

Maharashtra State Board
Class X Social Science
(History & Political Science)- Paper I
Board Paper – 2015

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.

1.

(A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternative from those given in the brackets: [3]

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

(2) Balkan Area was the part of _____ empire.
(Germany, Austria, Turkey)

(3) Stalin broke _____ treaty and established his power on Poland.
(Yalta, Warsaw, NATO)

(B) Match the correct pairs: [3]

Group 'A'

- (i) Woodrow Wilson
- (ii) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai
- (iii) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Group 'B'

- (a) India's Space Research
- (b) Policy of self-decision
- (c) India's Atomic Research
- (d) Father of Indian Missile Programmes

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

- (1) Write the foreign policy of Bismarck.
- (2) Give the meaning of the word Imperialism and write the definition of Imperialism.
- (3) Due to globalisation which fields are undergoing changes?

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

- (1) Africa was known as a Dark Continent till the 18th century.
- (2) All round development of Russia did not take place.
- (3) League of Nations was unable to stop the warring countries.

- 4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (Any two):** [6]
- (1) How did America destabilise Japan?
 - (2) Write short note on Warsaw Treaty.
 - (3) Write about Lenin's new economic policy.
- 5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (Any two):** [8]
- (1) How was India brought under the reign of England?
 - (2) Write about Kemal Pasha's development policy in Turkey.
 - (3) Explain the conditions that were favourable for decolonisation.
- 6. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those given in the brackets:** [3]
- (1) Citizens have to accept some restrictions on their personal liberty for _____ purposes.
(equality, political, security, justice)
 - (2) The claim that we are superior to others creates _____.
(equality, conflict, inequality, mutual understanding)
 - (3) Political parties play an important role in creating _____ government.
(responsible, strong, weak, independent)
- 7. Answer the following questions in one sentence each (Any three):** [3]
- (1) When is referendum adopted?
 - (2) What is the state or regional political party?
 - (3) Name two persons who undertook efforts to abolish the caste system in India.
 - (4) State the meaning of tolerance.
 - (5) What is representative democracy?
- 8. State whether the following statements are True or False with reasons (Any two):** [4]
- (1) In many countries, even after the introduction of democracy women did not have the right to vote.
 - (2) Nationalist Congress Party is a regional party.
 - (3) Citizens should regularly keep a watch on the functions of the government.
- 9. Answer any one of the following questions in 25 to 30 words:** [2]
- (1) Explain how economic inequality is a challenge before democracy.
 - (2) Write a short note on fundamental rights and protection of freedom.

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Answer 1

(A)

- (1) It is considered that England is the origin of Industrial Revolution.
- (2) Balkan Area was part of Turkey Empire.
- (3) Stalin broke Yalta treaty and established his power on Poland.

(B)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) Woodrow Wilson – | (b) Policy of self-decision |
| (2) Dr Vikram Sarabhai – | (a) India's Space Research |
| (3) Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam – | (d) Father of Indian Missile Programmes |

Answer 2

- (1) The foreign policy of Bismarck was characterised by a curious mixture of deceit, aggression and cooperation. He developed the military capacity of Germany and defeated Austria in 1886. However, he later negotiated a favourable peace with it. In 1871, he took over the disputed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from France. He also isolated France politically by establishing friendly relations with England and fanning the disagreements between them. There were differences between France and Italy as well, and Bismarck used them to pull Italy into the Triple Alliance in 1882.
- (2) Imperialism can be defined as domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation by virtue of establishing a colony. The word 'imperialism' has been derived from the Latin word 'imperium'. The meaning of the word 'imperium' is 'rights or rule'.
- (3) Due to globalisation, the following fields are undergoing profound changes—world economy and national economies, international commerce, urban development, information technology, political philosophy and ideologies, democratic systems, corruption etc.

Answer 3

- (1) Till the 18th century, little or nothing was known about the African continent, its geography, its people and their lifestyles, its natural wealth etc. Hence, it was known as the 'Dark Continent'.
- (2) Compared to the rest of Europe, industrial development in Russia had been hackneyed and irregular. Industries were concentrated in a few areas and working conditions

were bad. Also, Russian agriculture and industries did not make much use of modern technology and equipment. The Tsar Nicholas II did not pay much attention to the country's administration. As a result, all-round development of Russia did not take place.

(3) The League of Nations met with failure because of the following reasons:

- i. Many of the member nations followed selfish and ultra-aggressive policies which went against the spirit of the League of Nations.
- ii. There was a severe lack of faith in the principle of international cooperation among the member nations.
- iii. There was lack of trust and coordination between major member states such as England and France.
- iv. USA refused to be a member of the League of Nations.
- v. The lack of actual military power at the League's disposal was a major limitation of the League of Nations.

Answer 4

(1) USA felt jealous of the increasing might of Japan. As a result, it began efforts to limit the naval modernisation and imperial expansion of Japan. In 1921, the American President Hardings convened the Washington Meeting for enforcing restrictions on the naval forces of world powers. Also, Hardings's pressure tactics resulted in the withdrawal of a lot of advantages received by Japan after the First World War. Due to the aggressive foreign policies pursued by USA against Japan, the latter somehow moderated its stance between 1919 and 1930 and did not acquire any new colonial possessions.

(2) To provide a counterweight to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation led by USA, USSR founded the Warsaw Treaty—an organisation of the communist and socialist nation-states. Between May 11 and May 14, 1955, the eight member nation's conference was held at Warsaw, the capital of Poland. USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Romania and Poland participated in the conference. The stated objective of the treaty was collective security, prohibition of nuclear arms, economic and cultural amalgamation etc.

(3) Lenin's New Economic Policy was a curious mixture of privatisation and nationalisation. Under this policy, private industry and business concerns were allowed to exist. The important avenues of the New Economic Policy involved the following—collective farming, open market, new currency, small and large scale industries etc. The policy resulted in a major increase in agricultural and industrial production. More land was brought under cultivation and business concerns were allowed to trade in the open market. However, transport and external trade were still kept under tight Government control.

Answer 5

(1) The British came to India as traders. In the initial period, their main focus was to acquire trade concessions and privileges from the Indian rulers. However, they subsequently fortified their trading posts in Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai) and Calcutta (Kolkata) and began to nurture imperial ambitions. The first region that the British brought under their direct political control was Bengal. Later on, they expanded their power in South India, Punjab and other parts of the Indian Peninsula. To this end, the British used the devices of the Subsidiary Alliance system and the Doctrine of Lapse. In this way, between 1757 and 1857, the British brought almost the entire Indian subcontinent under their reign.

(2) The following are some of the important aspects of Kemal Pasha's development policy in Turkey:

- i. Kemal Pasha rid the Turkish education system of the domination of religion and introduced a modern, liberal syllabus with the inclusion of the study of sciences.
- ii. The judicial system was modernised thoroughly. The Western judicial system was introduced, and the appointment of judges was made purely on the basis of merit.
- iii. Farmers were counselled by faculties at agricultural colleges and good quality seeds and fertilisers were provided by the Government.
- iv. Kemal Pasha also introduced a modern dress code, registration of marriages, education for women and job opportunities. He declared Sunday as the weekly holiday instead of Friday.
- v. Kemal Pasha adopted a foreign policy centred on non-alignment, non-aggression and non-interference in the affairs of European countries.

(4) The following are the conditions which were favourable for decolonisation:

- i. Japan busted the myth of European invincibility by defeating the mighty Russian empire in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904–05. This gave Asians the confidence that they could take on the European colonial powers.
- ii. Various national movements emerged from the colonial possessions spread across different parts of Asia. These were inspired by American President Woodrow Wilson's doctrine of the 'right to self-determination'.
- iii. USA and Russia had emerged as superpowers after the Second World War. Both these countries were not necessarily in favour of the continuation of colonialism in the post-War world.
- iv. The Second World War had left the imperial nations of Europe such as England and France in economic ruin. As a result, these powers found themselves unable to maintain their colonial possessions after the War.

Answer 6

- (1) Citizens have to accept some restrictions on their personal liberty for security purposes.
- (2) The claim that we are superior to others creates inequality.
- (3) Political parties play an important role in creating strong government.

Answer 7

- (1) Referendum is adopted when the Government feels the need to know the opinion of citizens on important public issues. This involves the common people in the decision-making process.
- (2) State or regional parties are those political parties which have a mass base in mostly one state. They usually contest elections only within that state and their election agenda too reflects the concerns of their support base exclusively.
- (3) People who undertook efforts to abolish the caste system in India are Mahatma Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Periyar Ramswami Naicker and Dr B. A. Ambedkar.
- (4) Tolerance involves accepting that others can have a different opinion than one's own and recognising their right to express it.
- (5) Representative democracy is a form of democracy in which citizens elect political representatives for governance, policy making and day-to-day administration. In a representative democracy, the citizens are not directly involved in the process of decision making and legislation.

Answer 8

- (1) True.
Reason: Social relations were based on unequal relations between men and women. Also, women were given secondary treatment as compared to men.
- (2) False.
Reason: The Nationalist Congress Party is a recognised national party.
- (3) True.
Reason: Citizens have the power to oppose the Government and correct the mistakes made by them. Also, in this manner, they can transform and reform politics.

Answer 9

(1) Economic inequality is a challenge before democracy. In a society which suffers from large-scale poverty and unemployment, democracy faces multiple limitations. Because the objective of democracy is to achieve the well-being of all the citizens, it has to take responsibility to reduce poverty and make basic amenities available for the poor.

(2) The following are different points which shed light on the phenomenon of fundamental rights and protection of freedom of citizens:

- In democracy, the fundamental rights of the people are always respected.
- They are provided various freedoms for their betterment and development. They include the freedom of speech and expression, freedom to form associations and freedom to approach the courts for protection of rights.
- All citizens are considered equal before the law.
- A democratic government has to respect the rights of the minorities and guarantee their protection.
- The Government is accountable to the Parliament and towards the people of the country.