

**Maharashtra State Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**(History & Political Science) - Paper I**  
**Board Paper – 2017**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 40**

Note:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Question Nos. 1 to 5 belong to History and Question Nos.6 to 9 belong to Political science

**1. (A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence in the brackets :**

[3]

(1) Portuguese King \_\_\_\_\_ motivated the navigation.  
(William, Henry, Nicholas)

(2) Triple Alliance Agreement was signed between Germany, Austria and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(France, Japan, Italy)

(3) Upto 18<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_ was regarded as a dark continent.  
(Asia, Africa, America)

**(B) Match the correct pairs of Column 'A' and 'B':**

**Column 'A'**

**Column 'B'**

[3]

(1) Scientist Godard

(a) Fascist Party

(2) Adolf Hitler

(b) March to the Royal palace in St. Petersburg

(3) Father Gapon

(c) Nazi Party

(d) Father of Missiles Science

**2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each (any two):**

[4]

(1) The discovery of interior part of Africa did not take place, why?

(2) Why did the European countries increase weapons and ammunition?

(3) What were the objectives of the League of Nations?

**3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each (any two):**

[4]

(1) The Portuguese couldn't set up their empire in India.

(2) The condition of common people and workers in Russia was a miserable one.

(3) The democratic governments in Europe started to collapse after the First World War.

**4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (any two):**

[6]

- (i) Give the detailed information about the UNO before its foundation.
- (ii) How did Hitler acquire power in Germany?
- (iii) What are disadvantages of globalization?

**5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (any two):**

[8]

- (i) Write about the constructive effects of Imperialism.
- (ii) What were the contribution of extremists and moderates in India's freedom movement?
- (iii) Explain the causes of Cold War.

**6. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those given in the bracket:**

[3]

- (i) India has \_\_\_\_\_ form of Democracy.  
(direct, indirect, presidential, mixed)
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a country homogeneous in the case of language.  
(India, Switzerland, China, Sri Lanka)
- (iii) Extreme \_\_\_\_\_ endangers democracy.  
(inequality, vigilance, unity, tolerance)

**7. Answer the following questions in one sentence each (any three)**

[3]

- (i) When is referendum adopted?
- (ii) What is regional inequality?
- (iii) What is the main aim of the Political Party?
- (iv) Name any two religions existing in India.
- (v) State any one difference between ruling party and the opposition party.

**8. State whether the following statements are True or False with reasons (any two):**

- (i) Nationalist Congress Party is a regional party.
- (ii) Caste system is like a hierarchy.
- (iii) There are no restrictions on citizens holding arms in US.

**9. Answer any *one* of the following questions in 25 to 30 words:**

[2]

- (i) What are different ways of having people's participation in Democracy?
- (ii) Explain the dual nature of the questions before democracy.

**Maharashtra State Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**(History & Political Science) - Paper I**  
**Board Paper – 2017 Solution**

---

**Answer 1**

**(A)**

- i. Portuguese King Henry motivated the navigation.
- ii. Triple Alliance Agreement was signed between Germany, Austria and Italy.
- iii. Up to 18<sup>th</sup> century, Africa was regarded as a dark continent.

**(B)**

**Column A**

- (1) Scientist Godard
- (2) Adolf Hitler
- (3) Father Gapon

**Column B**

- (d) Father of Missiles Science
- (c) Nazi Party
- (b) March to the Royal palace in St. Petersburg

**Answer 2**

- i. The discovery of the interior part of Africa did not take place because till the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Africa was inaccessible because of dense forests, big lakes, perennial rivers and large tracts of deserts.
- ii. The European countries piled up arms and ammunition because of growing insecurity. After the First World War, there were secret agreements and false propaganda. European nations became wary of each other and hence decided to increase their military strength.
- iii. Objectives of the League of Nations:
  - To establish peace and security in the world
  - To establish friendly and cooperative relations between nations
  - To prevent wars and solve international issues peacefully
  - To obey international laws

**Answer 3**

- i. The Portuguese could not set up their empire in India because they tried to propagate their religion and expand their rule and business at the same time. Their control was restricted to Daman, Diu and Goa only.
- ii. The condition of common people and workers in Russia was miserable because the industrial development in Russia under the tsar could not satisfy the needs of the people. Workers suffered because of unfavourable working conditions, low wages, long working hours and inferior standard of living. The Russian tsars were despots who opposed the liberal and progressive ideology of the people.

- iii. After the First World War, democratic governments were established in several countries. People in these countries soon became tired of the existence of various political parties, frequent defections, changing ministries, corruption, declining economies and burning issues. People began to feel that dictators could rule better than the representatives of the people. Thus, the democratic governments in Europe began to collapse after the First World War.

#### Answer 4

- i. The Second World War marked the end of the League of Nations as it was not able to prevent wars. All countries after the end of the war agreed to form an international organisation to prevent any future wars. In 1941, Roosevelt and Churchill announced the Atlantic Charter. Its main objective was to set up an international organisation which can maintain peace and harmony in the world. Meetings were held during the next three years among the allied nations. On April 1945, 51 countries approved the plan of the organisation. As a result, UNO was founded on 24 October 1945.
- ii. Hitler played on public sentiments by giving wide-ranging assurances to the people. He assured the German populace of protection of private property, protection from communism, more jobs and national glory through patriotism. As a result, the Nazi Party won a few seats in the 1933 elections. However, Hitler intended to establish a totalitarian regime. Within a few months, elections were announced once again. This time, the Nazi Party secured a huge majority. Hitler became the Chancellor in 1933 and soon he assumed the posts of the Prime Minister and the President. He dissolved the federal setup and established a centralised, totalitarian rule in Germany.
- iii. Disadvantages of globalisation:
  - Globalisation often benefits a select few; the common populace faces inflation because of it.
  - The three processes of globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation tend to cause unemployment.
  - Abolition of import tax has resulted in a drastic decrease in the income of national economies.
  - It has been found that under the guise of globalisation, multinational corporations often exploit the natural resources of the poor countries of the Global South.
  - Uncontrolled and unequal competition of the globalised common market causes major problems for local businesses.

#### Answer 5

- (i) Constructive effects of imperialism:
  - **Spread of Education:** European countries spread western education in the colonies.

- **Intellectual Change:** The natives of the colonies came into contact with western thoughts and ideas after being colonised. Colonisation introduced the people to the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity and the philosophies of nationalism, socialism, communism and democracy.
- **National Integrity:** The imperial nations brought various parts of the colonies under one rule. This centralised governing system unified the people in colonies. Establishing uniform laws and orders and having one legal system further integrated the colonies.
- **Rise of New Leadership:** Domination and unjust policies of imperialist countries led to the rise of leadership in the colonies. The newly emerging middle class in the Asian and African countries began to oppose western imperialism and several leaders challenged the western hegemony.

(ii) **Contribution of the moderates to India's freedom movement:**

- Moderate leaders such as Shankaran Iyyer, B. Tayyabjee and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were able to divert the attention of the British towards social, political and economic issues in India.
- They created awareness and sowed the seeds of nationalism among the Indians.

**Contribution of the extremists to India's freedom movement:**

- The main extremist leaders were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. They proposed the four-fold path of *Swarajya*, *Swadeshi*, boycott of foreign goods and national education.
- It was mainly due to the efforts of extremist leaders that the partition of Bengal was repealed in 1911. Extremists kindled the flame of nationalism among the Indians by following the movement of Swadeshi and boycotting foreign goods. This also benefited Indian industries.

(iii) **Causes of the Cold War:**

- **Communism in Russia:** Communism spread in Russia after the Russian Revolution of 1917. Karl Marx was a famous thinker who propounded the theory of communism. Russia wanted to spread communism in other countries. This was opposed by America and other western nations.
- **Difference in ideologies of America and Russia:** America followed capitalism. Along with other western countries, it wanted to stop the spread of communism. This intensified the conflict between Russia and America.
- **Poisonous canvassing of media:** Both countries began to spread their ideologies through newspapers, radio and television. They even criticised each other. Churchill said at a speech at Fulton, "We have to fight a war against wild Russia". This fuelled jealousies.
- **Arms race:** To restrict the spread of communism in Europe, America formed the military alliances NATO, SEATO and CENTO. Russia and its allies also

formed themselves into a group. They began to equip themselves with modern weapons, thus beginning the arms race.

**Answer 6**

- (i) India has indirect form of Democracy.
- (ii) China is a country homogenous in the case of language.
- (iii) Extreme inequality endangers democracy.

**Answer 7**

- (i) Referendum is adopted when the government wants to know the public opinion on important public issues.
- (ii) Regional inequality is when some regions in the country are more developed than others.
- (iii) The main aim of the political party is to capture and maintain power.
- (iv) Two religions which exist in India are Hinduism and Islam.
- (v) The ruling party frames laws and implements them, while the opposition party criticises the policies or laws implemented by the government.

**Answer 8**

- (i) This is an incorrect statement because the Nationalist Congress Party has 4 or more members elected to the Lok Sabha and has secured at least 6% votes in four states. It is also recognised as a state party in four states.
- (ii) Yes, the caste system is like a hierarchy where the Brahmins and the Kshatriyas occupy the first two positions in the caste system. The Vaishyas or the farmers occupy the third position, and the shudras occupy the lowest position. They are discriminated in society.
- (iii) Yes, the statement is true. US citizens can possess guns and the country has no restrictions on holding arms. This is because the US believes in maintaining individual freedom.

**Answer 9**

- (i) People's participation is an important feature of democracy. Different ways in which people can participate in democracy:
  - By electing their representatives to the Parliament or Legislative Assembly
  - By keeping a watch on the functioning and working of representatives
  - To take interest in and participate in the administration of the locality
  - By participating in the framing of national policies
- (ii) Dual nature of the question of democracy:
  - In a democracy, issues have to be resolved only democratically. All problems should be resolved on the basis of law, personal liberty and tolerance. Otherwise, democracy may fail.

- Public interests should be protected. Only making laws is not enough. Laws should also be implemented in a way that it ensures public well being and tackles inequalities prevalent in society.