

Maharashtra State Board
Class X Social Science
(History & Political Science) – Paper I
Board Paper – 2016

Time: 2 hrs

Max. Marks: 40

Note:

- All questions are compulsory.
 - Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - Questions **1** to **5** are based on History and Questions **6** to **9** are based on Political Science.
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1.

(A) Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternative from those given in the brackets, complete the sentences and write the statements in the answer sheet (three out of three): [3]

(1) It is considered that _____ is the origin of Industrial Revolution.
(France, England, Germany)

(2) _____, a nation is called the 'Land of Rising Sun'.
(India, Japan, China)

(3) 'An axe in the bunch of sticks' is a symbol of the _____.
(Fascist, Japan, Janata)

(B) Match the correct pairs: [3]

Column 'A'

1. Nelson Mandela
2. Walter Lipman
3. Dr. Homi Bhabha

Column 'B'

- (a) Father of Indian Atomic Age
- (b) Africa
- (c) Mirage War
- (d) Father of Computer

2. Answer each of the following questions in 25 to 30 words (Any two): [4]

- (1) What do you mean by Economic Imperialism?
- (2) Why was Japan called the hermit (recluse) nation?
- (3) Describe Weimer Republic.

3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each (Any two): [4]

- (1) Explosive situation was created in Europe.
- (2) The Security Council is the heart of UNO.
- (3) Computers have increased the speed of work.

4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (Any two): [6]

- (1) Write any three constructive effects of Imperialism.
- (2) Write about Lenin's New Economic Policy.
- (3) Write the objectives of United Nations Organisation.

5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (Any two): [8]

- (1) Describe the effects of Second World War.
- (2) Explain the effects of Cold War.
- (3) Write the information about Gandhian era with the help of the following points:
 - a. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 - b. Non-co-operation Movement

6. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those given in the brackets: [3]

- (1) In democracy, all citizens have _____ right to vote.
(equal, unequal, limited, indirect)
- (2) To maintain and capture _____ is the main aim of the political parties.
(Publicity, Power, Minority, Information)
- (3) _____ wrote a book called 'Stree-Purush Tulana' (comparison of women and men).
(Savitribai Phule, Madam Cama, Tarabai Shinde)

7. Answer the following questions in one sentence each (Any three): [3]

- (1) What is direct democracy?
- (2) What is 'ruling party'?
- (3) Which form of government is adopted by Independent India?
- (4) What is the biggest challenge for democracy?
- (5) What do you mean by regional inequality?

8. State whether the following statements are True or False with reasons (Any two): [4]

- (1) In India, there is Parliamentary Democracy.
- (2) Nationalist Congress Party has great influence in Karnataka.
- (3) Higher the initiative, weaker the democracy will be.

9. Answer any one of the following questions in 25 to 30 words: [2]

- (1) Write the challenges related to personal liberty.
- (2) Write a note on the Federal system in India.

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Answer 1

(A)

- (1) It is considered that England is the origin of the Industrial Revolution.
- (2) Japan, a nation, is called the 'Land of Rising Sun'.
- (3) An axe in the bunch of sticks is a symbol of the Fascist.

(B)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Nelson Mandela | (b) Africa |
| (2) Walter Lippmann | (c) Mirage War/Cold War |
| (3) Dr Homi Bhabha | (a) Father of Indian Atomic Age |

Answer 2

- (1) Economic imperialism meant economic domination of one nation by another. It also meant that one nation should bring in profits by exploiting the natural resources of an underdeveloped country by economic and political domination.
- (2) Japan was called the recluse or hermit nation because it had closed its doors to the European countries for as long as one hundred and fifty years and became a self-centred nation.
- (3) Following the abdication of the throne by the German Emperor, a republic government was formed in Germany in November 1918. Because the constitution of this new government was formed in Weimer, it was named Weimer Republic. However, the people and the armed forces were infuriated by this government for accepting to follow the Treaty of Versailles. Also, the government of Weimer Republic was unable to improve the declining conditions in Germany. Moreover, it failed in improving the economic crisis in Germany. This eventually resulted in the rise of Hitler.

Answer 3

(1) An explosive situation was created in Europe because of the following reasons:

- a. The European nations started to think that war was their only option and hence started to collect and pile arms and ammunitions.
- b. They also started to manufacture a large number of advanced weapons, warheads and tanks.
- c. They justified having these war equipment for peace and safety of their nation.
- d. Furthermore, every European nation kept confidential the information about its military power.

(2) The Security Council is often described as an important wing of the United Nations. This is because international peace and security is the first concern of the United Nations, which is handled by the Security Council. Also, the committee performs various others tasks of granting permission of new membership, taking actions against nations disturbing peace and punishing them. Thus, in short, it can be called the heart of the UNO.

(3) Computers have increased the speed of the work because they

- a. Enable us to achieve precision and quality in our work.
- b. Provide us with innumerable sources of knowledge at just a click of a button.
- c. Allow us to preserve and conserve the information which we have created.

Answer 4

(1) Modern imperialism, i.e. forcing of supremacy by the stronger nations on the weaker nations had various constructive and destructive effects.

The three constructive effects are

- a. **Physical Reformation:** To maintain control over the colonies, the European nations brought about some reformations. This included the making of roads for quick military movement and internal transport, railway, post, telegraph, aeroplanes and canals. These reformations not only profited the colonisers but also helped the local people, giving them a sense of interaction among people.
- b. **Spread of Education:** For businesses to prosper, for the propagation of Christianity and on humanitarian grounds, education was considered important and given a boost. This lead to colonies being impacted by western education. Therefore, instead of bringing in educated people from their native places, they started to educate the local people for raising qualified manpower which was necessary in assisting administration.

- c. **Intellectual Change:** There has been an intellectual exchange among people belonging to different parts of the world. The people of colonies were made aware of western thoughts if their colonisers and they got acquainted with the innovative ideas, technology, science, philosophy, literature, law and politics. The colonisation also introduced people to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity and the philosophies of nationalism, socialism, communism and democracy.

(2) Lenin introduced a new Economic Policy which consisted of both privatisation and nationalism to some extent.

- Industry and property were allowed only to a limited extent.
- The policy caused a big increase in agriculture and industrial production.
- A greater area of land was brought under cultivation.
- Although private industries were allowed to form, they could buy and sell their products in the open market only to a small extent.
- Transport and external trade were kept under the total control of the government.

(3) Objectives of the United Nations Organization are

- Establishing and maintaining international peace and security.
- Resolving international crises through justice and norms of international law, with avoidance of wars at all costs.
- Creating a healthy atmosphere for world peace, banishing discrimination among stronger and weaker states and maintaining friendly relations, cooperation and coordination among UN members.
- Bringing together all nations of the world and solving their economic, social and cultural problems through voluntary cooperation.

Answer 5

(1) As the Second World War was fought at a broader level, it created an adverse impact on the overall life of human beings. Also, it resulted in long-term effects. Some effects of this war were

- a. **Great Loss of Life and Property:** The Second World War caused greater damage than the First World War. It killed more than one crore soldiers and a greater number of people became handicapped. The expenditure of the war for all the nations was up to 1517 billion dollars. It destroyed agriculture and industry, and there was great loss to public property.
- b. **The Financial Effect:** It ruined the economy of all the nations. Inflation, price-rise, shortage, drought, wide-spread diseases and black marketing filled the life of the common man with troubles. There was also a huge scarcity of food, clothes, medicines, coal and fuel.

- c. **The Decline of Imperialism:** The empires of Germany, Italy and Japan declined after their defeat in the war. The imperial foundation of victorious nations too became weak. Despite England and France trying their best to maintain their empires, they could not retain control over their colonies. This led to India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia in Asia and Egypt, Sudan and Libya in Africa to attain independence.
- d. **Moral Degradation of Man:** The unprecedented destruction during the war changed people's attitude towards God, religion and woman. Also, the death of bread earners made lives of widows and orphans critical. The use of atom bombs brought unforeseen human destruction which began a spate of violence and atrocities all over the world.
- e. **Establishment of the United Nations Organization:** The destruction caused by the war created a desire for peace. Therefore, with the aim of resolving international issues through peaceful negotiations, establishing cooperation and coexistence and maintaining global peace, an organisation named the United Nations was set up on 24th October 1945.
- f. **The Onset of Cold War:** After the end of the war, the equation of power changed. As America emerged as the new super power after the decline in France and England, Russia became the new leader of communist nations. This resulted in a cold war between the communist nations led by Russia and the democratic and capitalist nations led by America.

(2) After the Second World War, the war between Russia and America known as the cold war affected international issues. Some effects are

- a. **The world was divided into two groups:** The cold war was a war between communism led by Russia and capitalism and democracy led by America. The power game between these two countries divided the whole world into two groups, where many countries either participated in one group or the other.
- b. **Growth in weapon's competition:** Both countries tried to prove their supremacy by producing deadly weapons. They also tried to make their supporting countries strong in different sections of defence forces such as the Army, Navy and Air Force. Also, the most able administrative system was implemented by both of them.
- c. **An inspiration to nuclear weapon competition:** America tried to prove its power by dropping atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, the cities of Japan. Russia responded back by performing nuclear tests. This situation brought the world on the threshold of ruin.
- d. **Discredit of UNO:** UNO succeeded in creating peace and protection in the world to some extent. However, UNO's idea of 'one world' failed because of the competition of power and nuclear weapons. Also, the Security Council could not help the UNO to solve these problems because of the veto power of big nations. Thus, UNO was unable to achieve the idea of one world and it

- e. **Human welfare was neglected:** Cold war created fear and terror in the world. It motivated the production of weapons which lead to a lot of money being spent on their manufacture. This resulted in development and commodities being neglected. 25% of income was spent on weapons and its research. This affected the welfare of man.
- f. **Growth of the non-alliance movement:** Many countries had to unwillingly participate in the group of super powers because of political and economic pressure. Countries such as India, Egypt and Yugoslavia started the non-alliance movement and did not mix in any group of super powers. Slowly this movement gained momentum and weakened the cold war.

(3) Information about Gandhian Era:

- a. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:** Rowlatt Act also known as the Black Act was passed in 1919. The law was unfair to Indians, and thus, Mahatma Gandhi protested and appealed to go on strike. In the Punjab province, Satyagraha was conducted to oppose the act. During this time, the British oppressed the Indians, banished Dr Satyapal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlu and did not allow Gandhi to enter Punjab. The British called an army to terrorise the Indians at Amritsar. Orders were passed banning people from assembling or creating groups. On 13th April 1919, a meeting was called in Jallianwala Bagh to oppose the injustice in which a large number of Indians had gathered. A British officer, General Dyer, got a hint about the meeting and ordered his army to fire bullets at the people. In this incident, hundreds of people lost their lives and many were injured. Because of this atrocity, Rabindranath Tagore surrendered the honour of 'Sir' given by British and Mahatma Gandhi refused to co-operate with the British government.
- b. **Non-Cooperation Movement:** It was well-understood that the British rule would not exist without the co-operation of the Indians. This made Mahatma Gandhi start a Non-Cooperation Movement against the British rule. The resolution of the Non-Cooperation Movement received consent at the National Congress Session in Calcutta in 1920. This movement decided to boycott British goods, schools and colleges, awards and honours, and the elections to the Parliament. British tried to suppress people and ordered the police to fire at a peaceful procession which was taking place at the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. This enraged the people and they set the police station on fire. This incident killed one high-ranked officer and twenty two police officers. This news saddened Mahatma Gandhi and he withdrew the movement in 1922. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested by the police thereafter.

Answer 6

- (1) In a democracy, all citizens have **equal** right to vote.
- (2) To maintain and capture **power** is the main aim of the political parties.
- (3) **Tarabai Shinde** wrote a book called 'Stree-Purush Tulana' (comparison of women and men).

Answer 7

- (1) Direct democracy is the form of government in which decisions are not taken by the representatives but by the people themselves. All decisions are voted on by the people.
- (2) The party or (parties) which win the majority of seats in the elections is/are known as the 'ruling party'.
- (3) The federal form of government is adopted by Independent India.
- (4) The biggest challenge for democracy is to handle regional inequality. This is because regional inequalities force people to migrate to developed regions. As a result, this creates pressure on the developed regions.
- (5) Regional inequality occurs in many countries where some regions are far more developed as compared to others.

Answer 8

- (1) True.
Reason: India follows Parliamentary Democracy with the Parliament being the highest authority.
- (2) False.
Reason: Nationalist Congress Party has a great support base in Maharashtra. It has its influence in Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.
- (3) False.
Reason: Higher the initiative, stronger will be the democracy.

Answer 9

- (1) The challenges related to personal liberty are
 - a. Every individual's liberty is considered essential in a democracy.
 - b. One of the important features of democracy is to give adequate opportunity to everyone for their development.
 - c. In many countries, we may find that citizens' rights are restricted. Therefore, an important challenge before democracy is to retain personal liberty and expand it.

(2) The federal system of government is a way of distributing power among the regions of the country when linguistic and regional diversity exist. In this form, the Constitution itself creates the government at the regional level and assigns it the extent of power. This helps the people to take decisions according to their needs. Also, the decisions which involve a region's culture, language and local practices are not imposed on any region. Hence, in this manner, the country tries to maintain democracy and diversity among its people.