

MT 146

2014 1100

Seat No.

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MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE - PRELIM II - 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) is the heart of UNO.
(Security Council, Assembly, Secretariat)
- (ii) At the end of eighteenth century China was regarded as a nation.
(Dormant, Awakened, Progressed)
- (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) Earthly Satellite | (a) IRS serial |
| (ii) Polar Satellite | (b) Apsara, Syrus |
| (iii) Missiles | (c) INSAT |
| | (d) Trishul, Akash |

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

- (i) Write the foreign policy of Bismark.
- (ii) With the contact of Europeans what kind of ideology was introduced to Indians ?
- (iii) Write about the movement of release of Negros.

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

- (i) League of Nations was unable to stop warring countries.
- (ii) Africa was known as Dark continent until the 18th century.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi had withdrawn the Non-co-operation Movement

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

- (i) What are the disadvantages of globalization?
- (ii) What are the various forms responsible for imperial domination ?
Write any four of them.
- (iii) Give detailed information about social and educational work of the UNO.

- Q.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Explain the effects of cold war.
 - (ii) How was India brought under the reign of England?
 - (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) In democracy, all citizens have right to vote.
(equal, unequal, limited, indirect)
 - (ii) Extreme endangers democracy.
(inequality, vigilance, unity, tolerance)
 - (iii) is a country homogeneous in the case of language.
(India, Switzerland, China, Sri Lanka)
- Q.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3) 3**
- (i) What is direct democracy ?
 - (ii) Give any one example of social pressure.
 - (iii) What measures the government of Maharashtra has taken to ensure increase in the representation of women?
 - (iv) State any one difference between ruling party and the opposition party.
 - (v) What is federal system of government?
- Q.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2) 4**
- (i) Holding elections is a necessary condition for existence of democracy.
 - (ii) Caste system is like a hierarchy.
 - (iii) Nationalist Congress Party is a regional 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 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)	<u>Security Council</u> is the heart of UNO.	1	
(ii)	At the end of eighteenth century China was regarded as a <u>Dormant</u> nation	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)	Earthly Satellite -	INSAT	1
(ii)	Polar Satellite -	IRS serial	1
(iii)	Missiles -	Trishul,Akash	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	1. Bismark developed military strength by producing arms and ammunicions to keep Germany safe. 2. In 1866 Germany defeated Austria but later Bismark developed friendship. In 1871 Germany annexed the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which belonged to France.After that he isolated France by keeping it aloof. 3. Bismark took care to see that England and France ,the traditional enemies, should not come together.He accepted not to hurt England. 4. There was a dispute between France and Italy about religious and colonial problems.Bismark had taken an opportunity to include Italy in his group. In 1882 Triple Alliance agreement was made among Germany -Austria -Italy.	2	
(ii)	1. Indians could realize the modern ideology of liberalism with Europeans. They saw western education, culture, nationalism, self government, democracy, humanism, equality and social justice 2. Due to British rule awakened Indians stressed on national integrity. British taught that all are equal before the law.	2	

	<p>3. British people started giving western education. Through newspapers, periodicals, Indians could understand the concept of freedom, humanity, equality, democracy, nationalism etc.</p> <p>4. Indians started revolting against exploiting nature of British people and likewise there was a rise of nationalism.</p>	
(iii)	<p>1. Inhumanity, cruelty and injustice were behind the slave trade.</p> <p>2. The common people of Europe ignorant about this trade showed their sympathy and also made Nigro slaves to escape .</p> <p>3. The movements started to prohibit slave trade.</p> <p>4. In America law was passed against it and slaves were released. But slavery system was not prohibited in Arabian countries.</p>	2
A.3.	Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>1. The extreme nationalism and imperialism of a few leaders of European nations pulled the world into the destruction of the Second World War.</p> <p>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.</p> <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>	2
(ii)	<p>1. The trade of slaves carried on by Europeans brought the European nations in association with the coastal regions of Africa.</p> <p>2. To the middle of the 19th century the westerners didn't have any idea of the interiors of the African continent.</p> <p>3. Africa had dense forests, big lakes, perennial rivers and large tracts of deserts.</p> <p>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.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>1. British rule will not exist without co-operation of Indians. Keeping this in mind Mahatma Gandhi started Non-cooperation movement whereby it was decided to boycott British goods, school and colleges, awards and honours, the elections of parliament etc.</p>	2

	<p>2. British suppressed people. British police fired at the peaceful procession which was carried out at Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>3. Therefore, the enraged people set the police station ablaze. One officer and twenty two police were burnt alive in this incident.</p> <p>4. After hearing this news, Mahatma Gandhi became so sad that he had withdrawn the movement in 1922.</p>	
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefit of globalization is for few industrialists, common man faces inflation. 2. Globalization, liberalization and privatization may lead to unemployment. 3. Abolition of import tax has reduced national income. 4. Multinational companies are using natural resources of poor nations indiscriminately. 5. Due to uncontrolled competition local small scale industries are suffering a loss. 6. Inequality, such as rich nation and poor nation is created in the world. 7. Degeneration of basic values. 	3
(ii)	<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

(iii)	<p>Apart from the political work, the social and educational work of the UNO is worthy of praise</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global co-operation : Flood control, disease control, international transport, international post etc. are the ways of the UNO to increase co-operation between the nations. 2. Awareness programmes : People are made aware of the global problems through books, documentary, meetings, conferences, films etc. 3. Social cause : Ban on the drugs and voice to the problems of women and children is continuous business of the UNO's economic and social committee. For Ban of Nuclear weapons, labour issues, cultural harmony, problems of widows UNO is always trying. 4. Emergency services : 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. 5. Sports : UNO brings the nations together through games and sports. 6. Literature : Literatures from one language is being translated to another, to propagate the literacy etc. <p>Thus, the UNO has contributed immensely in social and educational fields.</p>	3
A.5.	Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<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 	4

	<p>of Japan by dropping nuclear bombs on them. Russia also proved its 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>	
(ii)	<p>The East India Company took full advantage of the internal weaknesses of India and brought it under the reign of England in the following way :</p> <p>1. Policy of East India Company : In 1615, the East India Company was permitted to erect a business centre in Surat by Badshah Jahangir. Initially, the company was concerned only with business but later on, began to dabble in Indian politics, as the Mughal rule began to show signs of decline, with intra-dynasty conflicts cropping up after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb</p>	4

	<p>2. The Karnataka Battles (Battles between England and France) In the Karnataka region there sprung up a conflict in the bickering business affairs between England and France on the one hand, and the politics at the court of the Nawab. The first battle was won by the French, due to the bravery of their commander Dupleix. Whereas, the second battle was won by the British due to better war strategy of their commander Robert Clive and the French had to bring about a treaty at Pondicherry with England. In the third battle in the year 1760, England defeated the French army at Wandiwash in Karnataka. Thus, after the defeat of the French, the imperial roots of Britain got deeper into the Indian soil.</p> <p>3. The Rise of British Rule in Bengal : The British victory in the battle of Plassey in 1757 and the battle of Buxar in 1764 paved a way for the foundation of the English rule in India.</p> <p>4. The Expansion of British Rule in South India: In the second half of the 18th century South India had the domination of the Nizam, Hyder Ali and the Maratha rulers. Hyder Ali was defeated by the British in collaboration with the Nizam and the Marathas. Afterwards, Tipu Sultan, the son of Hyder Ali, too was defeated.</p> <p>5. Anglo-Maratha wars : There had been three battles between the Marathas and the British between 1775 and 1818. Mahadji Shinde defeated the British in the first of these battles. However, in the second battle the British army came off with flying colours. Finally, Bajirao II had to face defeat at the battle of Ashti at the hands of the English army and the Maratha rule was thus subdued.</p> <p>6. Subsidiary Alliance system : After having accepted this system, the Nizam was forced to station British army at his cost. This system helped the British to expand their territories in India.</p> <p>7. The Power Expansion in Punjab : The Sikh empire had spread in the regions of Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir and areas in Pakistan. In the wake of Maharana Ranjitsingh's death in 1839, the quarrels among the successors enabled the English to gain vast region under the Sikh empire between 1845 and 1849.</p> <p>8. The Absolute Rule of the British : Lord Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse and undertook the mission of merging the local princely states into the British empire by rejecting the adopted successors in Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, etc. The state of Ayodhya was merged under the pretext of maladministration . Some other states were deprived of the periodic pensions and brought under the English empire. Thus, in the hundred years between 1757 and 1857, the entire region of India was brought under the governance of England.</p>	
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(iii)	<p>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 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. 	4
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	In democracy, all citizens have <u>equal</u> right to vote.	1
(ii)	Extreme <u>inequality</u> endangers democracy.	1
(iii)	<u>China</u> is a country homogeneous in the case of language.	1

A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	Democracy based on the direct participation of the citizens in the decision making process is known as direct democracy which was in existence in Greek city states, particularly in Athens (Fourth and Fifth century B.C).	1
(ii)	Inter-caste marriages though allowed by law are opposed by many people so social pressure automatically builds up against inter-caste marriages.	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)	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)	When there is linguistic and regional diversity ,a method of distributing power among the regions within the country is adopted,which is known as federal system of government.	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)	False. Nationalist Congress Party is a Recognized National Party that was formed after the split in Indian National Congress in 1999. The party is a ruling partner in Maharashtra state government and has influence in Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.	1
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(i)	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.	2

(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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. <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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