

MT 146

2013 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER V (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) The African continent was known as until the 18th century. (Nation of Slaves, Unknown Continent, Undeveloped Nation)
- (ii) The Security Council includes members as permanent and temporary together. (nine, five, fifteen)
- (iii) is considered leader of India's space research
(Dr. Satish Dhawan, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Dr.A. P. J Kalam)

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

Column I

- (i) Franklin Roosevelt
- (ii) Winston Churchill
- (iii) Trygve Lie

Column II

- (a) India
- (b) Norway
- (c) England
- (d) America

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

- (i) What is economic imperialism ?
- (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) Africa was known as Dark continent until the 18th century.
- (ii) The works of the UNO are praiseworthy.
- (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) What are the uses of Atomic energy?
- (ii) Explain the term 'Bloody Sunday'.
- (iii) What are the various forms responsible for imperial domination ? Write any four of them.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write about Hitler's internal policy.
 - (ii) What were the contribution of extremist and moderates in India's freedom movement ?
 - (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) 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) When is referendum adopted ?
 - (ii) What measures the government of Maharashtra has taken to ensure increase in the representation of women?
 - (iii) What is regional inequality?
 - (iv) State any one difference between ruling party and the opposition party.
 - (v) State the meaning of tolerance.
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with 4 reasons : (Any 2)**
- (i) Holding elections is a necessary condition for existence of democracy.
 - (ii) In many countries, even after the introduction of democracy women did not have the right to vote.
 - (iii) Higher the initiative, weaker the democracy will be.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) Write the challenges related to personal liberty.
 - (ii) Write short note on Communist Party of India.

Best of Luck 🍀

MT 146

2013 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER V (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)	The African continent was known as Unknown Continent until the 18th century.	1	
(ii)	The Security Council includes five members as permanent and temporary together.	1	
(iii)	Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is considered leader of India's space research	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Franklin Roosevelt -	America	1
(ii)	Winston Churchill -	England	1
(iii)	Trygve Lie -	Norway	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. 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 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" 	2
(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. 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

(ii)	<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. 4. UNO also brings the nations together through games and sports and propagates literacy-All these functions performed by the UNO are praiseworthy. 	2
(iii)	<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
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. Aero planes 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. The drought of 1905 in Russia had made the people helpless. 2. In 1904-05 war Japan defeated Russia. This created an anti-Tsar climate in Russia. 	3

	<p>3. The battle against Japan had weakened the economy of Russia.</p> <p>4. The workers, the common people and the intellectuals of Russia rose under the guidance of Father Gepon to revolt against the royal reign.</p> <p>5. The soldiers of the Tsar attacked the revolting people. This armed conflict caused a big loss of human life.</p> <p>6. As this event took place on the Sunday in 1905, it was called the 'Bloody Sunday'.</p>	
(iii)	<p>In order to achieve the imperial objectives, the European nations dominated over the Asian and African continents in the following ways :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political domination: The European nations imposed political dependence, ensured security to nations and even implemented 'divide and rule' policy in some nations. 2. Trade monopoly : The European nations brought about compulsory business agreements and created business monopoly. 3. Religious and racial domination : The European nations propagated Christian religion thereby imposing imperial culture on the nations of Asia and Africa. 4. Economic domination: After the industrial revolution the European nations captured the colonies for the raw materials and sold them in the form of commodities in the colonial markets, took possession of the places with military importance and exploited the colonies economically. They improved their own financial condition by imposing restrictions on the colonies and securing concessions for their nations. 	3
A.5.	Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<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 	4

	<p>workers and the owners.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Thus ,Hitler adopted various measures to reform Germany internally. <p>(ii) Indian National Congress gave the platform to Indians to express their grievances to the British Government and on this platform progress of National Movement was started.</p> <p>Contribution of Moderates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Period : Moderate period existed from 1885 to 1905. In this period, Indian people put forward their demands through applications and petitions. 2. Beliefs : The moderate leaders believed in British people's sense of justice without opposing British power. The moderate leaders were of the view that Indians would get their demands. 3. Leaders : Wyomeshchandra Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Phirojshah Mehta, Barrister Ranade, Namdar Gokhale, Dadabhai Naurojee, Advocate Telang, Barrister Chandawarkar, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar etc. 5. Achievements : The moderate leaders could attract the attention of British government. Justice was given to political, economical, social issues and problems. They had created awareness and national movement among Indians. <p>Contribution of Extremists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Period : The extremist period of national movement was from 1905 to 1920. 2. Beliefs : The extremists thoughts were different from the moderate leaders. The moderate leaders' method was not approved by extremists. Extremists did not believe in righteous of British officer. Instead they put their demands aggressively and opposed British government's policy of injustice. 3. Leaders : In Maharashtra Lokmamanya Tilak is called the father of discontent of India. In Bengal Bipinchandra Pal and in Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai were chief extremists. They were called as Lal, Bal and Pal. 4. Achievements : Extremists leaders proposed four fold paths of Swarajya, Swadeshi, Boycott of foreign goods and National Education .They opposed the partition of Bengal through Wang-Bhang movement led by Surendranath Banerjee. The division of Bengal which was implemented on 16th October, 1905 was observed as 'National Black Day.' 'Divide and rule' was opposed by newspapers, meetings. The extremist leaders were successful 	4
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	<p>in getting the partition of Bengal cancelled on 12th December, 1911.</p> <p>Thus, moderates believed in petition and constitutional methods whereas extremists believed in pressure tactics and agitational methods.</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"> 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 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. 4. Birth of new nations : Defeated nations and their empires were divided into new countries i.e. Poland, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. 5. End of monarchy : The Royal rules in Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey came to an end. 6. Value structure : After the war family system, traditional virtues and ethics were struck. 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. 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. <p>Thus, the first world war caused several long-term effects on the global politics.</p>	4
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the	
(i)	In democracy, all citizens have <u>equal</u> right to vote.	1
(ii)	India has adopted <u>federal</u> system of government.	1
(iii)	Extreme <u>inequality</u> endangers democracy.	1

A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	1
(i)	Referendum is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include the people in the decision making process.	
(ii)	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
(iii)	In many countries some regions are more developed than other regions and some are less developed leading to regional inequality.	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)	Tolerance means accepting that opinions of others can be different from one's own opinion and so allowing other opinions to be expressed.	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. In many countries, even after the introduction of democracy women did not have the right to vote but gradually this right was granted due to the pressure of the women's movements in the twentieth century. In India women got the right to vote from the first election itself.	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)	1. Democracy means rule of law. Therefore, in a democracy, a suspected person is not treated as a convict until an offence is proved. 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	2

	<p>arranges a lawyer for the accused at the expense of the government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. This caution is taken in order to ensure that no innocent person should be punished.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>(ii)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Established in 1925 the Communist Party of India wants to promote the interests of workers, farmers and the poor. The ideology of the party is Marxism and it believes in secularism and democracy.2. In 1964 the party was divided and a new party known as Communist Party of India (Marxist) was created.3. Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the states where the party has influence4. In 2004 the party supported from outside to Congress led UPA government at the centre. It withdrew the support in 2008.	2
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