

MT 146

2013 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER IV (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) is known as Missile Man. (Satish Dhavan, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Madhavan Nagar)

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

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) First Opium War | (a) Treaty of Nanking |
| (ii) Second Opium War | (b) Declared by America in 1899 |
| (iii) Open Door Policy | (c) Kanagawa treaty |
| | (d) Treaty of Peking |

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

- (i) What is economic imperialism ?
- (ii) Why did Britain pay attention to Indian politics?
- (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) League of Nations was unable to stop warring countries.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi had withdrawn the Non co-operation Movement

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

- (i) What are the disadvantages of globalization?
- (ii) Write about the philosophy of Karl Marx.
- (iii) Give a brief information about 'The Kanagawa Treaty'.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write about the constructive effects of imperialism.
 - (ii) Write the significance of Russian Revolution.
 - (iii) Write about Kemal Pasha's development Policy in Turkey.
- 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) is the core of democracy.
(People's, representatives, Prime Minister, People's participation)
 - (iii) wrote a book called 'Stree -Purush Tulana'.
(Savitribai Phule, Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai, Ahilyabai)
- Q.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3) 3**
- (i) What is recall ?
 - (ii) State the meaning of tolerance.
 - (iii) State any two party systems.
 - (iv) State any one way of people's participation.
 - (v) Give any one example of social pressure.
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with 4 reasons : (Any 2)**
- (i) There is Presidential democracy in India.
 - (ii) No society is uniform in all respects.
 - (iii) Nationalist Congress Party is a regional party.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) Give the information of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena.
 - (ii) What are the ways to resolve the issue of gender inequality?

Best of Luck 🍀

MT 146

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER IV (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)	<u>Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam</u> is known as Missile Man.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	First Opium War	- Treaty of Nanking	1
(ii)	Second Opium War	- Treaty of Peking	1
(iii)	Open Door Policy	- Declared by America in 1899	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	1. The objective of the new imperialism was to bring profits to the imperial nations by exploiting the natural resources of the undeveloped nations by means of economic and political domination. This form of imperialism was called economic imperialism. 2. Economic imperialism also means the economic domination of one nation by another. 3. 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. The exchequer of England was flourished. The foundation of European capitalist economic system was laid down, based on production and exchange of the products. 4. The capitalist expansion moulded a new variety of imperialism. 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 the economic dominance.	2	

(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the purpose of initiating business with India, the East India Company was set up by Britain in the year 1600. 2. When the British came to India, North India was ruled by the Mughals. In 1615 the East India Company was permitted to erect a business centre in Surat by Badshah Jahangir. 3. The policy of the Company was concerned with only business in the beginning. 4. However, the East India Company started to dabble in Indian politics, as the Mughal rule began to show the signs of decline, with intra-dynasty conflicts cropping up after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb. 	2
(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. The extreme nationalism and imperialism of a few leaders of European nations pulled the world into the destruction of the Second World War. 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. 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. 4. There was the lack of Arm power to punish the member nations denying to obey the clauses in the agreement.The aggressive nations became more aggressive and League of Nations was unable to stop them. 	2

(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British rule will not exist without co-operation of Indians. Keeping this in mind Mahatma Gandhi started Non-cooperation movement whereby it was decided to boycott British goods, school and colleges, awards and honours, the elections of parliament etc. 2. British suppressed people. British police fired at the peaceful procession which was carried out at Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. 3. Therefore, the enraged people set the police station ablaze. One officer and twenty two police were burnt alive in this incident. 4. After hearing this news, Mahatma Gandhi became so sad that he had withdrawn the movement in 1922. 	2
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>According to Shrivankumar Singh 'Globalization means to create a single market of all nations and to create a smooth circulation of resources and capital of the world'. But there are certain disadvantages with respect to sovereignty of a nation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefit of globalization is for few industrialists, common man faces inflation. 2. Globalization, liberalization and privatization may lead to unemployment. 3. Abolition of import tax has reduced national income. 4. Multinational companies are using natural resources of poor nations indiscriminately. 5. Due to uncontrolled competition local small scale industries are suffering a loss. 6. Inequality, such as rich nation and poor nation is created in the world. 7. Degeneration of basic values. 	3
(ii)	<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. 	3

	<p>4. Thus, there created the groups of the 'haves' and the 'haves not' in the society. The conflict between these two groups gets intensified.</p> <p>5. Karl Marx made an appeal that the workers and labours in the world should get organised for a fundamental social change.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(iii) 1. Commodore Matthew Perry, the chief of the American naval mission to Japan made a request to the Japanese government for ensuring safety to the American ships within the marine boundaries of Japan along with business concessions.</p> <p>2. Considering the extent and strength of Perry's navy, the then Japanese Prime Minister Tokugawa Shogun signed a business agreement with America on 31st March, 1854 at Kanagawa.</p> <p>3. According to this agreement :</p> <p>a) America was allowed entry to the Shimonda and Hakodate ports for procuring wood, coal and water.</p> <p>b) American envoy could stay in Japan.</p> <p>c) The American sailors in distress should be given Japanese assistance.</p> <p>d) America was allowed to do business in Japan by the local rules and regulations.</p> <p>4. In this way the non-aligned status of Japan came to an end and the decline of Tokugawa Shogun began.</p> <p>5. England, France, Russia and Holland desired to acquire business concessions in Japan, like America.</p> <p>6. Accordingly, Japan made agreements with these nations and granted business concessions.</p>	3
<p>A.5.</p> <p>(i)</p>	<p>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>Modern imperialism, forcing supremacy over weaker nations, had constructive effects in modern times which are as follows</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	4

	<p>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>	
(ii)	<p>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. 	4

(iii)	<p>5. The message of total freedom from all sorts of restrictions was given.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>7. This revolution proved to be a blessing in the world. There rose a new form of governance and communism.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Kemal Pasha was a thinker of modern philosophy and had leadership qualities.His development policy can be described as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turkey declared secular : Before Kemal Pasha's reign. Turkey was known as an Islamic nation. The Sultan had kept under his command the religious and political powers. When Kemal Pasha got into power,he declared Turkey a secular nation. 2. Social reforms : He began reforming the conservative and superstitious people of the nation with their dress-code. He implemented modem dress-code, registration of marriages, Sunday instead of Friday to be the holiday and permission to women for education and jobs. 3. Educational reforms : The field of education was freed from the domination of religion and there he brought modem education by virtue of various branches of Science. 4. Judicial reforms : He followed the western judicial system in Turkey. The judges were appointed on merit. 5. Agricultural reforms : As Turkey was an agricultural nation, efforts were undertaken for the improvement in this field. Farmers were counselled at various agricultural colleges. They were given seeds and fertilizers by the government. Thus, Turkey became independent in terms of foodgrains. 6. Political reforms : The political instability of Turkey was removed by Kemal Pasha by establishing People's Party. He saw an all-round development of the nation by involving appropriate persons in the governance and administration. 7. New Foreign policy : It consisted in non-interference in the affairs of the European nations, non-alignment and no involvement in armed conflicts. 8. Kemal Pasha - Ataturk : By dint of his policies, Turkey came forward as a modern nation. He was named as Ataturk, the 	4
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	<p>father of the people of Turkey because, of the reformations he brought in. Thus , Kemal Pasha was the founder of modern Turkey who utilized his dictatorship for the benefit and modernization of his country.</p>	
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	India has <u>indirect</u> form of Democracy.	1
(ii)	<u>People's participation</u> is the core of democracy.	1
(iii)	<u>Tarabai Shinde</u> wrote a book called 'Stree -Purush Tulana'.	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	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.	1
(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
(iii)	In one party system, only one party is effective enough to capture power whereas in a two party or bi-party system two parties have the capacity to form the government and get political power alternately	1
(iv)	People's participation can be by electing representatives or becoming representative oneself .	1
(v)	Inter-caste marriages though allowed by law are opposed by many people so social pressure automatically builds up against inter-caste marriages.	1
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	False. There is Parliamentary democracy in India whereas Presidential democracy exists in USA and France.	2
(ii)	True. No society is uniform in all respects. Some differences are determined by birth (e.g. language) whereas differences of distinct	2

	nature are based on the characteristics we ourselves acquire (e.g. hobbies, occupations, skills etc.). Thus there is diversity in society.	
(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. Maharashtra Navnirman Sena was established in 2006 in Mumbai under the leadership of Raj Thakaray. It was a breakaway group from Shivsena. 2. The party is committed to raising the state of Maharashtra, its people and the Marathi language. 3. MNS wants to bring the people of Maharashtra together, irrespective of caste, religion, sect or class, under its flag for the development of Maharashtra. 	2
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India's Constitution has guaranteed that there will be no gender discrimination. 2. Government also implements various programmes and schemes for the all-round development of women. 3. The issue of gender inequality can be resolved by forming women's organization, and creating social awareness. 4. There should be legal provisions protecting women, implementation of welfare schemes and special provisions for ensuring share in power for women. 	2
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