War

Que. 1 (A) Select the appropriate option from the given option and rewrite the complete statement.

(1) The headquarters of CETO is at -----.

- A) Thailand (B) Philippines
(C) Pakistan (D) Great Britain

(2) Spontaneous cooperation is the basic principle of -----.

- (A) Nationalism (B) Commonwealth
(C) Patriotism (D) Anti-national

(3) The term steel curtain for the Cold War was coined by -----.

- (A) Winston Churchill (B) Water Lipman
(C) Joseph Stalin (D) Richard Nixon

(4) The Berlin Wall was erected by -----.

- (A) Germany (B) France
(C) Russia (D) US

(B) Correct the wrong pair in group 'B' in each of the following sets

(1) 'A' group 'B' group

I. Seato - Preventing the spread of communism in Southeast Asia

II. Anzus - Get protection from China

III. Warsaw Pact - Opposition to Russia's policy

. SAARC - Solving the problems of South Asian nations

(2) Non-Aligned Council

'A' group	'B' group
I. 1961	- Belgrade
II. 1973	- Algiers
III. 1986	- New Delhi
IV. 1986	- Harare

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

- (1) The organization was formally dissolved on June 30, 1977.
- (2) The person who came up with the concept of the Commonwealth Games
- (3) What was the name given to the power struggle between the capitalist nations and the communist nations after the Second World War?
- (4) During the disintegration of Soviet Russia.

(B) Complete the statement by selecting the appropriate option from the given reasons.

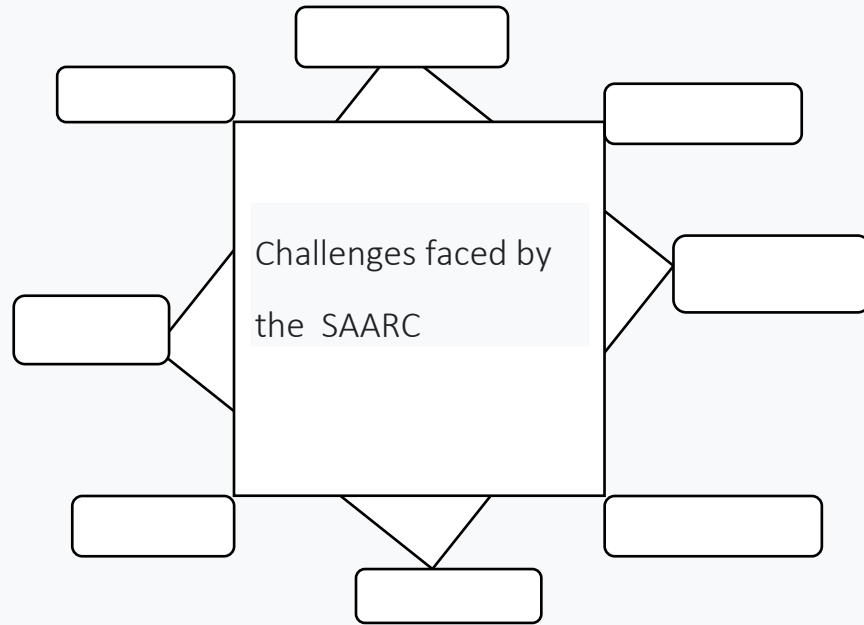
- (1) Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America in the Anzus Agreement no nation was granted access except the United States.
 - (A) They did not want to increase the importance of Great Britain and France.
 - (B) It was a military agreement.
 - (C) It was a secret agreement.
 - (D) It was a treaty of friendship only.
- (2) The United States boycotted the Moscow Olympics. Reason -
 - A) Russia's communism was invalid.
 - (B) Russia had a racist attitude.
 - (C) All nations of the world boycott the Olympic Game.
 - (D) Russia establishes a communist government under Karmal

Que. 3 (A) Write the answers to the following questions by observing the following map.

(Questions will not be asked as there is no map on this lesson.)

(B) Complete the given concept maps.

(1)



(2)



(3) Write information about non-alignment conferences.



Que. 4 (A) Write notes.

- (1) Cold War
- (2) Neutralism
- (3) SAARC Organization
- (4) Warsaw Pact
- (5) NATO agreement

(B) Explain the following statements with reasons.

- (1) The Santo Agreement was dissolved.
- (2) The SAARC Council has had some success.
- (3) The Cold War began after World War II.
- (4) India decided to join the Commonwealth.

Que. 5: state your opinion.

- (1) The Cold War broke out between the United States and Russia.
- (2) India has always taken a stand against colonialism.
- (3) Write down the success of the SAARC Summit.
- (4) Explain India's role in non-alignment.

Que. 6: Write detailed answers.

- (1) Explain the nature of the Cold War.
- (2) Write down the elements involved in the Cold War.
- (3) Explain the consequences of the Cold War.
- (4) Write down the challenges facing SAARC.
- (5) Explain the nature of non-alignment.
- (6) Explain India's participation in the Commonwealth Games.

Que. 7: Write detailed answers to the following questions based on the given points.

(1) Write information about the Cold War.

(A) Background of the Cold War (B) Journey of the Cold War

(C) Consequences of the Cold War

(2) Write information about the Cold War.

(A) The Berlin Wall (B) The disintegration of Russia

(C) Consequences of the Cold War

(3) Commonwealth Organization

(A) Format

(B) Secretariat

(C) Role of India

(4) SAARC Council

(A) Goals of the Council

(B) Challenges Facing SAARC

(C) Success of SAARC

(5) Cold War agreements

(A) NATO Agreement

(B) CEATO Agreement

(C) Warsaw Pact

Que. 1 (A) Select the appropriate option from the given option and rewrite the complete statement.

(1) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana ----- started by this Ministry.

(A) Commerce and Industry

(B) Protection

(C) Finance

(D) Home

(2) The agreement reached at the Geneva Conference is ----- as an Agreement is recognized.

(A) Seato

(B) NATO

(C) GATT

(D) SAARC

(3) The Pokhran where the nuclear test was conducted is in the state.

(A) Maharashtra

(B) State

(C) Gujarat

(D) Haryana

(4) First of all in the world ----- Information Act was implemented in this country.

(A) Sweden

(B) France

(C) England

(D) India

(5) Swami Vivekananda's birthday is celebrated as -----.

- (A) National Education Day (B) National Youth Day
(C) National Integration (D) National Science Day

(6) India launched the country's first commercial satellite -----.

- (A) America (B) Italy
(C) Germany (D) France

(B) Correct the wrong pair in group 'B' in each of the following sets .

- (1) 'A' group 'B' group
- I. Arthur Dunkel - Director General of WHO
- II. Anna Hazare - Skill Development Act
- III. Emotion Kant - female fighter pilot
- IV. PV Narasimha Rao - Former Prime Minister of India

- (2) 'A' group 'B' group
- I. AK Kulawal - Sanitation in Jaipur city
- II. Mrs. Aruna Roy - Rajyasthan Mazdoor Kisan Shakti
- III. Harsh Mandar - Bilaspur Foodgrain Distribution
- IV. Anna Hazare - Gujarat Corruption Movement

- (3) 'A' group 'B' group
- I. Bakloh - India Oman Military Exercise
- II. US - Indo-US military training
- III. Pune - India-England soldiers practice
- IV. Russia - Indo-Russian military training

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

- (1) The world's first multipurpose trade agreement
- (2) The largest software service provider in Asia -
- (3) The first metro service in India -
- (4) Soil Health Card Scheme is related to which sector.
- (5) Highways connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi
- (6) Name of India's first nuclear submarine
- (7) National Youth Day is celebrated on whose birthday.

(B) Complete the statement by selecting the appropriate option from the given reasons.

(1) India accepted the membership of the World Trade Organization. Reason -

- (A) India wanted to compete in trade with other countries.
- (B) India cannot stay away from the world economy.
- (C) India wanted to adopt a free economy.
- (D) India wanted to lead the world.

(2) India conducts nuclear test at Pokhran. Reason -

- (A) We wanted to prove our nuclear prowess in the field of science
- (B) India wanted to dominate the world.
- (C) Progress was to be made in the State.
- (D) India wanted to spend extra money.

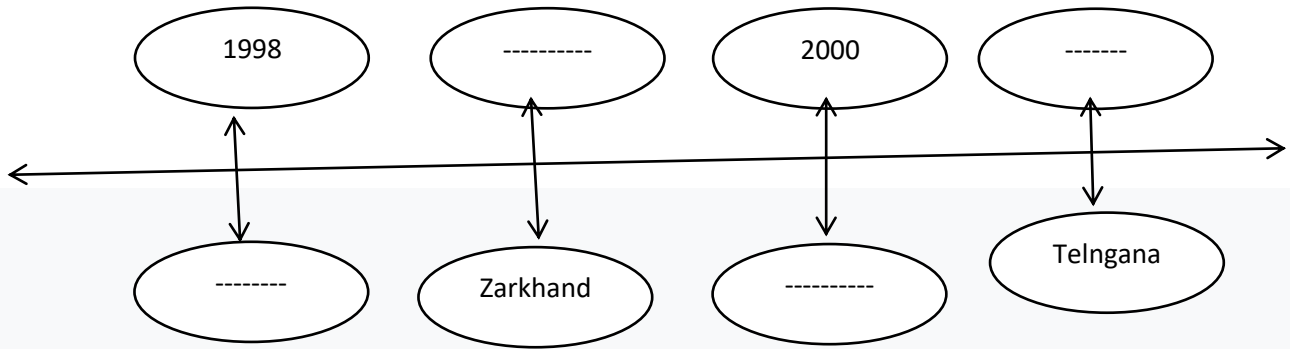
Que. 3 (A) Write the answers to the following questions by observing the following map. (Questions will not be asked as there is no map on this lesson.)

(B) Complete the given concept pictures.

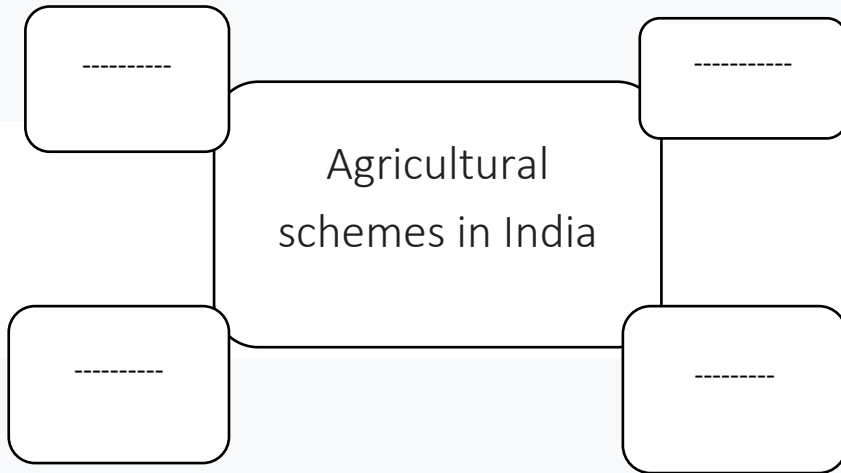
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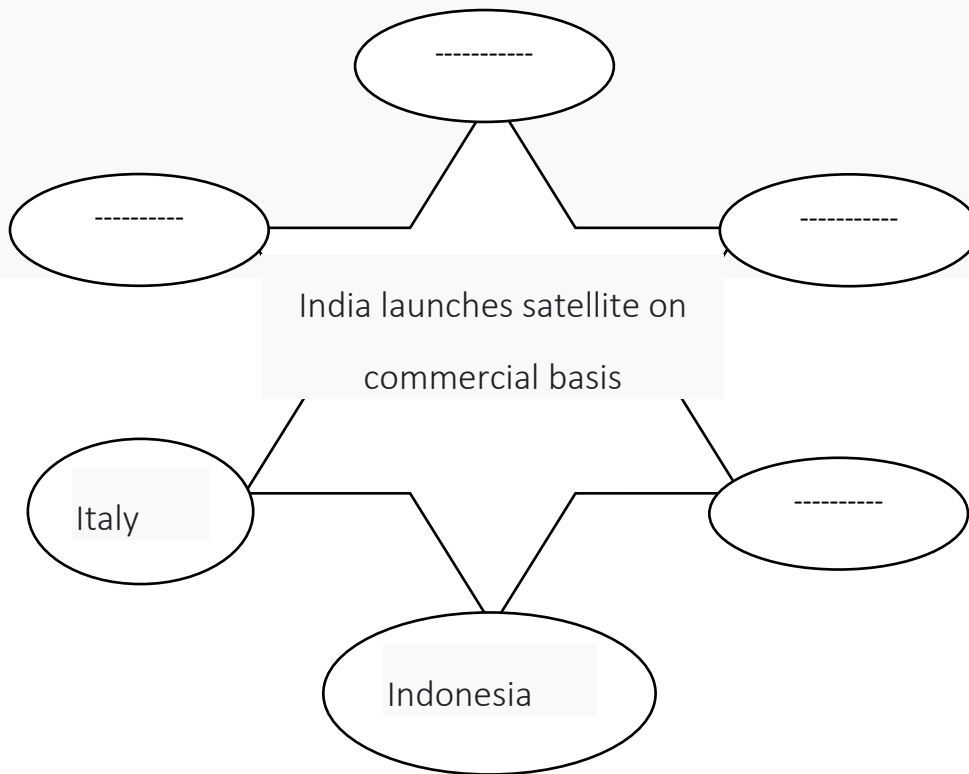
(2) Reorganization of States



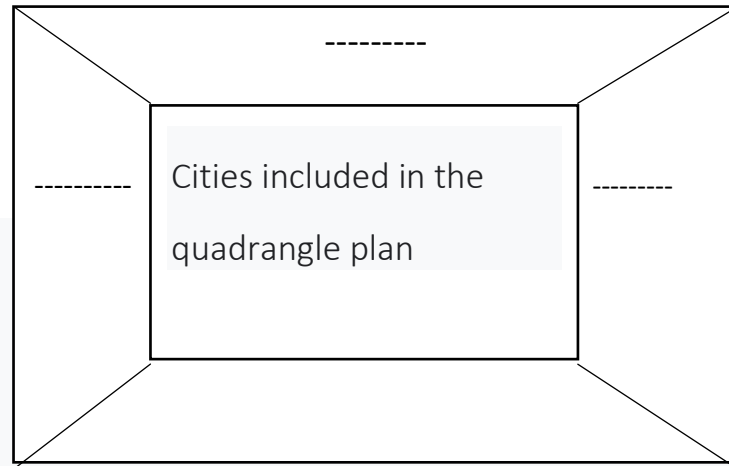
(3)



(4)



(5)



Que. 4 (A) Write notes.

- (1) Dunkel proposal
- (2) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- (3) Speed Post
- (4) Postal account
- (5) GATT agreement
- (6) India's Youth Policy
- (7) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

(B) Explain the following statements with reasons.

- (1) Right to Information was implemented in India.
- (2) Metro railway was started.
- (3) India embraced liberalization.
- (4) India is filled with agri-tourism.

Que. 5: state your opinion.

- (1) India is a leading country in the field of space research.
- (2) Various schemes were implemented for the agricultural sector in India.
- (3) The Government of India repealed Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (4) Jawahar Nehru Civil Revival Mission
- (5) Postage stamps
- (6) How is India progressing in the field of defense?

Que. 6: Write detailed answers.

- (1) Golden Jubilee Rural Self-Employment Scheme
- (2) For the purpose of providing employment opportunities in rural areas
Who has implemented what plans.
- (3) Post account is changing with the times in science.
- (4) Explain the nature of WTO.
- (5) Write the effects of WTO on India.
- (6) Write the nature of crop insurance plan.

Que. 7: Write detailed answers to the following questions based on the given points.

- 1) Write the contact information.
 - (A) Postal Service
 - (B) Speed Post Stamp
- (2) Write the information under the Right to Information Act.
 - (A) How this movement started in India.
 - (B) Interpretation of law
 - (C) Rights of citizens
- (3) Write information about rural development plans.
 - (A) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
 - (B) Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana
 - (C) National Rural Employment Scheme
- (4) New states were created.
 - (A) Chhattisgarh
 - (B) Jharkhand
 - (C) Telangana
 - (D) Jammu and Kashmir

IV. INTUC - Preservation and awareness about heritage
the organization that does

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (2) | 'A' Group | 'B' Group |
| | I. Khashaba Jadhav | - Kabaddi |
| | II. Sachin Tendulkar | - Cricket |
| | III. Premsagar Mistry | - The study of vultures |
| | IV. Bhau Katdare | - Turtle Festival |

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

- (1) Woman receiving Nari Shakti Award -
- (2) Bharat Ratna is the highest award winning player -
- (3) Working through Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra Sanstha -
- (4) A plan that works with the goal that all learners move forward -
- (5) Toll free number providing information on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism -
- (6) The type of sport in which Khashaba Jadhav won an Olympic medal-

(B) Complete the statement by selecting the appropriate option from the given reasons.

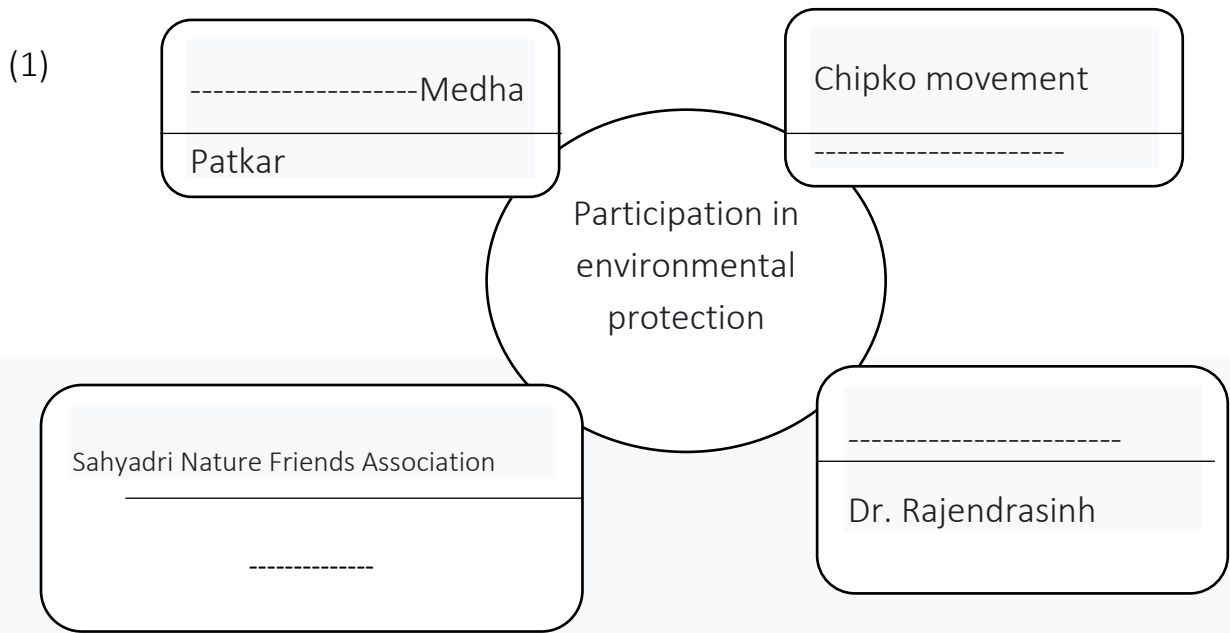
- (1) Supreme Court to use CNG in public vehicles in Delhi Binding factor.
 - (A) There is no alternative but CNG.
 - (B) CNG is easy to use.
 - (C) Recommended as a remedy to pollution.
 - (D) Petrol diesel is not available.
- (2) Government of India announces sports policy. Reason -
 - (A) To attract foreign players.
 - (B) Public participation and awareness for the spread of the game.
 - (C) To spend government funds.
 - (D) To help drought areas.

(3)The Government of Maharashtra launched the Lake Ladki campaign.

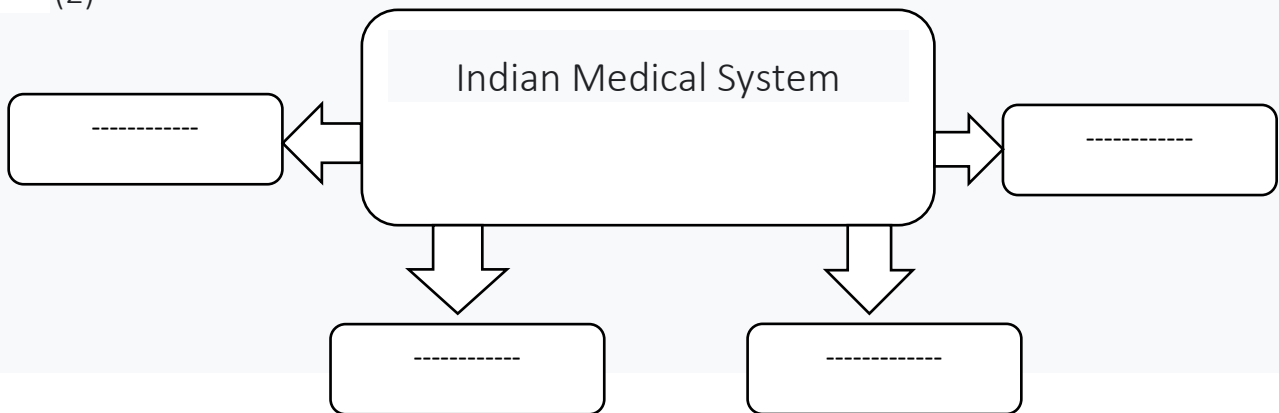
- (A) Scholarships were to be given to girls.
- (B) The number of girls per thousand was reduced.
- (C) Girls strive to make progress in various fields.
- (D) To reduce the physical complaints of girls.

Que. 3 (A) Write the answers to the following questions by observing the following map(Questions will not be asked as there is no map on this lesson.)

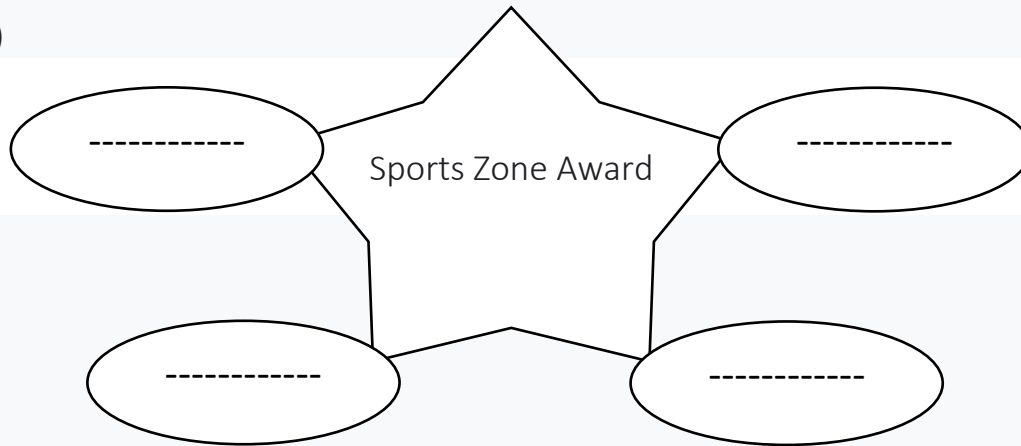
(B) Complete the given concept maps



(2)



(3)



Que. 4 (A) Write notes.

- 1) AYUSH
- (2) Polio eradication
- (3) Air pollution
- (4) Cultural Heritage Sites

(B) Explain the following statements with reasons

- (1) CNG made compulsory in Delhi.
- (2) 1990 was declared as the International Year of Literacy.
- (3) Various channels work for the transmission of sports.
- (4) Various schemes have been started to increase the number of tourists.

Que. 5: State your opinion.

- (1) Every person must take care of the tourist spot.
- (2) Write your opinion about India's sports policy.
- (3) Various awards are given to the players.

Que. 6: Write detailed answers.

- 1) Explain India's policy for the development of tourism sector.
- (2) Explain the sports policy of the Government of India.

(3) Write information about India's Play India scheme.

(4) Why Tourism Mart was started in 2018?

Que. 7: Write detailed answers to the following questions based on the given points.

(1) Write information about primary education.

(A) DPEP program (B) School nutrition diet(C) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(2) Write the pollution problem in India.

(A) Air pollution (B) PUC(C) Environmental protection work

(3) The work of Rahibai Popere

(A) Seed mother (B) Award(C) Method of seed storage

(4) Explain the functions of the following persons.

(A) Bhau Katdare (B) Premsagar Mistry(C) Rahibai Popere

Instructions for students –

- **Subject code of History is (38)**
 - **History worksheet is of 80 marks and you will get 3 hours to solve it.**
 - **This question bank does not contain questions from omitted syllabus (for this academic year only)**
 - **This question bank is for your practice only. Read textbook thoroughly to be prepared for other questions also**
 - **Try and solve these questions in your notebook, especially practice conceptmaps.**
 - **Discuss with your teachers, peers and prepare your answers**
 - **Do not take stress of exam and plan for your studies in a consistent way.**
 - **All the very best for the examination.**
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