

MT 146

2014 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE - PRELIM II - PAPER II (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) Trygve Lie of was elected as the first secretary of the UNO. (Norway, Rome, France)
- (ii) Karl Marx was a philosopher. (Russian, German, Polish)
- (iii) Badshah Jahangir had given permission to start business centre in (Mumbai, Surat, Calicut)

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

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (i) Republic German Federation | (a) created by Russia in East Germany |
| (ii) German Democratic Republic | (b) created by U.S.A, Britain, France in Western Germany |
| (iii) Non Alliance movement | (c) India, Egypt, Yugoslavia |
| | (d) created by UNO |

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

- (i) Explain the term 'aggressive nationalism'.
- (ii) Write the revolutionary activity of India during its freedom struggle.
- (iii) Why did Britain pay attention to Indian politics?

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) Dr. Homi Bhabha is known as the father of Indian Atomic Age.
- (iii) In UNO security council plays a prominent role.

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

- (i) Explain the movement of 'Division of Bengal'.
- (ii) Write a short note on Warsaw treaty.
- (iii) Write about Lenin's New Economic Policy.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write the effects of the First World War.
 - (ii) Give any four reasons of the Second World War.
 - (iii) Write about the constructive effects of imperialism.
- Q.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets 3**
- :
- (i) At present there are national parties in India.
(six, two, three, seven)
 - (ii) The claims that we are superior to others creates
(equality, conflict, inequality, mutual understanding)
 - (iii) In the absence of political equality can become meaningless.
(affluence, social equality, country's progress, vigilance)
- Q.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3) 3**
- (i) When is referendum adopted ?
 - (ii) State any two party systems.
 - (iii) What measures the government of Maharashtra has taken to ensure increase in the representation of women?
 - (iv) State any one way of people's participation.
 - (v) State the meaning of tolerance.
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2) 4**
- (i) No society is uniform in all respects.
 - (ii) There are no restrictions on citizens holding arms in U.S.
 - (iii) Tolerance is a necessary component of democracy.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) Write short note on fundamental rights and protection of freedom.
 - (ii) Write short note on Communist Party of India.

Best of Luck 🍀

MT 146

2014 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE - PRELIM II - PAPER II (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)	Trygve Lie of <u>Norway</u> was elected as the first secretary of the UNO.	1	
(ii)	Karl Marx was a <u>German</u> philosopher.	1	
(iii)	Badshah Jahangir had given permission to start business centre in <u>Surat</u> .	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Republic German Federation	- created by U.S.A, Britain, France in Western Germany	1
(ii)	German Democratic Republic	- created by Russia in East Germany	1
(iii)	Non Alliance movement	- India, Egypt, Yugoslavia	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)	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	2	

	<p>Ghose, Madam Cama were female revolutionaries. Because of revolutionaries in and out of India, national integrity increased and freedom movement progressed.</p>	
(iii)	<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
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. Dr. Bhabha was the director of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research' founded in 1945 for the research in atomic science in India as well as the 'Atomic Board'. 2. 'Atomic Research city' was erected at Turbhe near Mumbai under the guidance of Dr. Bhabha. 3. Atomic reactors named Apsara, Syrus, Zarlina and Purnima are helpful in studying Atomic science. Production of about 350 radioactive substances is made in the atomic center at Turbhe. They are used in industrial, agricultural and medical fields. 4. Government of India honoured him by giving his name to the atomic research centre at Turbhe which is now known as 'Bhabha Atomic Research Centre '. 	2
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Security Council of the UNO means the ministry itself. 2. The tasks of the Security Council are to discuss any issue disturbing international peace, to punish the guilty and disobeying nations ,to take action against the nations disturbing peace with help of the 	2

	<p>military of the member nations, to give permission to the new membership etc.</p> <p>3. This committee is the Heart of the UNO as it has the real strength of UNO.</p> <p>4. Thus , the Security Council occupies an important place in the UNO</p>	
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>1. Showing administrative reasons, Lord Curzon divided Bengal in 1905. It was divided in East Bengal comprising of Muslim majority and West Bengal comprising of Hindu majority</p> <p>2. Lord Curzon's purpose was not pure. He wanted to divide Hindu and Muslim to reduce the power of national movement.</p> <p>3. To oppose the division of Bengal, 'Wang-Bhang' movement was started under the leadership of Surendranath Banerjee.</p> <p>4. Division of Bengal was implemented on 16th October, 1905. The same day was observed as 'National Black Day.' 'Divide and rule' was opposed by newspapers, meetings. Rabindranath Tagore organized 'Raksha Bandhan' to show integrity. Indians used indigeneous goods and boycotted foreign goods. Students left government schools and colleges, National education was provided. The youth sang 'Vande Mataram' which was written by Bankimchandra Chatterjee.</p> <p>5. Though the chief Indian leaders were imprisoned the anti-partition movement was working so powerfully that British King, George V cancelled the division of Bengal on 12th December, 1911.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>1. As a reply to America's NATO Treaty Russia founded Warsa Treaty, organization of communist countries. To give the befitting reply to capitalist countries was the main object of the Warsaw treaty.</p> <p>2. During the period 11th to 14th May, 1955 the eight nation's conference was held at the capital of Poland-Warsaw. The countries Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Rumania and Poland participated.</p> <p>3. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and help took place. Stress was given on collective protection to form the combined Arm force.</p> <p>4. Nuclear power and ammunicions were prohibited. The economical and cultural relationship should be developed .These points were decided.</p> <p>5. Russia got supremacy as it was supported by China and North Korea who did not participate in Warsaw treaty.</p> <p>6. The entire world was divided in two groups-</p> <p>(a) America's group</p> <p>(b) Russian's group</p> <p>Because of the partition the cold war became severe.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>1. Lenin announced a New Economic Policy which consisted in both privatisation and nationalisation to some extent. The private industry,</p>	3

	<p>business and property were allowed to a limited extent only. This policy of Lenin was opposed by the extremist communist leaders.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Nevertheless, Lenin defended his decision by saying that it was sensible to go couple of steps back, after having gone three steps ahead. This was only a temporary compromise with the capitalist principles by Lenin. 3. Important elements of New Economic Policy were <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Collective Farming b) Open Market c) New Currency d) Small and Large scale industries. 4. The New Economic Policy caused a big increase in the agriculture and industrial production. 5. A greater area of land came under cultivation. The private industries were allowed to form. These industries were allowed to some extent to buy and sell their products in the open market. However, transportation and external trade were kept under a total control of the government. 6. The new economic policy gave an incentive to the industrial production. <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) 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. 	4
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(ii)	<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>The Second World War started with Hitler's attack on Poland on 1st September, 1939. The reasons of Second World War are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Global Economic Crisis : After the end of the First World War both the conquering and the defeated nations had to equally face the financial crisis. Barring America, almost all the nations in the world witnessed a total collapse of their economies. The economic systems of the world were under tremendous tension, as there had come into being problems like-inflation, unemployment, etc. The Versailles Treaty broke the back of the nations already reeling under the economic crisis. The Great Depression of the 1929 made the matters worse. The life of the common people got badly influenced creating a sense of dissatisfaction among them. 2. The Peace Treaty and Regional Reformation : The winning nations brought in a lot of regional change in the European continent through the Paris Peace Treaty. The pride of Germany was hurt because of the humiliating conditions imposed on it. Italy had the feeling of having been deceived by the conquering nations, as assurances given to Italy were not fulfilled. Japan was also disappointed being given inferior treatment in Paris. 3. The Failure of the League of Nations : The League of Nations was set up with the intention of maintaining global peace through a sense of collective responsibility. However, there was no implementation of the resolution of collective security by the League. It couldn't curb the growing military nationalism. The weaker nations fell a victim to the aggressive nations. The adamant nations like Italy, Germany and Japan made the condition of the League quite helpless. 4. Extreme Nationalism and Pursuit of Weapons : The nationalist Europe gave rise to a feeling that if a nation was humiliated, it was everyone's insult and it must be retaliated by sacrificing life. There began a stream of activities, bringing about secret agreements, false propaganda, rejecting resolutions, etc. The growing intensity of fear made European nations increase their military strength. There began a cut-throat competition of forging innovative weapons. In co-operation with the scientists and researchers more and more destructive weapons were invented. Europe had become a den of arms and ammunitions before the Second World War. 	4
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	<p>Thus, the second world war was longer in span, larger in scale and brought the entire world into its jaws.</p> <p>(iii) 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. Thus, the imperialism of European nations had a lasting influence on world history. 	4
<p>A.6. (i)</p>	<p>Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets : At present there are <u>six</u> national parties in India.</p>	1

(ii)	The claims that we are superior to others creates inequality .	1
(iii)	In the absence of social equality political equality can become meaningless.	1
A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)		
(i)	Referendum is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include the people in the decision making process.	1
(ii)	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
(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 Sarpanchas, Zilla Parishad Presidents, Chairpersons of Committees, Presidents of Municipal Councils and Mayors of Municipal Corporations.	1
(iv)	People's participation can be by electing representatives or becoming representative oneself .	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. 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.	1
(ii)	True. There are no restrictions on citizens holding arms in U.S which leads to rise in crime and misuse of arms. So there should be restrictions on arms holding.	1
(iii)	True. Tolerance is a necessary component of democracy as we should accept opinions of others even if they are different from our own opinion. Possibility of democracy's success is proportionate to the extent of tolerance in the society.	1
A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)		
(i)	1. In democracy, fundamental rights of the citizens are respected. 2. Similarly different freedoms are given to the individuals. E.g. freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom to form association, freedom to criticise, freedom to approach the courts for protection of rights etc.	2

(ii)	<p>3. All citizens must be equal before law. Though the majority rules in democracy, democratic government has to respect the rights of minorities and guarantee their protection.</p> <p>4. Government is accountable to the Parliament and finally to the people at large. Thus, a democratic government rules within limits set by constitution and citizen's rights.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. In 1964 the party was divided and a new party known as Communist Party of India (Marxist) was created.</p> <p>3. Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the states where the party has influence.</p> <p>4. In 2004 the party supported from outside to Congress led UPA government at the centre. It withdrew the support in 2008.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	2
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