

MT 146

2013 1100

Seat No.

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER I (E)

Time : 2 Hours

(Pages 2)

Max. Marks : 40

Q.1. (A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets : 3

- (i) Vasco da Gama sought business concessions from King of Calicut. (Jahangir, Zamorin, Shah Alam)
- (ii) Trygve Lie of was elected as the first secretary of the UNO. (Norway, Rome, France)
- (iii) First space traveller was (Yuri Gagarin, Neil Armstrong, Edvin Alderin)

Q.1. (B) Match the following : 3

Column I

Column II

- (i) Bartholomew Dias
- (ii) Mungopark
- (iii) Stanley
- (a) Courageous European traveller
- (b) American journalist
- (c) Portuguese Sailor
- (d) Preacher

Q.2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2) 4

- (i) Explain the term 'aggressive nationalism'.
- (ii) What is meant by Cold War?
- (iii) Write the revolutionary activity of India during its freedom struggle.

Q.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2) 4

- (i) Economic imperialism started in Europe.
- (ii) The Portuguese couldn't set up their empire in India.
- (iii) Africa was known as Dark continent until the 18th century.

Q.4. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2) 6

- (i) What are the uses of Atomic energy?
- (ii) State the significance of Jallianwala massacre.
- (iii) Give detailed information about social and educational work of the UNO.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write the significance of the Russian revolution.
 - (ii) Write about Hitler's internal policy.
 - (iii) Write about the constructive effects of imperialism.
- Q.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets : 3**
- (i) Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of equality.
(political, social, economic, educational)
 - (ii) India has adopted system of government.
(unitary, federal, presidential, limited monarchy)
 - (iii) Extreme endangers democracy.
(inequality, vigilance, unity, tolerance)
- Q.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3) 3**
- (i) State any one difference between ruling party and the opposition party.
 - (ii) What is regional inequality?
 - (iii) Give any one example of social pressure.
 - (iv) What measures has the government of Maharashtra has taken to ensure increase in the representation of women?
 - (v) What is uniform civil code?
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2) 4**
- (i) When two or more than two parties come together and form government it is called two party system
 - (ii) Caste system is like a hierarchy.
 - (iii) Higher the initiative, weaker the democracy will be.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) What are the different ways of having people's participation in Democracy?
 - (ii) Write the challenges related to personal liberty.

Best of Luck 🍀

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER I (E)

Time : 2 Hours Preliminary Model Answer Paper Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :		
(i)	Vasco da Gama sought business concessions from King <u>Zamorin</u> of Calicut.	1	
(ii)	Trygve Lie of <u>Norway</u> was elected as the first secretary of the UNO.	1	
(iii)	First space traveller <u>Yuri Gagarin</u> .	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Bartholomew Dias	- Portuguese Sailor	1
(ii)	Mungopark	- Courageous European traveller	1
(iii)	Stanley	- American journalist	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	1. In comparison to other countries my country's status is greater such type of thinking developed in European countries before the First World War and those who expanded their territory had an important place in European politics. 2. So all the European nations started their aggressive nationalism. 3. Some big countries in Europe became imperial country to prove their nationalism. Germany, Russia and Austria were trying to capture new areas out of Europe. 4. Aggressive nationalism increased international conflict.	2	
(ii)	1. After the second world war Russia and America, the two super powers had differences because of the problem of reconstruction. 2. The difference in philosophy, political disbelief, diplomacy with each other, competition in weapons, spy, poisonous canvassing of media were living forms of cold war. 3. Russia wanted to put communism world of dream into reality but America wanted to protect democracy and capitalism. The tense condition at the international level between America and Russia is called cold war. 4. The term Cold war was used first time by the American diplomat Barnard Barush. Prof. Walter Leepman used the word cold war	2	

	<p>frequently while describing the conflict between Western power and Soviet Russia. He had also called it mirage war. Prof. Nyoung-Hum-Kim said, "Cold War means the world of free economy and communism, it also means it is a tense conflict between America and Russia"</p>	
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revolutionary movement means extreme nationalist feelings worked on the minds of Indians instead of extremist principles. 2. The principle of revolutionary leaders were to kill, to devote, to sacrifice and they thought it was the only way to get freedom. The revolutionary leaders thought that to make their motherland free, they had to kill British officers and create terror in them. 3. Indians also built secret organizations, made weapons, trained the Indians and imported weapons. 4. Bhagatsingh, Rajguru, Sukhadev, Chandrasekhar Azad etc. were male revolutionaries whereas Kalpana Dutt, Pritilata Wadedar, Shanti Ghose, Madam Cama were female revolutionaries. Because of revolutionaries in and out of India, national integrity increased and freedom movement progressed. 	2
A.3.	Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Eighteenth century England first witnessed the process of industrial revolution and it was followed by the other European nations. These nations had financial prosperity due to the business companies. 2. The exchequer of England flourished. The foundation of European capitalist economic system was laid down, based on production and exchange of the products. 3. The capitalist expansion moulded a new variety of imperialism. 4. The European nations endeared economic imperialism for the sake of developing trade. It means economy was the soul of imperialism. In 19th century imperialism was creating the political, religious and racial domination through economic dominance. 	2
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese sailor, came to the Calicut port on the western coast of India via the South African peninsula in 1498. He was allowed business concessions by King Zamorin. 2. The Portuguese initially had a greater importance in the Indian politics. 3. However, the Portuguese tried to propagate their religion, expand their rule and business at the same time. 4. Therefore, they couldn't set up an empire in India. They got restricted to Goa, Diu and Daman islands only. 	2

(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The trade of slaves carried on by Europeans brought the European nations in association with the coastal regions of Africa. 2. To the middle of the 19th century the westerners didn't have any idea of the interiors of the African continent. 3. Africa had dense forests, big lakes, perennial rivers and large tracts of deserts. 4. However, the composition of Africa was not known to the world at large, hence, it was called the 'Unknown or Dark Continent' until the 18th century. 	2
A.4. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	<p>Atomic energy is the power created by the division of extremely minute atom.</p> <p>The uses of atomic energy are as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production of electricity. 2. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases. 3. Development of Agricultural industry. 4. Aeroplanes run by atomic energy and non- detectable radar are made. 5. The sea base is researched with the help of atomic sub marines. 6. Destructive atomic weapons are prepared. But our country insists on the peaceful and constructive use of atomic technology. 	3
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Satyagraha was used to oppose the Rowllatt act in Punjab province. At that time British government oppressed Indians. 2. Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu were banished. Mahatma Gandhi was not allowed into Punjab. 3. An army was called to create terror in Indians at Amritsar. Orders were given not to assemble. 4. On 13 April, 1919 a meeting was called in Jalianwala Baugh at Amritsar to oppose the injustice. British officer General Dyer had fired bullets on the people. Hundreds of people died. Some of them were injured. 5. Indians opposed such massacre. Rabindranath Tagore returned the honour 'Sir' which was given to him by British government 6. Mahatma Gandhi told that one should not co-operate with such government which behaves like a devil. Indian leaders demanded an inquiry on inhuman massacre. 	3
(iii)	<p>Apart from the political work, the social and educational work of the UNO is worthy of praise</p> <p>1. Global co-operation : Flood control, disease control, international transport, international post etc. are the ways of the UNO to increase co-operation between the nations.</p>	3

	<p>2. Awareness programmes : People are made aware of the global problems through books, documentary, meetings, conferences, films etc.</p> <p>3. Social cause : Ban on the drugs and voice to the problems of women and children is continuous business of the UNO's economic and social committee. For ban of Nuclear weapons, labour issues, cultural harmony, problems of widows UNO is always trying.</p> <p>4. Emergency services : The International Red-Cross Society is a part of UNO which take care of the injured soldiers in wars, and provide emergency services in flood and draughts.</p> <p>5. Sports : UNO brings the nations together through games and sports.</p> <p>6. Literature : Literatures from one language is being translated to another, to propagate the literacy etc. Thus, the UNO has contributed immensely in social and educational fields.</p> <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) The Russian revolution saw a conflict between the Tsar and his rich supporters on one hand the workers and farmers on the other. The significance of Russian revolution is as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Russian Revolution has a significant place in the history of the modern world. This was the first revolution inspired by the philosophy of Karl Marx. 2. The working class acquired a great importance due to this revolution. 3. The revolution gave the world a direction to bring about social development through economic planning. It was an attempt to create a social order without religion, class and exploitation. 4. The concept of 'Welfare state' was accepted everywhere in the world. 5. The message of total freedom from all sorts of restrictions was given. 6. This event ushered in a new era .It brought about a fundamental change in the political, social, economic, cultural and scientific fields of Russia. America was a potential rival in the world for Russia. 7. This revolution proved to be a blessing in the world. There rose a new form of governance and communism. 8. This revolution gave birth to new values. Russia led the nations belonging to the Eastern hemisphere. The revolution set up the principles of equality, co-operation and global fraternity. Thus, the Russian Revolution is of immense significance. 	4
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(ii)	<p>An ambitious Adolf Hitler ignited the minds of the Germans with his extreme political philosophy .He wanted to put his theory of 'one nation,one voice,one leader and one flag' into practice through his internal policy which is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right from the day of grabbing power, Hitler had decided to convert Germany into a Nazi nation. He got rid of his opponents, by using his spies. 2. The academic curriculum in Germany was deprived of writings on Communism, Socialism and Fascism. There began at all levels of education a systematic edification in Adolf Hitler and Nazism. 3. The press was made to admire Nazism and Adolf Hitler. 4. Hitler's orders were considered to be compulsory. The Nazi Party had the loyal members of Hitler. 5. Strikes and lock-outs were declared illegal. The owners of the industries were not allowed to shut down. The Nazi government would have the final decision in the disputes between the workers and the owners. 6. Lakhs of Jews were killed. 7. Hitler adopted several economic reforms. Agricultural production was increased. 8. The scientific and industrial research were given a stimulus. <p>Thus ,Hitler adopted various measures to reform Germany internally.</p>	4
(iii)	<p>Modern imperialism, forcing supremacy over weaker nations, had constructive effects in modern times which are as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical Reformations : For maintaining a control over the colonies, the European nations brought about reformations like construction of roads for quick military movement and internal transportation, railway, post, telegraph, aeroplanes, canals, etc. As the colonizers stood to gain from these facilities, so did the local people. This created a kind of interaction among people. 2. Spread of Education : For the sake of a prosperous business and propagation of Christianity, and humanitarian interests, education was given a boost. Consequently,the colonies came under the impact of western education. Instead of importing educated people from their native places, the colonizers began to educate the local people for raising qualified manpower necessary in assisting administration. 3. Intellectual Change : The people of the colonies were brought abreast of the western thoughts of their colonizers. They got acquainted with the innovative ideas, technology, science, philosophy, literature, law and politics. Colonization also introduced the people to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, and the philosophies of nationalism, socialism, 	4

	<p>communism and democracy. A progressive mind set was created by uprooting ignorance and blind faith by social and religious reformers.</p> <p>4. National Integrity : Before the imperial reign, most of the colonies were divided and governed by various rulers which gave rise to irregularities in governance, law and legal system. Nevertheless, the imperial nations brought the scattered regions and reigns under one banner and established centralized governing system, uniform rules and regulations and one legal system. Consequently, there came into being national integrity and the undeveloped colonies were greatly benefitted by imperialism.</p> <p>5. Rise of New Leadership : The European nations created their domination of the nations in Asia and Africa. The royal regimes and the feuds of the colonies were put down and monopolistic governance was brought about. The newly-educated middle class started to oppose the western imperialism. As a result, the progressive-minded members of the middle class led many struggles for freedom. Thus, the imperialism of European nations had a lasting influence on world history.</p>	
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality.	1
(ii)	India has adopted federal system of government.	1
(iii)	Extreme inequality endangers democracy.	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	The party (or parties) winning the majority of seats in the elections is known as the "ruling party" that forms the government whereas the party which is not able to get the majority and criticizes the policies of the government is known as "opposition party".	1
(ii)	In many countries some regions are more developed than other regions and some are less developed leading to regional inequality.	1
(iii)	Inter-caste marriages though allowed by law are opposed by many people so social pressure automatically builds up against inter-caste marriages.	1

(iv)	Maharashtra government has increased the reservation for women representatives at the local government level to the extent of 50 percent since 2011 and has also provided reservation for women for positions of Sarpanchas, Zilla Parishad Presidents, Chairpersons of Committees, Presidents of Municipal Councils and Mayors of Municipal Corporations.	1
(v)	One of the demand of BJP is Uniform civil code i.e. same or common laws related to marriage, divorce, adoption etc for all religions	1
A.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	False. When two or more than two parties come together and form government it is called multi -party system. In a two party system,two parties are effective and can get political power alternately	2
(ii)	True. Caste system is like a hierarchy wherein some castes are supposed to be upper and some lower. Traditional caste system even treated some castes as untouchables.	2
(iii)	False. Higher the initiative ,stronger the democracy will be.People should take interest in politics and discuss government's policy,complain about problems etc. Otherwise democracy will remain only in terms of people voting and electing a government.	2
A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)		
(i)	<p>In today's situation, Direct democracy is impracticable and in Indirect democracy, people do not have sufficient opportunity to participate. So some countries like France, Switzerland etc have adopted some measures for encouraging people's participation which are as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recall : In indirect or representative democracy of Switzerland and in some states of America. , elected representatives of the people rule for a specific period of time but if any representative is not properly discharging his responsibilities he can be called back with the written request of specific number of voters. 2. Initiative : Proposing and making law is the responsibility of the legislature but if citizens propose a law it is called 'Initiative'.In some countries,there is system that legislature must consider proposal, if supported by a specified number of citizens. This right is also enjoyed by the citizens of Switzerland. 3. Referendum : This method is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include people in the decision making process. 	2

(ii)	<p>4. Plebiscite : Opinion of the people on political, social or economic issues is taken through referendum whereas plebiscite is adopted to get approval of citizens on the law passed by the legislature. E.g. in Australia, plebiscite is needed for amending the constitution.</p> <p>1. Democracy means rule of law. Therefore, in a democracy, a suspected person is not treated as a convict until an offence is proved.</p> <p>2. Every accused person has the right to defend himself/herself in the court. If an accused person does not get a lawyer, the court arranges a lawyer for the accused at the expense of the government.</p> <p>3. This caution is taken in order to ensure that no innocent person should be punished.</p> <p>4. Moreover, in a democracy, offenders are punished only through the legal procedure. This procedure alone can ensure that personal liberty will remain unharmed while protecting security.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖ ❖ ❖ ❖</p>	2
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