

MT 146

2014 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE - PRELIM II - PAPER III (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) Karl Marx was a philosopher.
(Russian, German, Polish)
- (ii) Lord undertook the mission of merging the local princely states into the British empire.(Macaulay, Dalhousie, Ripon)
- (iii) The Head office of the League of Nation was at in Switzerland.
(New York, Paris, Geneva)

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

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Franklin Roosevelt | (a) India |
| (ii) Winston Churchill | (b) Norway |
| (iii) Trygve Lie | (c) England |
| | (d) America |

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

- (i) Explain the term 'aggressive nationalism'.
- (ii) Why did League of Nations fail ?
- (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) European imperialism was not opposed by Asian countries.
- (ii) An international trade movement began in Europe.
- (iii) Africa was known as Dark continent until the 18th century.

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

- (i) What are the various forms responsible for imperial domination ? Write any four of them.
- (ii) Write a short note on Warsaw treaty.
- (iii) Write about the philosophy of Karl Marx.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write about the constructive effects of imperialism.
 - (ii) Write about Hitler's internal policy.
 - (iii) What were the contribution of extremist and moderates in India's freedom movement ?
- 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) In our Constitution, languages are listed.
(14, 21, 22, 18)
 - (iii) is a primary political activity.
(criticizing the government, deciding policies, voting, attending meetings)
- 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 regional inequality?
 - (iv) State the meaning of tolerance.
 - (v) What is state level or regional political party?
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with 4 reasons : (Any 2) 4**
- (i) Holding elections is a necessary condition for existence of democracy.
 - (ii) Caste system is like a hierarchy.
 - (iii) People who share common opinion form political party.
- Q.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1) 2**
- (i) Explain why it is said that the nature of government is complex.
 - (ii) Give the information of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena.

Best of Luck 🍀

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE - PRELIM II - PAPER III (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)	Karl Marx was a <u>German</u> philosopher.	1	
(ii)	Lord <u>Dalhousie</u> undertook the mission of merging the local princely states into the British empire.	1	
(iii)	The Head office of the League of Nation was at <u>Geneva</u> in Switzerland.	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)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<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. 	2	

(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. Asian countries were backward and underdeveloped. They lacked nationalistic feelings. The kings were indulged in spilt and deceit. 2. European nations were benefitted by this and created imperialism. 3. European Nations had national superiority, aggressive nationalistic feeling, high quality weapons and a trained army. Their imperialism was dominant and aggressive. 4. So Asian people did not oppose it on account of their ignorance, superstitions and backwardness. 	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 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
A.4. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	In order to achieve the imperial objectives, the European nations dominated over the Asian and African continents in the following ways :	3

	<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. 	
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 3. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and help took place. Stress was given on collective protection to form the combined Arm force. 4. Nuclear power and ammunicions were prohibited. The economical and cultural relationship should be developed .These points were decided. 5. Russia got supremacy as it was supported by China and North Korea who did not participate in Warsa treaty. 6. The entire world was divided in two groups- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) America's group (b) Russian's group <p>Because of the partition the cold war became severe.</p>	3
(iii)	<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 	3

	<p>are also going to change. The social class that holds the means of production exploits the poor people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Thus, there created the groups of the 'haves' and the 'haves not' in the society. The conflict between these two groups gets intensified. 5. Karl Marx made an appeal that the workers and labours in the world should get organised for a fundamental social change. 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>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) 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. 	4
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	<p>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> <p>(ii) 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 workers and the owners. 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. <p>Thus, Hitler adopted various measures to reform Germany internally.</p>	4
	<p>(iii) 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 	4

	<p>issues and problems. They had created awareness and national movement among Indians.</p> <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 in getting the partition of Bengal cancelled on 12th December, 1911. Thus, moderates believed in petition and constitutional methods whereas extremists believed in pressure tactics and agitational methods. <p>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India has indirect form of Democracy. 1 (ii) In our Constitution, 22 languages are listed. 1 (iii) Voting is a primary political activity. 1 <p>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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) 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 	
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(iii)	In many countries some regions are more developed than other regions and some are less developed leading to regional inequality.	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)	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
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.	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)	True. A group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions form political party. All the members of a political party accept the policy of the party.	1
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Running a government has become quite complex in modern times. 2. Scope of public affairs is quite vast. Even if we are taking decisions about a small town, it involves many complicated rules and details regarding procedures. 3. Therefore, it is not possible for citizens to spare time from their daily routine for politics. 4. Besides, not many opportunities exist beyond voting for participation in public affairs so ministers and officers look after all administration. 	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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