

Maharashtra State Board
Class IX Social Science
History and Political Science - Paper I
Semester 1, Sample Paper – 2- Solution

History

Answer 1 (A)

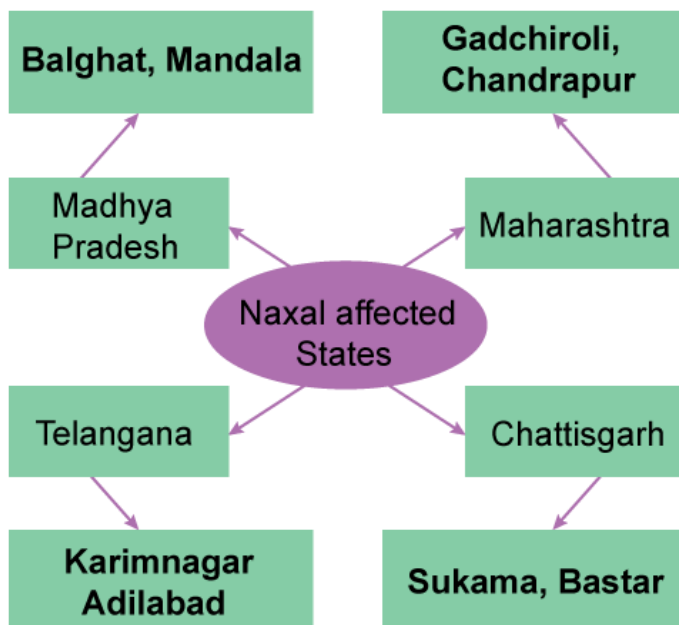
- a. Charan Singh succeeded Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister of India.
- b. The Naxalite movement started in the state of West Bengal.
- c. Railways in India run under the public sector.
- d. The United Nations had declared the year 1970 as the International Education Year.

Answer 1 (B)

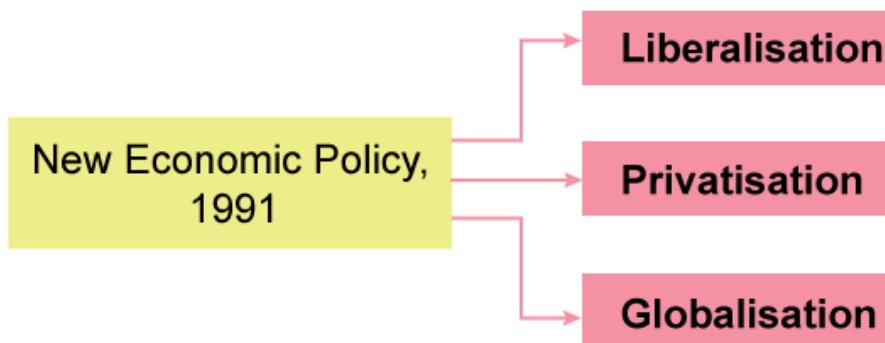
- (1) Wrong pair: Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Economic Reforms
Right pair: Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Conducted nuclear tests in 1998.
- (2) Wrong pair : NEFA- Assam
Right pair: NEFA- Arunachal Pradesh
- (3) Wrong pair : Kavasaji Davar- Iron and Steel Factory
Right pair: Kavasaji Davar- Textile Factory
- (4) Wrong pair : C-DAC- Mumbai
Right pair: C-DAV- Pune

Answer 2 (A)

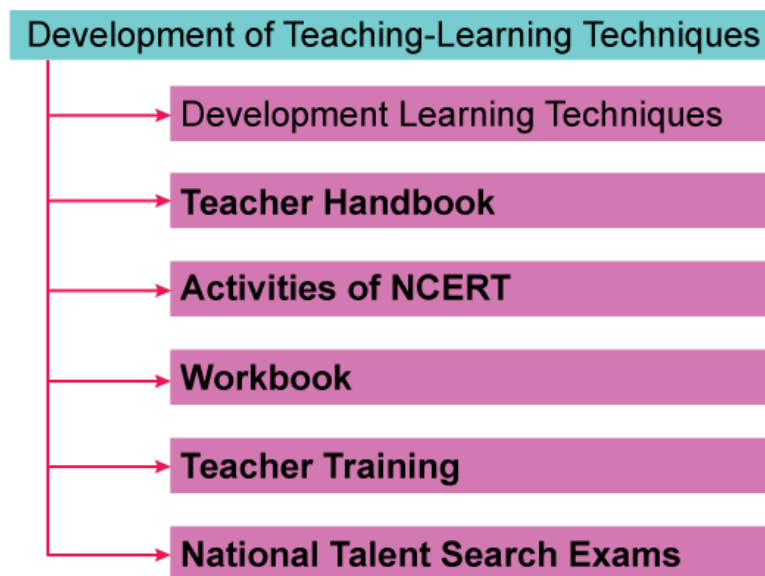
(i)



(i)



(ii)



Answer 2 (B)

a. Press Trust of India

- The Press trust of India has been an important source of primary details of all events.
- It provides first-hand information report, photographs and articles of various events to newspapers. It also provides articles on financial and scientific issues to newspapers.
- Since 1990, PTI have been sending news to all parts of the country through the 'satellite broadcast'.
- PTI has now started its online service.

b. First Five year Plan

- The First Five year Plan began in the year 1951.
- The focus was mainly to improve agriculture, social development, irrigation and flood control, rural and small industries, minerals, transport, education and health.

- In this plan, steps were taken to lay the foundations of planned economic development.

c. Indira Gandhi National University

- It was established with an aim of spreading education to every part of the country.
- Those people who are unable to enroll in the colleges and universities formally are given concessions in eligibility criteria, age and other conditions for admission to this university.
- In 1990, the IGNOU started an audio-visual distance education programme through Akashvani and Doordarshan.
- It provides facilities for education through 58 training centres in the country and 41 centres in foreign countries.

d. Mixed Economy

- In a mixed economic system, both- private and public ownership of industries exist. In this system, efforts are made to bring together good aspects of both- the capitalistic and socialistic systems.
- India adopted 'mixed economy' after her independence.
- In a mixed economy, industries not only have to provide goods and services to people at affordable prices but also have to earn profits.

Answer 3 (A)

a. The 'Jal Cooper' stamp

- The Indian government issued the 'Jal Cooper' stamp in 1977 in the memory of Jal Cooper who was an internationally acclaimed philatelist.
- He was the founder of the first Philatelic Bureau in India, an office that collected stamps. He even founded the 'Empire of India Philatelic Society'.
- Jal Cooper played a pivotal role in taking the study of Indian postage stamps to the international level.

b. Janta Party

- Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency in India whereby fundamental rights of the citizens were suspended.
- Those who opposed against the government were imprisoned. Under such a scenario, many opposition parties came together and formed the 'Janta Party'.

c. Fanaticism is the base of communalism

- People belonging to different religions do not trust each other and become suspicious of each other's activities.
- People following different religions are looked as enemies.
- Thus, it becomes difficult for people to unite and strengthen the democratic process in their country.

- It makes people prejudiced to other communities.
- d. Nationalisation of Banks in 1969
- India had adopted a mixed economy after independence. Nationalisation of banks was necessary to cover deficits during the implementation of several schemes.
 - It was also felt that the profits earned by these banks would be used by the government for public welfare.
 - At this time, the socialists in the Congress party also demanded for the nationalisation of the commercial banks.
- e. Dr. Vijay Bhatkar developed the Param-8000 supercomputer
- In 1987, America refused to give supercomputers to India.
 - Thus, the Rajiv Gandhi government decided to develop a supercomputer in the country.
 - In 1988, the Central Government established the Centre for Development for Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Pune.
 - It was in the year 1991 that C-DAC under the leadership of Dr. Vijay Bhatkar developed the Param - 8000 supercomputers.

Answer 3 (B)

- a. The audio video sources are those sources which possess a sound and visual components. These are modern sources of history. Two audio video sources of modern history are tape recordings and video clippings.
- b. The characteristics of the Indian economy
- After independence, India adopted a mixed economy in which both- the private and the public sector coexist.
 - Modernisation, economic self-sufficiency and public welfare have been some main characteristics of the Indian economy.
 - Apart from agriculture, India also focused on industrialisation and development. It also worked for the economic upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.
- c. Contributions of Tarabai Modak in the field of education are:
- She began working in the field of education in Bordi and Kosbad.
 - She started 'anganwadis' for the Adivasi children.
 - Tarabai Modak made several efforts to bring in the 'learning by doing' method. She also started meadow schools and spread vocational technical education among the children.

Answer 4

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi introduced reforms in the fields of Indian economy, science and technology.
- (ii) Rajiv Gandhi wanted to solve the problem of Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. He promoted the idea of a united Sri Lanka with internal autonomy to the Tamil community. However, his efforts failed.
- (iii) The issue of political corruption, especially the 'Bofors case' led to the downfall of the Congress in the 1989 General elections.

Answer 5

- (1) 'India 2000' is an annual reference book which is published by Information and Broadcasting Department. This reference book is created under 'Research, Reference and Training Department'.
 - It is a significant source of history because it contains vital information about India, its land, people, national emblems, political systems, defence, education and cultural events.
 - It further gives an account of India's development and progress in the field of science and technology, environment, health, family welfare and social welfare.
 - It also publishes data regarding country's economy, finances, agricultural production, water conservation, rural development and food and civil supplies.
 - It also discusses about development in industrial sector, trade, transport and commerce.
- (2) There was an unrest in Mizoram in 1960s because:
 - After independence, the government gave administrative independence to the districts of Mizo majority areas of the Lushai hills.
 - After the setting up of States Reorganisation Commission in 1954, the Mizo leaders demanded an independent 'Mizo' province.
 - In 1961, a Mizo leader, Laldenga established Mizo National Front (MNF) and asked for the creation of independent nation of Mizoram.
 - Situation became worse when in 1966, MNF announced the emergence of the independent nation of Mizoram.
 - Later, the Indian government firmly suppressed the rebellion.
- (3) The main contributions of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) are:
 - It helps the Central government in formulating and implementing educational policies and schemes.
 - It has played a central role in designing school curricula and textbooks with the cooperation of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).
 - It guides and cooperates with the state governments in the field of primary and secondary education.

- It has done good work in designing workbooks and handbooks for teachers, it has also developed teachers training techniques and has conducted talent search examinations at the national level.
- (4) Reasons which induced the Indian government to liberalise its economy were:
- The condition of Indian economy became worse under the Prime Minister ship of Chandra Shekhar and VP Singh.
 - During the tenure of Chandra Shekhar, the rate of inflation had reached to 11%.
 - VP Singh's government incurred a loss of over 10,000 crore by waiving loans of the farmers. In 1990-91, the Indian foreign reserves had only 100 crore dollars.
 - Increase in global oil prices further worsened the Indian economy. At this time even NRIs started withdrawing their deposits in foreign currency from India.
 - Under such circumstances, it became essential for the government to liberalise the Indian economy.

Political Science

Answer 6

Choose the correct answer from the given options and complete the sentences.

- (1) America dropped two nuclear weapons on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- (2) Nuclear development is an important aspect of India's foreign policy.
- (3) Terrorism has been the biggest challenge to India's internal security.
- (4) India had border disputes with China.

Answer 7

1. **False.** The chief of Navy is known as the Admiral.
2. **False.** Russia was the biggest country in the Soviet Union.
3. **True**

Answer 8 (A)

1. Cold War

- Cold War was a period in which there were intense ideological differences between USSR and USA. No actual wars were fought during this period, though it appeared that a war would erupt at any time.
- The struggle for power, arms race, attitude of checkmating each other by strategies and counter-strategies further intensified the Cold War.

2. Interdependence

- Interdependence means that all countries in the world are interdependent on each other.

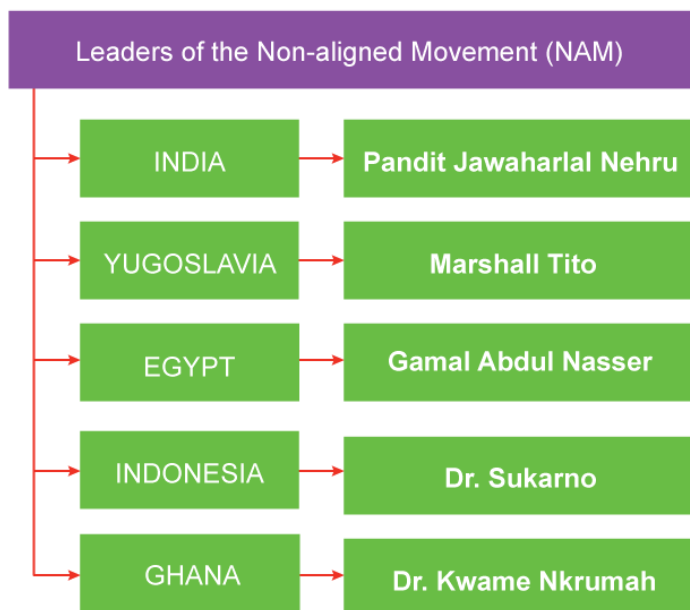
- No country can remain in isolation. Even a developed nation like America is not self-sufficient in its needs.
- Interdependence is an important feature of the contemporary international system.

3. Rapid Action Force

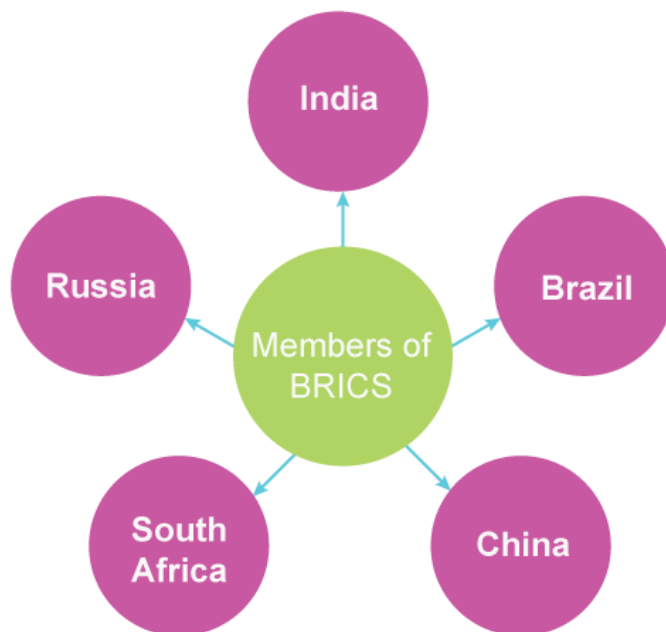
- The rapid Action Force is a part of paramilitary forces.
- It moves quickly to those areas which experiences riots or bomb blasts. They try manage these areas and try to bring normalcy to the lives of the people.

Answer 8B Do As Directed

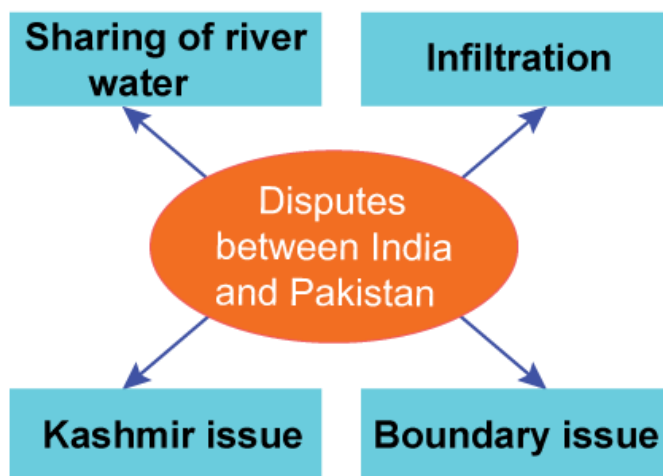
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



Answer 9

1. America played a major role in the Second World War. America, which had become a nuclear power by the end of the War, dropped two atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 9th August 1945 respectively. This brought the war to an end.
2. Possible reasons of conflicts among the sovereign nations are:
 - There are disputes among nations over boundaries.
 - Conflicts may also emerge over water sharing
 - Military and arms race is another reason for disputes
 - The influx of refugees from neighbouring countries also results in disputes
3. Two ways in which the economy affect the foreign policy of the nations
 - Some countries may be rich or deficient in certain resources. Trade relations, export-import and participation in world trade are aimed at strengthening the country's economy. Foreign policy is thus shaped by the need to establish economic relations.
 - An economically powerful country enjoys the status of a world power. It is economically less dependent on other countries and hence is able to shape its foreign policy accordingly.
4. The significance of the Non Alignment Movement has not reduced even after the end of the Cold War.
 - Nam worked substantially in reducing tension between two power blocs and played an important role in bringing the Cold War to an end.
 - After the end of the Cold War, it advocated 'New International Economic Order' (NIEO) which was based on greater economic cooperation and justice.