

# MT 146

2013 .... 1100

Seat No.

**MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER II (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) Badshah Jahangir had given permission to start business centre in ..... (Mumbai, Surat, Calicut)
- (ii) The International Court of the UNO is at ..... city of Holland. (New York, Ankara, Hague)
- (iii) ..... is known as Missile Man. (Satish Dhavan, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Madhavan Nayar)

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

**Column I**

**Column II**

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

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

- (i) Give the meaning of the word 'imperialism' and write the definition.
- (ii) Write the foreign policy of Bismark.
- (iii) Why did League of Nations fail ?

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

- (i) The Portuguese couldn't set up their empire in India.
- (ii) Decolonization started late in the African continent.
- (iii) The underdeveloped and developing nations are in the clutches of globalization.

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

- (i) State the significance of Jallianwala massacre
- (ii) Write about the philosophy of Karl Marx.
- (iii) Write about Indian Moon expedition.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write about 'Nanking Treaty'.
  - (ii) Write about Hitler's internal policy.
  - (iii) Write the effects of the First World War.
- Q.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets : 3**
- (i) India has ..... form of Democracy.  
(direct, indirect, presidential, mixed)
  - (ii) Extreme ..... endangers democracy.  
(inequality, vigilance, unity, tolerance)
  - (iii) The claims that we are superior to others creates .....  
(equality, conflict, inequality, mutual understanding)
- Q.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3) 3**
- (i) What is direct democracy ?
  - (ii) Why representative democracy is inevitable?
  - (iii) What measures the government of Maharashtra has taken to ensure increase in the representation of women?
  - (iv) State any one difference between ruling party and the opposition party.
  - (v) What is federal system of government?
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2) 4**
- (i) Caste system is like a hierarchy.
  - (ii) Tolerance is a necessary component of democracy.
  - (iii) When two or more than two parties come together and form government it is called two party system
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) Explain why it is said that the nature of government is complex.
  - (ii) What are the different ways of having people's participation in Democracy?

*Best of Luck* 🍀

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

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

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b>		
(i)	Badshah Jahangir had given permission to start business centre in <u>Surat</u> .	1	
(ii)	The International Court of the UNO is at <u>Hague</u> city of Holland.	1	
(iii)	<u>Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam</u> is known as Missile Man.	1	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Bartholomew Dias	- Portuguese Sailor	1
(ii)	Mungopark	- Courageous European traveller	1
(iii)	Stanley	- American journalist	1
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	1. The word 'imperialism' has been derived from 'imperium', a Latin word. 2. The meaning of the word imperium is 'rights or rule' 3. Imperialism can be defined as domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation by virtue of establishing a colony. 4. In other words, imperialism consists in an absolute domination of one nation by another nation.	2	
(ii)	1. Bismark developed military strength by producing arms and ammunicions to keep Germany safe. 2. In 1866 Germany defeated Austria but later Bismark developed friendship. In 1871 Germany annexed the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which belonged to France. After that he isolated France by keeping it aloof. 3. Bismark took care to see that England and France, the traditional enemies, should not come together. He accepted not to hurt England. 4. There was a dispute between France and Italy about religious and colonial problems. Bismark had taken an opportunity to include Italy in his group. In 1882 Triple Alliance agreement was made among Germany -Austria -Italy.	2	

(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The extreme nationalism and imperialism of a few leaders of European nations pulled the world into the destruction of the Second World War.</li> <li>2. The League of Nations had to close its office on account of the selfish; strong and contrary to each other policies of the member nations.</li> <li>3. It failed due to lack of faith in international co-operation, lack of coordination between principal nations like France and England and rejection of membership by America.</li> <li>4. There was the lack of arm power to punish the member nations denying to obey the clauses in the agreement.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. The Portuguese initially had a greater importance in the Indian politics.</li> <li>3. However, the Portuguese tried to propagate their religion, expand their rule and business at the same time.</li> <li>4. Therefore, they couldn't set up an empire in India. They got restricted to Goa, Diu and Daman islands only.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The process of decolonization had begun late in Africa than Asian continent.</li> <li>2. They needed more time for decolonization almost up to the end of 20th century.</li> <li>3. Because of natural resource of Africa, separation among many castes-sub castes of African society and weaker national movements and western education which were received late in Africa.</li> <li>4. At last National movements led them to get their freedom.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developed nations require markets for their products, which is not possible in controlled economy, so they advocated globalization.</li> <li>2. Some nations were underdeveloped with respect to capital, technology and management, while nations like India were developing. These nations had burden of huge debts, almost on the verge of economic slavery</li> <li>3. Such nations thought that globalization is a path of development. So they accepted it. The number of such nations is large but has great pressure of developed countries.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>

	<p>4. The underdeveloped and developing countries are now in the clutches of obstructive policies of developed countries where freedom from it is difficult</p>	
<p><b>A.4.</b></p>	<p><b>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b></p>	
<p>(i)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Satyagraha was used to oppose the Rowllatt act in Punjab province. At that time British government oppressed Indians.</li> <li>2. Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu were banished. Mahatma Gandhi was not allowed into Punjab.</li> <li>3. An army was called to create terror in Indians at Amritsar. Orders were given not to assemble.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Indians opposed such massacre. Rabindranath Tagore returned the honour 'Sir' which was given to him by British government</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Karl Marx (1818-1883) was a German communist thinker. 'Das Capital' and 'Communist Manifesto' are the world famous books written, by him. Fredrick Engels and Karl Marx collectively published the 'Manifesto of Communism' in the year 1848.</li> <li>2. Marx did a scientific analysis of the human social development. He gave communist doctrines for establishing a social system free from exploitation and social inequalities. He believed that human society is dynamic and progressive. No power beyond human power can bring about the change.</li> <li>3. According to Marx, the roots of change lay in the economic system of society. Along with economic system, social customs and values are also going to change. The social class that holds the means of production exploits the poor people.</li> <li>4. Thus, there created the groups of the 'haves' and the 'haves not' in the society. The conflict between these two groups gets intensified.</li> <li>5. Karl Marx made an appeal that the workers and labours in the world should get organised for a fundamental social change.</li> <li>6. The communist philosophy believed in the two social classes viz. the 'haves' and the 'haves not'. The Haves possessed the means of production, whereas, the Haves-not have nothing. The second class is made up of the workers and the poor farmers.</li> </ol>	<p><b>3</b></p>

(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is considered leader of the India's Space research. His contribution to the India's Space Research programme is important</li> <li>2. Indian scientists sent manless spaceship 'Chandrayan-1' to Moon on 23rd October, 2008</li> <li>3. India made the mission to moon on 14th November, 2008.</li> <li>4. The cosmonauts surveyed the lunar land. The samples of soil and rocks there were studied.</li> <li>5. Water molecules present in the lunar soil were found.</li> <li>6. The presence of water on moon is an important step towards the fulfillment of the dream of settlement there.</li> </ol>	3
<b>A.5.</b>	<b>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>China was considered to be 'a dormant nation' till the 18th century. The 'Manchu Reign' was responsible for allowing China to be brought under the reign of Europeans. After the industrial revolution the face of China drastically changed. The western goods began to be sold in China. Taking undue advantage of the situation, England sold opium, fought Opium wars with China and imposed unjust treaties on it. The Nanking treaty is discussed below :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The British merchants used to sell the opium got from India in China.</li> <li>2. The Chinese government, opposed this business but the European traders continued smuggling opium into China.</li> <li>3. The Chinese people would buy opium by exchanging silver, causing a stream of silver export to England.</li> <li>4. The First Opium War between England and China began in 1839.</li> <li>5. China was defeated and the Manchu empire had to sign a treaty with England called the 'Nanking Treaty' in 1842.</li> <li>6. According to the Nanking treaty England was given the control of four ports along with Canton port.</li> <li>7. England won the Hong Kong Island.</li> <li>8. Taking advantage of this development, in the following ten years America, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Russia sought commercial concessions from China.</li> </ol> <p>Thus, the Nanking treaty enabled England to exploit China for several years.</p>	4
(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"> <li>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.</li> </ol>	4

	<p>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.</p> <p>3. The press was made to admire Nazism and Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>4. Hitler's orders were considered to be compulsory. The Nazi Party had the loyal members of Hitler.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Lakhs of Jews were killed.</p> <p>7. Hitler adopted several economic reforms. Agricultural production was increased.</p> <p>8. The scientific and industrial research were given a stimulus. Thus ,Hitler adopted various measures to reform Germany internally.</p>	
(iii)	<p>The First World War came to an end with the surrender of Germany on 11th November ,1918.The consequences of the war are as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Paris peace conference</b> : Analysing the causes and effects of the war Paris peace treaty was signed on 1919-1920. Many unjust sanctions were imposed on the defeated nations. The Versailles Treaty against Germany was called insulting and unjustified.</li> <li>2. <b>Human loss</b> : The First World war witnessed a huge damage and the destruction of human life and property. In this war one crore soldiers and lakhs of civilians died. Most of them who died in the war were the young generation of Europe. It affected the future life of Europe.</li> <li>3. <b>Economic loss</b> : During the war period European industries collapsed. As a result economic condition started to deteriorate. Shortage of essential things caused price rise. It affected the daily life of people. Except America and Japan all the countries faced economic crisis. America emerged as a super power.</li> <li>4. <b>Birth of new nations</b> : Defeated nations and their empires were divided into new countries i.e. Poland, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.</li> <li>5. <b>End of monarchy</b> : The Royal rules in Russia, Germany , Austria, Hungary and Turkey came to an end.</li> <li>6. <b>Value structure</b> : After the war family system, traditional virtues and ethics were struck.</li> <li>7. <b>Peace keeping body</b> : In future there should not be such war, for this purpose according to the 14 principles of Woodrow Wilson, the League of Nations was set up in 1920.</li> </ol>	4

	<p>8. <b>Seeds of second world war :</b> The Versailles Treaty imposed humiliating and unjust conditions on Germany like payment of war losses. This treaty sowed the seeds of Second World War. Thus, the first world war caused several long-term effects on the global politics.</p>	
<p><b>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b></p>		
(i)	India has <u>indirect</u> form of Democracy.	1
(ii)	Extreme <u>inequality</u> endangers democracy.	1
(iii)	The claims that we are superior to others creates <u>inequality</u> .	1
<p><b>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b></p>		
(i)	Democracy based on the direct participation of the citizens in the decision making process is known as direct democracy which was in existence in Greek city states, particularly in Athens (Fourth and Fifth century B.C).	1
(ii)	Indirect or representative democracy is inevitable because in developing countries, most of the people have practically no interest in government and participation of all citizens in governmental affairs is not possible.	1
(iii)	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 Sarpanch, Zilla Parishad Presidents, Chairpersons of Committees, Presidents of Municipal Councils and Mayors of Municipal Corporations.	1
(iv)	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
(v)	When there is linguistic and regional diversity ,a method of distributing power among the regions within the country is adopted,which is known as federal system of government.	1



<b>A.8.</b>	<b>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<b>True.</b> 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
(ii)	<b>True.</b> Tolerance is a necessary component of democracy as we should accept opinions of others even if they are different from our own opinion. Possibility of democracy's success is proportionate to the extent of tolerance in the society.	2
(iii)	<b>False.</b> 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
<b>A.9.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>	
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Running a government has become quite complex in modern times.</li> <li>2. Scope of public affairs is quite vast. Even if we are taking decisions about a small town, it involves many complicated rules and details regarding procedures.</li> <li>3. Therefore, it is not possible for citizens to spare time from their daily routine for politics.</li> <li>4. Besides, not many opportunities exist beyond voting for participation in public affairs so ministers and officers look after all administration.</li> </ol>	2
(ii)	<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"> <li>1. <b>Recall</b> : 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Initiative</b> : 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.</li> </ol>	2

3. **Referendum** : This method is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include people in the decision making process.
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.

