

# MT 146

2018 .... 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b>		
(i)	Badshah Jahangir had given permission to start business centre in <b>Surat</b> .	<b>1</b>	
(ii)	The African continent was known as <b>Unknown Continent</b> until the 18th century.	<b>1</b>	
(iii)	The Committee of the League of Nations included <b>Five</b> permanent and four temporary members.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Benito Mussolini	- Fascist Party	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Adolf Hitler	- Nazi Party	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Kemal Pasha	- People's Party	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	(i) Imperialism was caused by colonialism. (ii) Imperialism is nothing but the domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation. (iii) The European nations imposed their imperial reigns on the Asian and African nations. (iv) By adopting various ways the European nations imposed imperialism on the Asian nations viz. India, China, Japan, Myanmar (Burma), Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand (Siam).	<b>2</b>	
(ii)	(i) European nations started to pile arms and ammunitions to bring peace in their country. They also thought that the war was the only solution for their problems. (ii) Large number of weapons and ammunition were manufactured in Europe.	<b>2</b>	

	<p>(iii) Advanced weapons, warships, tanks were produced on a large scale. These war equipments were only for peace and safety of the nation, was justified by the European countries.</p> <p>(iv) Every European country was keeping confidential about the military power and so European diplomatic politics became explosive.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) The extreme nationalism and imperialism of a few leaders of European nations pulled the world into the destruction of the Second World War.</p> <p>(ii) The League of Nations had to close its office on account of the selfish; strong and contrary to each other policies of the member nations.</p> <p>(iii) It failed due to lack of faith in international co-operation, lack of co-ordination between principal nations like France and England and rejection of membership by America.</p> <p>(iv) There was the lack of Arm power to punish the member nations denying to obey the clauses in the agreement.</p>	2
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) The Security Council of the UNO means the ministry itself.</p> <p>(ii) The tasks of the Security Council are to discuss any issue disturbing international peace, to punish the guilty and disobeying nations, to take action against the nations disturbing peace with the help of the military of the member nations, to give permission to the new membership, etc.</p> <p>(iii) This committee is the heart of the UNO as it has the real strength of UNO.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, the Security Council occupies an important place in the UNO.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Nationalism spread among European colonies due to the National movements in Asia. National movement in Asia affected the minds of African public.</p> <p>(ii) Africa concentrated its attention towards Indian National movement.</p> <p>(iii) African Nationalist were impressed by Mahatma Gandhiji's Non-violence movement held in Western Africa and Indian National movement.</p> <p>(iv) International political incidents effected the minds of African people and they demanded total freedom.</p>	2

(iii)	<p>(i) Europeans adopted policy of decolonization in the later half of 20th Century. Though they accepted peaceful principle of 'Live and let to live' the greed of the rich, capitalist and developed nations was still there.</p> <p>(ii) There was a need of freedom of trade with other nations beyond the borders of our nation. For this, the world should become a market.</p> <p>(iii) Raw material can be obtained from any nation and finished goods can be sold in any nation.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, an international trade movement began in Europe, which changed international politics.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.4.</b>	<b>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) Commodore Mathew Perry, the chief of the American naval mission to Japan made a request to the Japanese government for ensuring safety to the American ships within the marine boundaries of Japan along with business concessions.</p> <p>(ii) Considering the extent and strength of Perry's navy, the then Japanese Prime Minister Tokugawa Shogun signed a business agreement with America on 31st March, 1854 at Kanagawa.</p> <p>(iii) According to this agreement:</p> <p>(a) America was allowed entry to the Shimonda and Hakodate ports for procuring wood, coal and water.</p> <p>(b) American envoy could stay in Japan.</p> <p>(c) The American sailors in distress should be given Japanese assistance.</p> <p>(d) America was allowed to do business in Japan by the local rules and regulations.</p> <p>(iv) In this way the non-aligned status of Japan came to an end and the decline of Tokugawa Shogun began.</p> <p>(v) England, France, Russia and Holland desired to acquire business concessions in Japan, like America.</p> <p>(vi) Accordingly, Japan made agreements with these nations and granted business concessions.</p>	<b>3</b>
(ii)	<p>(i) The drought of 1905 in Russia had made the people helpless.</p> <p>(ii) In 1904-05 war Japan defeated Russia. This created an anti-Tsar climate in Russia.</p> <p>(iii) The battle against Japan had weakened the economy of Russia.</p> <p>(iv) The workers, the common people and the intellectuals of Russia rose under the guidance of Father Gepon to revolt against the</p>	<b>3</b>

	<p>royal reign.</p> <p>(v) The soldiers of the Tsar attacked the revolting people. This armed conflict caused a big loss of human life.</p> <p>(vi) As this event took place on the Sunday in 1905, it was called the 'Bloody Sunday'.</p> <p>(iii) Apart from the political work, the social and educational work of the UNO is worthy of praise.</p> <p>(i) Global co-operation : Flood control, disease control, international transport, international post etc. are the ways of the UNO to increase co-operation between the nations.</p> <p>(ii) Awareness programmes : People are made aware of the global problems through books, documentaries, meetings, conferences, films, etc.</p> <p>(iii) Social cause : Ban on the drugs and voice to the problems of women and children is continuous business of the UNO's economic and social committee. UNO is always trying for ban of nuclear weapons, labour issues, cultural harmony, problems of widows.</p> <p>(iv) Emergency services : The International Red-Cross Society is a part of UNO which takes care of the injured soldiers in wars, and provide emergency services in flood and droughts.</p> <p>(v) Sports : UNO brings the nations together through games and sports.</p> <p>(vi) Literature : Literature from one language is being translated to another, to propagate the literacy, etc.</p> <p>Thus, the UNO has contributed immensely in social and educational fields.</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>A.5.</b></p>	<p><b>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) The term Cold war was used first time by the American diplomat Bernard Baruch.</p> <p>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 causes of cold war are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Supremacy between America and Russia, the super powers : There were no other powers remaining which could influence the international politics than America and Russia after the Second World War. In this world war, England, France, Germany, Italy got damaged greatly. Japan was devastated because of atom bombs.</p>	<b>4</b>

- (ii) Communism in Russia : Bolshevik revolution in Russia of 1917 gave birth to communist rule of Karl Marx. Communism and capitalism are two complete opposite ideologies. Therefore America and western European countries felt that Russian communism was the greatest hindrance in the capitalist economy.
- (iii) Differences in philosophical thinking : Karl Marx, the great communist thinker, presented his ideology of communism in his famous books 'Das capital' and 'Communist Manifesto'. Karl Marx said, "Workers, labourers deprived should come together and destroy completely the Feudalism, Capitalism and private property. Workers should take power in their hands and make the tools of production of the nation only". America and western powers were in favour of capitalist or free economy, so they opposed communism.
- (iv) Russia disobeyed the Yalta and Balkan treaty : Yalta treaty took place among America (Roosevelt), Russia (Stalin) and Great Britain (Churchill) in Feb-1945 at the end of Second World War. According to this Peace treaty, open elections in Poland were accepted. But Stalin broke the conditions and got power over Poland. Stalin accepted Balkan treaty with Churchill in Oct. 1944 about division of Eastern Europe. According to this treaty England would empower Balkan nations as Russia. But Stalin neglected this treaty and created workers' dictatorship in Rumania, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Because of this England got upset.
- (v) Poisonous Canvassing of Media : The capitalist and communist countries started poisonous canvassing against each other through newspapers, radio and television. Stalin decided to spread communism all over the world. But America's President Truman and England's Prime Minister Churchill decided to uproot communism. In the speech at Fulton, Churchill spoke, "We have to fight against wild Russia." In short, jealousy started to grow against each other due to this poisonous canvassing through media.
- (vi) Arm race : To stop Russia's communism in Asia and Europe continent, America had started an alliance of NATO, SEATO and CENTO to get their support. At the same time Russia and its alliance got together because of Warsaw Treaty. As a result, cold war became severe.
- Finally, the Russian President Mikhail Gorbochev and U. S. President Ronald Regan suggested that every country in the world should cut off the military power and end the cold war.

(ii)	<p>The period of conflicts began with the First World War in 1914. The reasons for the first world war are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Imperialism of the Nations: During the 19th Century the European nations supported colonization and economic imperialism. During the second half of the 19th century, the European nations focused their attention to the probable markets in the less-known African continent. The regions in the Asian and African continents held the markets and generated the raw materials. The cut-throat rivalry among the European nations for imperial expansion led to world war.</p> <p>(ii) Aggressive Nationalism: '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. So, all European nations started their aggressive nationalism. Germany, Russia and Austria were trying to capture new areas out of Europe.</p> <p>(iii) Militarism: European nations started to pile arms and ammunitions to bring peace in their country. They also thought that the war was the only solution for their problems. Large number of weapons and ammunitions were manufactured in Europe. Advanced weapons, warships, tanks were produced on a large scale.</p> <p>(iv) Diplomatic Groupism: In the reign of Bismarck Germany turned into a powerful country. In 1866 Germany defeated Austria and France in 1870 but later Bismarck developed friendship. In 1871, Germany annexed the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which belonged to France. After that he isolated France by keeping it aloof. Bismarck took care to see that England and France, the traditional enemies, should not come together. There was a dispute between France and Italy about religious and colonial problems. In 1882, Triple Alliance agreement was made among Germany -Austria - Italy.</p> <p>(v) Political complications in the Balkan Area: Russia began to exert pressure on the Balkan region, as the citizens of this region were Slav by race. England and France felt that the route to Asia via Mediterranean sea would thus be endangered for their interest. The boundary of Austria - Hungary was touching the Balkan region. Taking full advantage of the political revolution in Turkey in 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>(vi) The immediate cause of the war: An extremist Serbian citizen assassinated the prince of Austria, Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand</p>	4
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	<p>on 28th June, 1914 in Sarajevo, the capital city of Bosnia. This was the immediate cause of the first world war. Thus, the first world war was a disastrous armed conflict of the 20th Century.</p> <p>(iii) The Russian revolution saw a conflict between the Tsar and his rich supporters on one hand, the workers and farmers on the other. The significance of Russian revolution is as follows:</p> <p>(i) The Russian Revolution has a significant place in the history of the modern world. This was the first revolution inspired by the philosophy of Karl Marx.</p> <p>(ii) Working class acquired a great importance due to this revolution.</p> <p>(iii) The revolution gave the world a direction to bring about social development through economic planning. It was an attempt to create a social order without religion, class and exploitation.</p> <p>(iv) The concept of 'Welfare state' was accepted everywhere in the world.</p> <p>(v) The message of total freedom from all sorts of restrictions was given.</p> <p>(vi) This event ushered in a new era. It brought about a fundamental change in the political, social, economic, cultural and scientific fields of Russia. America was a potential rival in the world for Russia.</p> <p>(vii) This revolution proved to be a blessing in the world. There rose a new form of governance and communism.</p> <p>(viii) This revolution gave birth to new values. Russia led the nations belonging to the Eastern hemisphere. The revolution set up the principles of equality, co-operation and global fraternity. Thus, the Russian Revolution is of immense significance.</p>	4
A.6.	<p><b>Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b></p> <p>(i) At present there are <b>six</b> national parties in India.</p> <p>(ii) In the absence of <b>social equality</b>, political equality can become meaningless.</p> <p>(iii) India has <b>Indirect</b> form of Democracy.</p>	1 1 1

<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b>	
(i)	The term democracy is drawn from two Greek words 'demos' meaning people and 'cratia' meaning power. Thus, literally democracy means the 'power of the people'.	<b>1</b>
(ii)	The party (or parties) winning the majority of seats in the elections is known as the "ruling party" that forms the government whereas the party which is not able to get the majority and criticizes the policies of the government is known as "opposition party".	<b>1</b>
(iii)	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).	<b>1</b>
(iv)	Maharashtra government has increased the reservation for women representatives at the local government level to the extent of 50 percent since 2011 and has also provided reservation for women for positions of Sarpanchas, Zilla Parishad Presidents, Chairpersons of Committees, Presidents of Municipal Councils and Mayors of Municipal Corporations.	<b>1</b>
(v)	One of the demands of BJP is Uniform Civil Code i.e. same or common laws related to marriage, divorce, adoption, etc. for all religions.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.8.</b>	<b>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	FALSE (i) There is Parliamentary democracy in India. (ii) The President is the nominal head of the state and the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the real executive.	<b>2</b>
(ii)	FALSE (i) Higher the initiative, stronger the democracy will be. (ii) People should take interest in politics and discuss government's policy, complain about problems, etc. Otherwise democracy will remain only in terms of people voting and electing a government.	<b>2</b>



(iii)	<p>TRUE</p> <p>(i) Caste system is like a hierarchy wherein some castes are supposed to be upper and some lower.</p> <p>(ii) Traditional caste system even treated some castes as untouchables.</p>	2
<b>A.9.</b>	<p><b>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b></p>	
(i)	<p>Liberty of every individual is treated as very important in a democracy. There are three challenges to personal liberty.</p> <p>(i) Social Pressure : Democracy grants rights to everyone through constitution but such rights remain only on paper. e.g. There is a lot of opposition to inter-caste marriages or women taking up specific jobs. Social pressure can limit personal liberty.</p> <p>(ii) Intolerance : Tolerance means accepting that opinion of others can be different from one's own opinion and so allowing other opinions to be expressed. Intolerant society becomes a challenge for democracy.</p> <p>(iii) Security and Personal liberty : There should be restrictions on arms holding. But supporters of individual freedom oppose such restrictions.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) In modern states, because of large territory and population, direct democracy could not survive.</p> <p>(ii) In modern democratic states, all citizens do not take active part in the affairs of the government. Citizens elect their representatives who can think, speak and act on behalf of the people, make decision and implement policies.</p> <p>(iii) The democratic form in which elected representatives run the government is called indirect or representative democracy which exists in England, the USA, France and India.</p> <p>(iv) Since citizens express their views not directly but through their representatives, it is called indirect democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	2