

MT 146

2018 1100

**MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - PRELIM I -
Paper I (E)**

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :		
(i)	The imperialism in the modern period is a result of Industrial revolution.	1	
(ii)	Balkan Area was the part of Turkey Empire.	1	
(iii)	Karl Marx was a German philosopher.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Franklin Roosevelt	- America	1
(ii)	Winston Churchill	- England	1
(iii)	Trygve Lie	- Norway	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) The objective of the new imperialism was to bring profits to the imperial nation by exploiting the natural resources of the undeveloped nations by means of economic and political domination. This form of imperialism was called economic imperialism.	2	
	(ii) Economic imperialism also means the economic domination of one nation by another.		
	(iii) The capitalist expansion moulded a new variety of imperialism.		
	(iv) The European nations endeared economic imperialism for the sake of developing trade. It means economy was the soul of imperialism.		
(ii)	(i) 'In comparison to other countries, my country's status is greater' such type of thinking developed in European countries before the First World War and those who expanded their territory had an important place in European politics.	2	
	(ii) So, all the European nations started their aggressive nationalism.		
	(iii) Some big countries in Europe became imperial countries to prove their nationalism. Germany, Russia and Austria were trying to		

	capture new areas out of Europe. (iv) Aggressive nationalism increased international conflict.	
(iii)	The objectives and the purpose of foundation of the League of Nations are mentioned in its constitution. They are as follows: (i) To establish world peace and security, friendly and co-operative relations between the nations. (ii) To solve the international issues with peace avoiding the wars. (iii) All the member nations are secular and independent and for the sake of National security all should follow the rule of the League of Nations. (iv) Obeying the International Law.	2
A.3.	Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) The people in Italy, Germany, Poland, Austria, Yugoslavia were fed up with the democratic experiment because of various political parties, frequent defections, changing ministers, corruption, declining economics etc. (ii) There was a feeling that dictators were better than democratic rulers and all issues could be solved through military means. This gave rise to military dictators like Mussolini and Hitler. (iii) The nationalist Europe felt that if a nation was humiliated, it was everyone's insult and it must be retaliated by sacrificing life. (iv) Europe had become a den of arms and ammunitions resulting in rise of militarism before the Second World War.	2
(ii)	(i) The process of decolonization had begun late in Africa than Asian continent. (ii) They needed more time for decolonization almost up to the end of 20th Century. (iii) Because of the natural resources of Africa, separation among many castes-sub castes of African society and weaker national movements and western education which were received late in Africa. (iv) At last National movements led them to get their freedom.	2
(iii)	(i) Dr. Bhabha was the director of the 'Atomic Board' and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research' founded in 1945 for the research in atomic science in India. (ii) 'Atomic Research city' was erected at Turbhe near Mumbai under the guidance of Dr. Bhabha. (iii) Atomic reactors named Apsara, Syrus, Zarlina and Purnima are helpful in studying Atomic science. Production of about 350	2

	<p>radio active substances is made in the atomic centre at Turbhe. They are used in industrial, agricultural and medical fields.</p> <p>(iv) Government of India honoured him by giving his name to the atomic research centre at Turbhe which is now known as 'Bhabha Atomic Research Centre'.</p>	
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) In the year 1856, England and France had a war against China. This was called as the Second Opium War.</p> <p>(ii) This war came to an end with the defeat of the Manchu Emperor and the Peking Treaty.</p> <p>(iii) By this treaty another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders.</p> <p>(iv) The business of opium was given permission.</p> <p>(v) The foreign envoys were allowed to stay in Peking.</p> <p>(vi) The Christian missionaries were now given security and freedom of spreading their religion.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) Karl Marx (1818-1883) was a German communist thinker. 'Das Capital' and 'Communist Manifesto' are the world famous books written by him. Frederick Engels and Karl Marx collectively published the 'Manifesto of Communism' in the year 1848.</p> <p>(ii) Marx did a scientific analysis of the human social development. He gave communist doctrines for establishing a social system free from exploitation and social inequalities.. He believed that human society is dynamic and progressive. No power beyond human power can bring about the change.</p> <p>(iii) According to Marx, the roots of change lay in the economic system of society. Along with economic system, social customs and values are also going to change. The social class that holds the means of production exploits the poor people.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, was created the groups of the 'haves' and the 'haves-not' in the society. The conflict between these two groups gets intensified.</p> <p>(v) Karl Marx made an appeal that the workers and labours in the world should get organised for a fundamental social change.</p> <p>(vi) The communist philosophy believed in the two social classes viz. the 'haves' and the 'haves-not'. The Haves possessed the means of production, whereas, the 'Haves-not' have nothing. The second class is made up of the workers and the poor farmers.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Japan was considerably benefitted by the peaceful Treaty of Paris. The international status of Japan got increased and it became a great naval force in the east Pacific region.</p>	3

	<p>(ii) However, America couldn't tolerate the increasing domination of Japan. It started chalking out strategy for restricting the naval development and imperial expansion of Japan.</p> <p>(iii) In the year 1921, the American President Hardings convened the Washington Meeting for bringing restrictions on the naval forces. As a result, there began the process of undermining the power of Japanese navy.</p> <p>(iv) The advantages allowed to Japan were withdrawn.</p> <p>(v) Japan was unable to avoid the impact of the Great Depression.</p> <p>(vi) In 1941 when Japan had forced its army into the Indo-China region, America imposed economic sanctions against Japan to destabilize it.</p> <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) The term Cold war was used first time by the American diplomat Bernard Baruch. Prof. Nyoung-Hum-Kim said, "Cold war means the world of free economy and communism, it also means it is a tense conflict between America and Russia". The effects of Cold war are as follows:</p> <p>(i) The world divided into two groups : Russia was leading communism. America was leading Capitalism and Democracy. Competition of power became extreme between America and Russia.</p> <p>(ii) Growth in weapons' competition : The super power of Russia and America was based on weapons only. Both the countries tried to make their supporting countries strong in different sections of forces. Army, navy and air force got powerful. The able administrative system implemented modern missiles, fighting aeroplanes, nuclear weapons, submarines. This was the effect of cold war.</p> <p>(iii) An inspiration to nuclear weapons competition : In the Second World War, America destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki the cities of Japan by dropping nuclear bombs on them. Russia also proved its capacity by performing the nuclear test. The world was on the threshold of ruin.</p> <p>(iv) Discredit of UNO : UNO put forth an idea of one world. But the competition of power, nuclear weapons, the partition of the world created many problems for UNO. The Security Council helped to solve the problems faced by UNO because of the Veto Power of big nations. "The Entire world is one family, UNO didn't achieve it. It was a discredit for UNO.</p> <p>(v) Human welfare was neglected : Fear and terror was created by cold war in the world. Lot of money was spent on the weapons.</p>	4
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	<p>Development was neglected. 25% of income was spent on weapons and their research. Commodities were also neglected resulting in scarcity. Due to cold war welfare of man was totally neglected.</p> <p>(vi) The growth of Non-Aligned movement : Many of the countries unwillingly participated in the group of super powers because of the political and economical pressure. But India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Yugoslavia's President Marshal Tito and Egypt's President General Gamal Abdul Naser dared not to mix in any group. These prime countries started Non- aligned movement.</p> <p>Finally, the Russian President Mikhail Gorbochev and US President Ronald Regan suggested that every country in the world should cut off the military power and end the cold war.</p> <p>(ii) The imperial expansion in the African continent by the European nations is supposed to be one of the significant events in the history of the world.</p> <p>(i) First colonizer : The status of becoming the first colonizer of the African continent went to Belgium. In the second half of the 19th century, King Leopold of Belgium erected a colony in the Congo River basin.</p> <p>(ii) The Berlin Conference : The European nations held a conference in Berlin between 1884 and 1885 which agreed to a principle of 'Effective Possession'. It gave consent to King Leopold's possession of the region in Congo and passed a set of directives for the division of the African regions.</p> <p>(iii) Distribution of Africa among European nations: England: England set up its colonies in the Niger River basin of Africa and dominated Cape Colony, Sudan, Uganda, Rhodesia, East Africa, Gambia, Nigeria, etc. England took possession of Egypt under the pretext of the security of the Suez Canal. Dutch: The Dutch set up colonies in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal. France: The French began to move up the Senegal basin. It went on to capture the Sahara Desert, Algeria, French Congo, Madagascar Island and Morocco. Germany: Germany colonized the south-west Africa, Cameroon and the east African regions. Spain: Reo de Oro region, north of Morocco and some areas in Guinea Coast were colonized by Spain. Portugal: The Portuguese dominated the eastern regions, Angola region and Mozambique.</p>	4
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	<p>Italy: Italy captured Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli and Sirenica regions in Africa.</p> <p>Except Ethiopia and Liberia, the entire African continent was colonized and exploited by the European nations in various ways to become richer.</p> <p>(iii) Lenin was an intelligent and an extremist in his communist philosophy. His contribution can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>(i) Beliefs of Lenin : Being a Marxist, Lenin firmly believed that unless feudalism, land slavery and the despotic Tsar rule were totally destroyed, there could not be any progress of the Russian people.</p> <p>(ii) Move towards Nationalisation : Lenin terminated capitalism in the field of business and industry. Private property was confiscated and business and industry were nationalised. Big landholders were deprived of their land and there was an equal distribution of the land to all. The government sponsored and ran various industries.</p> <p>(iii) Programme for working class : Lenin believed that the government must have domination of the working class. The workers were given accommodation, food, clothing and other facilities instead of wages in money.</p> <p>(iv) New Economic Policy (NEP) : Lenin announced a New Economic Policy which consisted in both privatisation and nationalisation to some extent. The private industry, business and property were allowed to a limited extent only. Lenin said that it was sensible to go couple of steps back, after having gone three steps ahead. Important elements of New Economic Policy were (a) Collective Farming (b) Open Market (c) New Currency (d) Small and Large scale industries.</p> <p>(v) Impact of New Economic Policy : The New Economic Policy caused a big increase in the agriculture and industrial production. A greater area of land came under cultivation. The private industries were allowed to form. These industries were allowed to some extent to buy and sell their products in the open market. However, transportation and external trade were kept under total control of the government.</p> <p>Thus, Lenin's contribution as a great revolutionary and founder of the first communist government in the world is certainly enlightening and noteworthy.</p>	4
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A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	Indian National Congress was established in 1885 .	1
(ii)	Voting is a primary political activity.	1
(iii)	Opposition parties acts as watchdog of democracy.	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	The Democracy based on the direct participation of the citizens in the decision making process is known as direct democracy which was in existence in Greek city states, particularly in Athens (Fourth and Fifth century BC).	1
(ii)	In one party system, only one party is effective enough to capture power whereas in a two party or bi-party system two parties have the capacity to form the government and get political power alternately.	1
(iii)	Religions like Buddhism and Christianity exist in India.	1
(iv)	A political party is a group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions.	1
(v)	Political parties in India are classified on the basis of their area of influence, into two main types: (i) National parties and (ii) State or Regional Parties, both the groups include the ruling and opposition parties.	1
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	TRUE (i) Holding elections in free and fair atmosphere is a necessary condition for existence of democracy. (ii) Citizens must have the freedom as well as choice of electing their representatives.	2
(ii)	TRUE (i) There are no restrictions on citizens holding arms in U.S which leads to rise in crime and misuse of arms. (ii) So there should be restrictions on arms holding.	2

(iii)	<p>TRUE</p> <p>(i) In many countries, even after the introduction of democracy women did not have the right to vote but gradually this right was granted due to the pressure of the women's movements in the twentieth century.</p> <p>(ii) In India, women got the right to vote from the first election itself.</p>	2
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(i)	<p>(i) Economic inequality is a challenge before democracy.</p> <p>(ii) The objective of democracy is to achieve the well being of all citizens. So democracy has to take the responsibility to reduce poverty and make all basic amenities available for the poor through proper policies.</p> <p>(iii) Many poor countries have democratic governments. Such countries face the challenge of maintaining democracy and at the same time tackling poverty.</p> <p>(iv) In situations of extreme poverty, democracy remains only in name or it is endangered due to social rebellion.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) In democracy, fundamental rights of the citizens are respected.</p> <p>(ii) Similarly, different freedoms are given to the individuals. E.g. freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom to form association, freedom to criticise, freedom to approach the courts for protection of rights etc.</p> <p>(iii) All citizens must be equal before law. Though the majority rules in democracy, democratic government has to respect the rights of minorities and guarantee their protection.</p> <p>(iv) Government is accountable to the Parliament and finally to the people at large. Thus, a democratic government rules within limits set by constitution and citizens' rights.</p>	2
		