

MT 146

2013 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER III (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) In 1884 European Nations held a conference at
(Berlin, Ethiopia, Mozambique)
- (ii) Each member nation can send representatives to the Assembly of the UNO.
(three, five, fifteen)
- (iii) First atomic power centre is erected at
(Tarapur, Kalpakam, Kakrapara)

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

Column I

- (i) Portuguese
- (ii) French
- (iii) England

Column II

- (a) Pondicherry (Pudducheri)
- (b) Surat
- (c) Plassey
- (d) Goa

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 revolutionary activity of India during its freedom struggle.
- (iii) What is science ?

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

- (i) On 6th April, 1917 America declared war against Germany.
- (ii) The underdeveloped and developing nations are in the clutches of globalization.
- (iii) The works of the UNO are praiseworthy.

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

- (i) Write about the philosophy of Karl Marx.
- (ii) According to Peking Treaty what restrictions were imposed on China by England ?
- (iii) Write a short note on NATO treaty.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write about Hitler's internal policy.
 - (ii) Write about the constructive effects of imperialism.
 - (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) In democracy, all citizens have right to vote.
(equal, unequal, limited, indirect)
 - (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) Why representative democracy is inevitable?
 - (ii) State the meaning of tolerance.
 - (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) Holding elections is a necessary condition for existence of democracy.
 - (ii) Caste system is like a hierarchy.
 - (iii) Nationalist Congress Party is a regional party.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) Explain how economic inequality is a challenge before democracy.
 - (ii) Political parties are the link between the government and the people. Explain

Best of Luck 🍀

MT 146

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER III (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)	In 1884 European Nations held a conference at <u>Berlin</u> .	1	
(ii)	Each member nation can send <u>five</u> representatives to the Assembly of the UNO.	1	
(iii)	First atomic power centre is erected at <u>Tarapur</u> .	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Portuguese	- Goa	1
(ii)	French	- Pondicherry (Pudducheri)	1
(iii)	England	- Surat	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(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. 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, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad etc. were male revolutionaries whereas Kalpana Dutt, Pritilata Wadedar, Shanti Ghose, Madam Cama were female revolutionaries.	2	

	<p>Because of revolutionaries in and out of India, national integrity increased and freedom movement progressed.</p>	
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term science has been derived from the Latin term 'scire' meaning to know. 2. The study of science added to the knowledge of man. 3. "Science is the discovery of the law of nature." 4. "The schematic and systematic knowledge of the incidents in nature acquired through observation, experiment and conclusion is science." 	2
A.3.	Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The German submarines targeted a ship named 'Lusitania' and the ship was submerged. 2. Several American passengers on board were killed. 3. Germany did not budge inspite of all the warnings issued by America. 4. On the contrary, Germany kept using the submarines. Thus, on 6th April,1917America declared a war against Germany 	2
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed nations require markets for their products, which is not possible in controlled economy, so they advocated globalization. 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 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. 4. The underdeveloped and developing countries are now in the clutches of obstructive policies of developed countries where freedom from it is difficult 	2
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The UNO has handled warlike situations with peace. Flood control, disease control, international transport, international post etc. are the ways of the UNO to increase co-operation between the nations. 2. Ban on the drugs and voice to the problems of women and children is continuous business of the UNO's economic and social committee. UNO is always trying to ban nuclear weapons, labour issues, cultural harmony,problems of widows etc. 3. 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. 	2

	<p>4. UNO also brings the nations together through games and sports and propagates literacy-All these functions performed by the UNO are praiseworthy.</p>	
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 4. Thus, there created the groups of the 'haves' and the 'haves not' in the society. The conflict between these two groups gets intensified. 5. Karl Marx made an appeal that the workers and labours in the world should get organised for a fundamental social change. 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. 	3
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the year 1856 England and France had a war against China. This was called as the Second Opium War. 2. This war came to an end with the defeat of the Manchu Emperor and the Peking Treaty. 3. By this treaty another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders. 4. The business of opium was given permission. 5. The foreign envoys were allowed to stay in Peking. 6. The Christian missionaries were now given security and freedom of spreading their religion. 	3
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. America and its alliance came together by NATO treaty. America planned one scheme as a part of defence against Russia. 2. The representatives of twelve countries- America, Canada, England, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Luxemburg, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, and Ireland came together in Washington. 	3

	<p>3. They had an exchange of thoughts and founded 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' or NATO treaty on 4th April, 1949.</p> <p>4. NATO Treaty was on the basis of defence and economical policy.</p> <p>5. In future Greece, Turkey and West Germany joined NATO treaty.</p> <p>6. The spread of communism of Russia was restricted. This treaty aimed at the ruin of Russia.</p> <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) 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
	<p>(ii) 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 	4

	<p>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.</p> <p>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, 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> <p>(iii) 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"> 1. Paris peace conference : 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. 2. Human loss : 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. 3. Economic loss : During the war period European industries 	4
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	<p>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.</p> <p>4. Birth of new nations : Defeated nations and their empires were divided into new countries i.e. Poland, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.</p> <p>5. End of monarchy : The Royal rules in Russia, Germany , Austria, Hungary and Turkey came to an end.</p> <p>6. Value structure : After the war family system, traditional virtues and ethics were struck.</p> <p>7. Peace keeping body : 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.</p> <p>8. Seeds of second world war : 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>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</p> <p>(i) In democracy, all citizens have <u>equal</u> right to vote. 1</p> <p>(ii) Extreme <u>inequality</u> endangers democracy. 1</p> <p>(iii) The claims that we are superior to others creates <u>inequality</u>. 1</p> <p>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</p> <p>(i) 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</p> <p>(ii) Tolerance means accepting that opinions of others can be different from one's own opinion and so allowing other opinions to be expressed. 1</p> <p>(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</p>	
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(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
A.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	True. Holding elections in free and fair atmosphere is a necessary condition for existence of democracy.	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. Nationalist Congress Party is a Recognized National Party that was formed after the split in Indian National Congress in 1999. The party is a ruling partner in Maharashtra state government and has influence in Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.	2
A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)		
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic inequality is a challenge before democracy. 2. The objective of democracy is to achieve the well being of all citizens. So democracy has to take the responsibility to reduce poverty and make all basic amenities available for the poor through proper policies. 3. Many poor countries have democratic governments. Such countries face the challenge of maintaining democracy and at the same time tackling poverty. 4. In situations of extreme poverty, democracy remains only in name or it is endangered due to social rebellion. 	2
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The citizens are linked to the government machinery through the political party. Parties act as a bridge between government and the people. 2. Parties play a decisive role to convey people's demands to the government. 3. At the same time, the government decision or policies are conveyed to the people. 4. The reactions of the people or the feedback on government policies are taken by parties. People get the feeling that we can also participate in the government. 	2
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