

MT 146

2013 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER VI (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) At the end of eighteenth century China was regarded as a nation (Dormant, Awakened, Progressed)
- (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

Column II

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (i) Tipu sultan | (a) accepted Subsidiary Alliance system. |
| (ii) Nizam | (b) under the threat of the Maharana |
| (iii) East India Company | (c) control over South -east Asian islands. |
| | (d) Son of Hyder Ali |

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

- (i) Explain the term 'aggressive nationalism'.
- (ii) What are the objectives of the UNO ?
- (iii) The discovery of interior part of Africa did not take place why ?

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

- (i) Economic imperialism started in Europe.
- (ii) An international trade movement began in Europe.
- (iii) League of Nations was unable to stop warring countries.

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

- (i) Give a brief information about 'The Kanagawa Treaty'.
- (ii) Explain the term 'Bloody Sunday'.
- (iii) Write about Indian Moon expedition.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) What were the contribution of extremist and moderates in India's freedom movement ?
 - (ii) Write about Kemal Pasha's development Policy in Turkey.
 - (iii) Write about the constructive effects of imperialism.
- Q.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the 3 brackets : 3**
- (i) In Australia, amendment to constitution is brought by
(plebiscite, referendum, recall, initiative)
 - (ii) To maintain and capture is the main aim of the political parties.
(publicity, minority, power, information)
 - (iii) India has adopted system of government.
(unitary, federal, presidential, limited monarchy)
- Q.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3) 3**
- (i) What is recall ?
 - (ii) What is state level or regional political party?
 - (iii) Give any one example of social pressure.
 - (iv) State the meaning of tolerance.
 - (v) What measures the government of Maharashtra has taken to ensure increase in the representation of women?
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with 4 reasons : (Any 2) 4**
- (i) There is Presidential democracy in India.
 - (ii) Higher the initiative, weaker the democracy will be.
 - (iii) No society is uniform in all respects.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) Give the information of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena.
 - (ii) Write the challenges related to personal liberty.

Best of Luck 🍀

MT 146

2013 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & CIVICS - PRELIM I - PAPER VI (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)	At the end of eighteenth century China was regarded as a Dormant nation	1	
(ii)	Each member nation can send five representatives to the Assembly of the UNO.	1	
(iii)	First atomic power centre is erected at Tarapur.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Tipu sultan	- Son of Hyder Ali	1
(ii)	Nizam	- accepted Subsidiary Alliance system.	1
(iii)	East India Company	- under the threat of the Maharana	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)	The four main objectives of the UNO are as follows: 1. To establish International peace and security. 2. To solve the crisis among the Nations by way of justice and international law, avoiding the wars. 3. To create healthy atmosphere for world peace by avoiding discrimination of strongest and weakest nations and increasing friendly relations, cooperation and co-ordination. 4. To bring all the nations together and solve the economical, social and cultural problems by cooperation among them.	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. The composition of Africa was not known to the world at large as no explorations were carried out. This 'Unknown or Dark continent ' failed to arouse curiosity in the Europeans and they made no attempts to discover its interiors. 	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. Europeans adopted policy of de-colonization in the later half of 20th century. Though they accepted peaceful principle of 'Live and let live' the greed of the rich, capitalist and developed nations was still there. They felt the need to have new ways of trade and commerce. 2. There was a need of freedom of trade with other nations beyond the borders of our nation. For this the world should become a market. 3. Raw material can be obtained from any nation and finished goods can be sold in any nation. 4. Thus, an international trade movement began in Europe, which changed international politics 	2
(iii)	<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. 	2

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>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
(ii)	<p>1. The drought of 1905 in Russia had made the people helpless.</p> <p>2. In 1904-05 war Japan defeated Russia. This created an anti-Tsar climate in Russia.</p> <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>	3
(iii)	<p>1. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is considered leader of the India's Space research. His contribution to the India's Space Research programme is important</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Indian scientists sent manless spaceship 'Chandrayan-1' to Moon on 23rd October, 2008 3. India made the mission to moon on 14th November, 2008. 4. The cosmonauts surveyed the lunar land. The samples of soil and rocks there were studied. 5. Water molecules present in the lunar soil were found. 6. The presence of water on moon is an important step towards the fulfillment of the dream of settlement there. 	
A.5.	Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>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>	4
	Contribution of Moderates	
	<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. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Leaders : Wyomeshchandra Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Phirojshah Mehta, Barrister Ranade, Namdar Gokhale, Dadabhai Naurojee, Advocate Telang, Barrister Chandawarkar, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar etc. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	Contribution of Extremists	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Period : The extremist period of national movement was from 1905 to 1920. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

	<p>observed as 'National Black Day.' 'Divide and rule' was opposed by newspapers, meetings. The extremist leaders were successful 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> <p>(ii) 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 modern 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 modern 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 father of the people of Turkey because, of the reformatations he brought in. <p>Thus, Kemal Pasha was the founder of modern Turkey who utilized his dictatorship for the benefit and modernization of his country.</p>	4
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(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, communism and democracy. A progressive mind set was created by uprooting ignorance and blind faith by social and religious reformers. 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. 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. <p>Thus, the imperialism of European nations had a lasting influence on world history.</p>	4
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A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the	
(i)	In Australia, amendment to constitution is brought by plebiscite .	1
(ii)	To maintain and capture power is the main aim of the political parties.	1
(iii)	India has adopted federal system of government.	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)	State or regional level political parties have their influence over a particular region or state and limit themselves to the welfare of their state. However, some state parties like Trinmool Congress party has national level existence.	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)	Tolerance means accepting that opinions of others can be different from one's own opinion and so allowing other opinions to be expressed.	1
(v)	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
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)	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

(iii)	True. No society is uniform in all respects. Some differences are determined by birth (e.g. language) whereas differences of distinct nature are based on the characteristics we ourselves acquire (e.g. hobbies, occupations, skills etc.). Thus there is diversity in society.	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. 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 arranges a lawyer for the accused at the expense of the government. 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. 	2
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