

MT 146

2014 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE - PRELIM II - PAPER I (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) Stalin broke treaty and established his power on Poland
(Yalta, Warsaw, NATO)
- (ii) Kaiser William II was the emperor of country.
(England, Italy, Germany)
- (iii) At the end of eighteenth century China was regarded as a
nation. (Dormant, Awakened, Progressed)

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

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Vasco da Gama(ii) Amerigo Vespucci(iii) Ferdinand Magellan
parts of America | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Taking a round to the earth by sea-
route(b) New sea-route to India.(c) The northern, eastern and central
parts of America(d) Astrolabe |
|---|--|

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

- (i) Why did the conflict among England and Germany increase?
- (ii) Write the revolutionary activity of India during its freedom struggle.
- (iii) Why did democratic experiment in Russia fail?

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

- (i) Woodrow Wilson urged upon Allied nations to set up world organization.
- (ii) The works of the UNO are praiseworthy.
- (iii) European imperialism was not opposed by Asian countries.

- 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 Opium war between England and China.
 - (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 the constructive effects of imperialism.
 - (ii) Explain the effects of cold war.
 - (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 adopted system of government.
(unitary, federal, presidential, limited monarchy)
 - (ii) Extreme endangers democracy.
(inequality, vigilance, unity, tolerance)
 - (iii) Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of equality.
(political, social, economic, educational)
- Q.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3) 3**
- (i) What is recall ?
 - (ii) What measures the government of Maharashtra has taken to ensure increase in the representation of women?
 - (iii) What is state level or regional political party?
 - (iv) State the meaning of tolerance.
 - (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) Caste system is like a hierarchy.
 - (iii) Higher the initiative, weaker the democracy will be.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) What are the different ways of having people's participation in Democracy?
 - (ii) Give the information of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena.

Best of Luck 🍀

MT 146

2013 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE - PRELIM II - PAPER I (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)	Stalin broke Yalta treaty and established his power on Poland	1	
(ii)	Kaisar William II was the emperor of Germany country.	1	
(iii)	At the end of eighteenth century China was regarded as a Dormant nation.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Vasco da Gama -	New sea-route to India.	1
(ii)	Amerigo Vespucci -	The northern, eastern and central parts of America	1
(iii)	Ferdinand Magellan -	Taking a round to the earth by sea-route	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	1. Kaisar William II , the emperor of Germany, adopted aggressive colonizing policy. He developed the naval force with the intentions of increasing trade and capturing new colonies. 2. He confiscated regions in Africa and China. During his tenure he purchased Carolin, Palau and Mariana Islands from Spain for setting up new naval bases. 3. To encounter England in the Eastern region he got rights from Emperor of Turkey to build the railway line from Berlin to Bagdad, upto gulf of Iran.This project could not be completed on account of strong opposition from England ,France and Russia.He rebuilt and repaired the Kiel canal, which helped the German warships enter on the North sea. 4. Due to increase of colonization, naval development of Kaisar William II ,the conflict among England and Germany increased.	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	2	

	<p>leaders thought that to make their motherland free, they had to kill British officers and create terror in them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There had been an insistent demand for the establishment of a democratic government in the nation. In the year 1906 the first Duma (Russian Parliament) was elected. As the decisions taken by the Duma were not accepted by the Tsar; the first Duma was dissolved. 2. The second Duma was set up after re-elections. However, the Tsar dissolved this Duma too on the grounds of differences with its members. 3. But, the third duma became a puppet in the hands of the Tsar. Being under royal control, the third Duma couldn't do any noteworthy work. 4. In the following years the Duma was made a part of the paper. In this way the democratic experiment in Russia totally failed. 	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 destruction of the first world war led the thinkers and Governments in the world to think seriously about the foundation of International Organization to prevent the wars. 2. In various conferences the discussions continued on how wars can be prevented in the world. The foundation of League of Nations was one of the main issues included in the 14 points programme declared by President of America ,Woodrow Wilson. 3. In the treaty of Versailles Mr. Wilson focused the need of League of Nations. 4. Accordingly on 10th January, 1920 at Geneva in Switzerland the League of Nations was founded. 	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 	2

	<p>care of the injured soldiers in wars, and provide emergency services in flood and draughts.</p> <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>	
(iii)	<p>1. Asian countries were backward and underdeveloped. They lacked nationalistic feelings. The kings were indulged in spilt and deceit.</p> <p>2. European nations were benefitted by this and created imperialism.</p> <p>3. European Nations had national superiority, aggressive nationalistic feeling, high quality weapons and a trained army. Their imperialism was dominant and aggressive.</p> <p>4. So Asian people did not oppose it on account of their ignorance, superstitions and backwardness.</p>	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> <p>1. Benefit of globalization is for few industrialists, common man faces inflation.</p> <p>2. Globalization, liberalization and privatization may lead to unemployment.</p> <p>3. Abolition of import tax has reduced national income.</p> <p>4. Multinational companies are using natural resources of poor nations indiscriminately.</p> <p>5. Due to uncontrolled competition local small scale industries are suffering a loss.</p> <p>6. Inequality, such as rich nation and poor nation is created in the world.</p> <p>7. Degeneration of basic values.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>1. The British merchants used to sell the opium got from India in China. The Chinese government, opposed this business but the European traders continued smuggling opium into China. The Chinese people would buy opium by exchanging silver, causing a stream of silver export to England</p> <p>2. The First Opium War between England and China began in 1839 . China was defeated and the Manchu empire had to sign a treaty with England called the 'Nanking Treaty' in 1842.</p> <p>3. According to the Nanking treaty England was given the control of four ports along with Canton port. England won the Hong Kong Island.</p> <p>4. Taking advantage of this development, in the following ten years</p>	3

	<p>America, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Russia sought commercial concessions from China.</p> <p>5. In the year 1856 England and France had a war against China. This was called as the Second Opium War. This war came to an end with the defeat of the Manchu Emperor and the Peking Treaty.</p> <p>6. By the Peking treaty another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders. The business of opium was given permission. The foreign envoys were allowed to stay in Peking. The Christian missionaries were now given security and freedom of spreading their religion.</p> <p>(iii) 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
<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> <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. 	4

	<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 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". The effects of Cold war are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The world divided into two groups : Cold war was a war between communism against capitalism and democracy. Russia was leading communism. America was leading Capitalism and Democracy. Competition of power became extreme between America and Russia. 2. Growth in weapon's competition : The super power of Russia and America was based on weapons only. Both the countries tried to make their supporting countries strong in different sections of forces. Army, navy and air force got powerful. The able administrative system implemented modern missiles, fighting aeroplanes nuclear weapons, (Submarines).This was the effect of cold war. 3. An inspiration to nuclear weapons competition : In the Second World War America destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki the cities of Japan by dropping nuclear bombs on them. Russia also proved its 	4

	<p>capacity by performing the nuclear test. Because of the cold war the competition in the weapons got motivated and the world was on the threshold of ruining.</p> <p>4. Discredit of UNO : UNO put forth an idea of one world. But the competition of power, nuclear weapons, the partition of the world created many problems for UNO. The Security Council helped to solve the problems faced by UNO because of the Veto Power of big nations. 'The Entire world is one family', UNO didn't achieve it. It was discredit of UNO.</p> <p>5. Human welfare was neglected : Fear and terror was created by cold war in the world. Lot of money was spent on the weapons. Development was neglected. 25% of income was spent on weapons and its research. Commodities were also neglected resulting in scarcity. Due to cold war welfare of man was totally neglected.</p> <p>6. The growth of Non Alliance movement : Many of the countries unwillingly participated in the group of super powers because of the political and economical pressure. But India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Yugoslavia's President Marshal Tito and Egypt's President General Gamal Abdul Naser dared not to mix in any group. These prime countries started Non alliance movement. The super powers took notice of it and made the cold war very weak. . Today the entire mankind should shoulder the responsibility to avoid the war through international understanding and cooperation. Independent India has always supported this policy. In Non Alliance movement Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution was remarkable one. Finally, the Russian President Michel Gorbochev and U. S. President Ronald Regan suggested that every country in the world should cut off the military power and end the cold war. Nearly for about 45 years the world suffered a lot due to cold war and then marched off towards peace.</p>	
(iii)	<p>Kemal Pasha was a thinker of modern philosophy and had leadership qualities. His development policy can be described as follows :</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	4

	<p>4. Judicial reforms : He followed the western judicial system in Turkey. The judges were appointed on merit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>7. New Foreign policy : It consisted in non-interference in the affairs of the European nations, non-alignment and no involvement in armed conflicts.</p> <p>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 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> <p>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</p> <p>(i) India has adopted federal system of government.</p> <p>(ii) Extreme inequality endangers democracy.</p> <p>(iii) Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality.</p> <p>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) 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.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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(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)	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.	1
(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.	1
(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.	1
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(i)	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 : 1. Recall : 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. 2. Initiative : 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. 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.	2

(ii)	<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.4. MNS won 13 seats in Maharashtra in 2009 assembly elections.	2
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