

Maharashtra State Board
Class IX Social Science
History and Political Science- Paper I
Semester 1, Sample Paper – 1-Solution

History

Answer 1 (A)

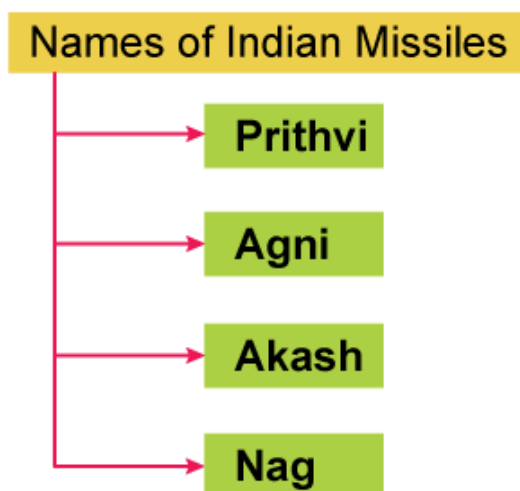
- a. Dr. Datta Samant led the strike of mill workers of Mumbai in 1982.
- b. The Reserve Bank of India have the authority to print currency notes in India.
- c. Indira Gandhi declared a 20 point programme.
- d. India conducted nuclear tests in 1998 under the Prime ministership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Answer 1 (B)

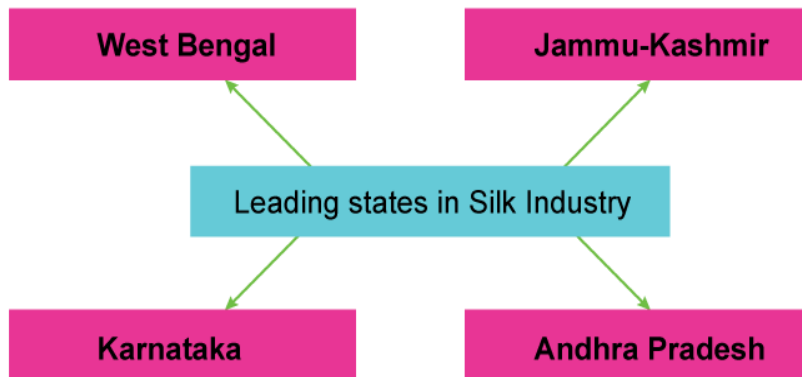
- (1) Wrong pair: Chandrashekhar- Mandal Commission
Right pair: V.P. Singh- Mandal Commission
- (2) Wrong pair : Second Five Year Plan- Stress on the Alleviation of Poverty
Right pair: Second Five Year Plan- Stress on Industries
- (3) Wrong pair : Amar Sheikh- Art Collector
Right pair: Amar Sheikh- A people's bard.
- (4) Wrong pair : R. H. Dave- Distant Education
Right pair: R. H. Dave- Minimum levels of learning

Answer 2 (A)

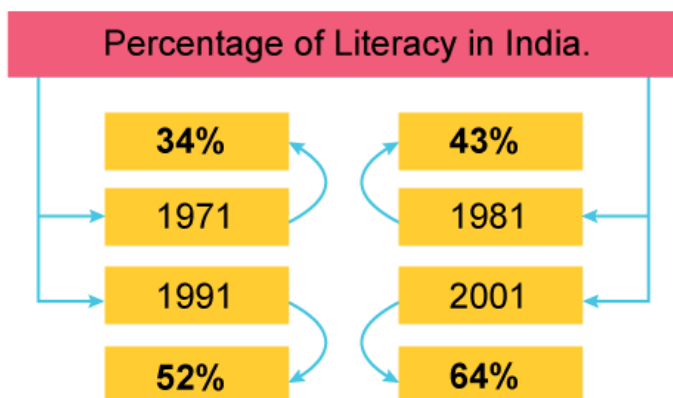
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



Answer 2 (B)

a. Archives

- Archives are the places where historical documents are kept and preserved.
- These documents may include government communications, reports, treatises, maps and manuscripts.
- The archives provide reliable information and references to researchers and historians and help them in writing history books, papers, articles and journals.
- The main office of the National Archives of India is at New Delhi, It is one of the largest archives in Asia.

b. Globalisation

- Globalisation is the free movement of goods, services and people across the world.
- It emerged as a result of opening of the economies of several countries. This increased the trade between nations.
- Technological advancements in internet and communications further enhanced the process of globalisation.

c. Operation Blue Star

- Operation Blue Star was a military operation launched to strike the terrorists in the Golden Temple, Amritsar on 3rd June, 1984.
- In the Operation Blue Star, the Indian army acted with great restraint.
- It ended with the death of Bhindranwale and other terrorists.

d. Development of Indian Institute of Technology in India

- The first IIT in India was set up at Kharagpur in West Bengal in 1951. Its main objective was to provide quality engineering education to students in India.
- Later, the engineering colleges at Powai, Chennai, Kanpur and New Delhi were converted into prestigious IITS.
- America, former USSR, and Germany helped India in setting up these IITs. Admissions in the IIT courses was given to aspiring students after clearing an entrance exams.
- Later, IITs were also established at Guwahati in 1994 and at Roorkee in 2001.

Answer 3 (A)**a. During 1970s, the political situation in India became unstable because:**

- When the Allahabad High Court gave the decision that Indira Gandhi misused the government machinery during her election campaign, nationwide protests and strikes were held.
- Jay Prakash Narayan led a fierce campaign against Indira Gandhi. He even asked the police not to follow unjust instructions of the government.
- The situation of law and order in the country worsened and the government declared a state of National Emergency. All fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended.

b. We should fight communalism

- Communalism emerged when people believe that their religion and traditions are superior in compared to other religions.
- Communalism may result in riots and arson. Thousands of innocent people are killed and property worth millions of rupees gets destroyed.
- Communalism is a serious threat to the unity of the country. It may lead to civil wars or even the division of the country on religious lines.

c. The postal department tries to preserve the heritage and integrity of Indian culture through postage stamps

- There have been several changes in postage stamps since India became independent.
- The Postal Departmental issues postage stamps on a wide variety of themes such as political leaders, flowers, animals, birds or events.

- It is thus a valuable repository of history and reflect various historical changes that have taken place through years.
- d. The standard of education has improved in the rural areas
 - Satellite Instructional Television Experiment was undertaken under the leadership of the Space Applications Centre at Ahmedabad.
 - The concept of education through satellite emerged out of this experiment.
 - The United State of America also extended its help in this programme.
 - This programme helped in spreading education to far off and in remote rural areas of the country. The wider availability of internet has also helped in spreading education through-out the rural areas.
 - As a result, the standard of education has improved in the rural areas.
- e. The government during the Third Five year plan had to focus on defence rather than development related tasks because China invaded India in 1962. India also had to fight a war with Pakistan in 1965. The government thus had to spend on defence to strengthen its military.

Answer 3 (B)

- a. The World Trade Organisation is an international organisation that deals with rules of trade between and amongst nations. Main objectives of the WTO are:
 - To free trade between countries
 - To end discriminatory laws, restrictions, rules and policies which are an obstacles in the way of international free trade
 - To regulate global trade
- b. The major works of Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister of India were:
 - Rajiv Gandhi tried to initiate several reforms in the field of economy and science and technology.
 - He also tried to solve the problem of Tamil minority community in Sri Lanka.
 - He promoted the idea of a united Sri Lanka with internal autonomy to the Tamil community but his efforts were not very successful.
- c. The scheme to spread primary education was expanded in 1994 in the following ways:
 - To increase the number of teachers to three in schools with more than 100 students
 - Priority was given to girls' schools and those schools which had majority of children from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.
 - The State government was directed to appoint female teachers to at least 50% of total posts in schools.
 - The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was started with the objective of spreading primary education far and wide.

Answer. 4

- (i) Excessive pride of one's own region and the ideology that my region is better than the other is termed as regionalism.
- (ii) Two states which are economically underdeveloped are Odisha and Bihar.
- (iii) Yes, people of developed states sometimes feel themselves to be superior because they feel that their states are economically developed due to their superior history and culture.

Answer 5

- (1) In around 1980s, a demand for 'Independent Khalistan' took root in Punjab.
 - Akali Dal was a prominent political party in Punjab in 1980s.
 - The leaders of Akali Dal was Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal. He governed his activities from the Golden Temple and ordered his followers to stage protests.
 - Many armed supporters of Longowal rallied around the firm Khalistan supporter, Jarnailsingh Bhindranwale.
 - Bhindranwale was arrested in 1983 on the charges of murdering a newspaper editor. This resulted in the worsening of situation in Punjab and President's Rule was imposed on the state in 1983.
- (2) 20-Point Programme was introduced by Indira Gandhi on 1st July 1975. The main aim of the 20-Point Programme was to make efforts to transform India into a developed nation. The main provisions of the 20-Point Programme were:
 - Land ceiling for cities and agricultural land, equal division of wealth, minimum wages for workers and increase in water conservation schemes.
 - Workers' participation in industry, national training scheme and to free bonded labourers.
 - Prevention of tax evasion, economic crimes and smuggling
 - Regulation of prices of basic necessities and improvements in the public distribution system.
 - Improvement in the textile industry by developing handloom sector and developing housing, communication facilities.
- (3) The main features of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) were:
 - The Plan aimed at providing primary education to maximum number of children.
 - DPEP prime objective was to register 100% attendance in primary schools and curb student drop-out.
 - Efforts were also made to provide extensive education to girls and physically handicapped.
 - DPEP included programmes such as research on and evaluation of primary education, alternative education and creating societal awareness.

- Later in 1995, the mid-day meal scheme was started to provide adequate nutrition to school going children.
- (4) Newspapers as the sources of History
- Newspapers are a major medium of information. Through them, one can get information about national and international affairs, politics, art, sports, literature and social and cultural affairs.
 - Newspapers publish supplements that give information about various topics.
 - Many newspapers have started their regional editions which publish news and articles about various movements and problems of people.
 - Several newspapers also produce special supplements towards the end of the year which tell about the important events of the year.
 - Newspapers contain articles about the economic condition of the people in the country and hence are an important source of economic history.

Political Science

Answer 6

Choose the correct answer from the given options and complete the sentences. (4)

- (1) The President of India is the Commander-in-Chief of all defence forces.
- (2) Japan was an Axis Power in the Second World War.
- (3) Atal Bihari Vajpayee played an important role in improving Sino Indian relations.
- (4) Marshall Tito, the President of Yugoslavia played an important role in the founding of the Non Alignment Movement.

Answer 7

1. **True.**
2. **False.** USA did use the nuclear weapons to end the Second World War. USA was an ally of America in this war. Cold War took place due to the ideological differences between USA and USSR. The Cold War ended after the disintegration of the former USSR.
3. **False.** Foreign policy of a country changes according to changing situation and political, military and economic scenarios.

Answer 8 (A)

1. **Bipolarisation**
 - During the Cold War, the USA and the USSR emerged as the super powers and formed their military alliances.
 - Most countries joined either of the two blocs.
 - Such a division of the world into two power blocs is known as bipolarisation.

2. **Foreign Policy**

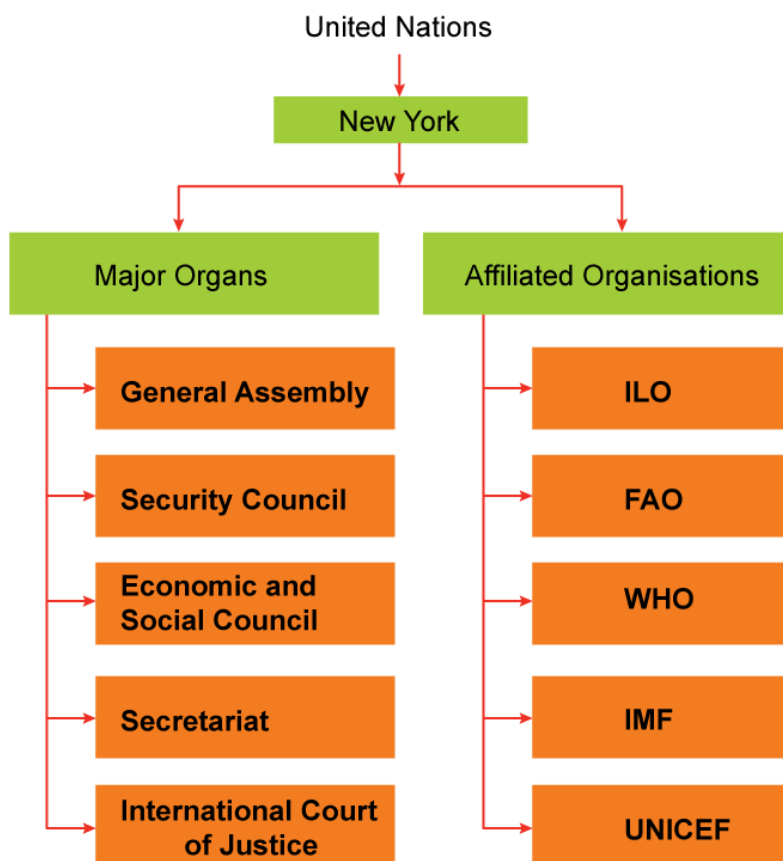
- It can be termed as the government's strategy in dealing with the other nations.
- Foreign policy deals with the relationship a country needs to maintain with other countries or the stand to be taken during an international conflict.

3. **Paramilitary forces**

- Paramilitary forces are neither completely military forces nor completely civil forces. They help the defense forces in India.
- The Paramilitary forces are responsible for the security of important locations like the railway stations, oil depots etc. They also play an important role in managing disasters.

Answer 8B - Do As Directed

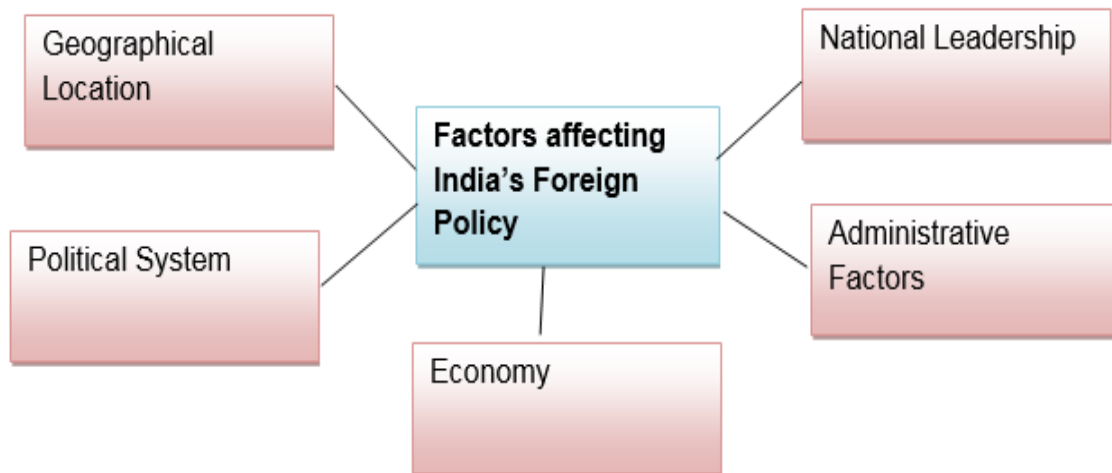
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



Answer 9

1. Two main objectives of the League of Nations were

- To prevent any future wars
- To establish peace in the world

The League of Nations failed because within almost two decades of the end of the First World War, the Second World War broke out. The league was not able to prevent the war.

2. Article 51 in the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down the following principles on which India's foreign policy is based:
 - To promote international peace and security.
 - To maintain just, friendly and honourable relations between nations.
 - Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations while dealing with one another.
 - Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
3. Three ways in which national security can be safeguarded are:
 - Since geography of a nation is closely associated with its national security, a nation must assess the threat to its geographical boundaries and identify the source of the threat.
 - To mitigate the threat posed by neighbouring hostile nations, a country should increase its military power.
 - Instead of fighting wars, a nation must address the threat to its national security to other friendly nations and seek their help and cooperation.
4. There are tensions in Sino- Indian relations because:
 - China has been claiming certain border areas of India. A war between both countries was fought in 1962 in which China invaded key border areas of India.
 - China is also trying to establish its own hegemony over India's neighbouring countries.