

# MT 146

2018 .... 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - PRELIM I -  
Paper IV (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)	It is considered that <b>England</b> is the origin of Industrial Revolution.	<b>1</b>	
(ii)	<b>Belgium</b> became the first colonizer in the African continent at the end of 19th century.	<b>1</b>	
(iii)	The President of America <b>Woodrow Wilson</b> declared 14 points programme to end the First World War.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Karl Marx	- Communist Manifesto	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Eisenhower	- American President	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Nikita Krushchev	- Russian President	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	(i) Japan, a nation located to the far-east of Asia, is widely known as the 'Land of Rising Sun'. (ii) The Portuguese, the Spanish and the Dutch people had been more or less involved in business with Japan from the 16th century. As these people tried to spread Christianity in Japan, they were expelled. (iii) Japan became a self-centred nation. The doors of Japan had been closed for the European nations for one hundred and fifty years. (iv) As a result, Japan was known as a 'recluse' (hermit) nation. In comparison with the western nations, Japan was a backward plutocratic nation.	<b>2</b>	
(ii)	(i) During the reign of Tsar the industrial development began rapidly but not good enough to satisfy the needs of the common people. Industries in Russia were in the hands of capitalists	<b>2</b>	

	<p>and they were exploiting the workers.</p> <p>(ii) The workers were troubled by the unfavourable conditions created by the scanty wages, longer working hours, insecure and inferior living standards.</p> <p>(iii) The Tsar's governance always opposed the reformative demands of the workers.</p> <p>(iv) This made the trade unions i.e. the workers' organizations to carry on their activities secretly. Various workers' organisations got united under the political banner of 'The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party' in the year 1898.</p> <p>(iii) The following factors were responsible for the rise of military dictatorship in Japan.</p> <p>(i) The 1867 Meiji revolution, the modernization of the Japanese military, the battle between China and Japan (1894-95).</p> <p>(ii) The friendship agreement between England and Japan, the battle between Russia and Japan (1904), the growing Japanese interference in Korea.</p> <p>(iii) The First World War and Japan, the Paris Treaty and Japan, the corrupt politics of Zaibatsu, the declining political standards, failure of the political parties, the conflict between the political parties and the military.</p> <p>(iv) The Manchurian crisis, the agreements with the communist Russia and Germany, the battle between China and Japan, the inefficiency of the League of Nations.</p>	
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) Firstly, the Industrial revolution began in 18th century in England. Then, it spread to Europe.</p> <p>(ii) Factories were established and men were replaced by machines.</p> <p>(iii) To accelerate the wheel of machine continuously, European nations needed raw material and also their own market to sell things.</p> <p>(iv) Therefore, European nations established their colonies in Asia by dominating in trade and commerce.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Really cold war is nothing but a political war.</p> <p>(ii) Though there was no direct war between two super powers i. e. America and Russia, the very tense competition between them caused small wars in so many countries in the world.</p> <p>(iii) Both the countries interferred with military forces and ammunition to create their influence and weaken each other.</p>	2

	<p>America dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and proved that it was the super power. Russia proved its mightiness by nuclear test in 1953.</p> <p>(iv) In short the cold war between these two superpowers means no war and no peace. Cold war means the war fought in peaceful period without weapons.</p> <p>(iii) (i) In the year 1453, Constantinople (Istanbul) was conquered by the Ottoman Turks.</p> <p>(ii) The terrestrial way, the short route to Asia was closed down for the European traders.</p> <p>(iii) There had been an increase in the business in Europe.</p> <p>(iv) With the short route being under the control of the Turks, the Europeans felt the need for finding out a new sea route. Also, they were curious to begin trade in the eastern countries.</p> <p><b>A.4. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) (i) The east European region under the empire of Turkey was known as the 'Balkan Area'.</p> <p>(ii) There was complete peace in Balkan Area.</p> <p>(iii) Due to geographical importance of this area England, France and Russia interfered into the politics of this area.</p> <p>(iv) The people in this region had begun the national movement against the Turkey rule.</p> <p>(v) Russia began to exert pressure on the Balkan region, as the citizens of this region were Slav by race.</p> <p>(vi) England and France felt that the route to Asia via Mediterranean Sea would thus be endangered for their interest. Therefore, England and France interfered in this region as they did not want Russian power there.</p> <p>(ii) (i) The destruction of the first world war led the thinkers and Governments in the world to think seriously about the foundation of International Organization to prevent the wars.</p> <p>(ii) In various conferences the discussions continued on how wars can be prevented in the world. The foundation of League of Nations was one of the main issues included in the 14 points programme declared by President of America, Woodrow Wilson.</p> <p>(iii) In the treaty of Versailles, Mr. Wilson focused the need of League of Nations.</p> <p>(iv) Accordingly on 10th January, 1920 at Geneva in Switzerland the League of Nations was founded.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>
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(iii)	<p>(i) After the Industrial Revolution European nations started to establish colonies in Asia. By dominating in trade and commerce, European nations took the power from Asia in their hands and controlled sovereignty of nations.</p> <p>(ii) In the middle of 18th century, European nations established colonies and created imperialism in Asia. Imperialism was created through aggressive nationalism, national superiority, industrialization and economic power.</p> <p>(iii) Imperialism was not unknown to Asian people because Greeks and Romans had also established their rule in Ancient and Middle age in Asia.</p> <p>(iv) But, Old Imperialism was very limited in nature. In Old Imperialism, there was only one motive and that was a king had to attack another kingdom and to take it under his control.</p> <p>(v) Modern Imperialism was more aggressive than old Imperialism.</p> <p>(vi) The intention of Modern Imperialism was not only to expand empire but also establish supremacy over economic, social, cultural and industrial factors with political dominance.</p>	3
<b>A.5.</b>	<p><b>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) The Europeans colonized the undeveloped and backward nations of Africa and carried out slave trade.</p> <p>(i) Trade in Africa : The European nations had started trades and industries in Africa. African colonies were used for ships which were going towards eastern nations to supply materials such as gold, minerals, ivory as well as slaves.</p> <p>(ii) Slave Trade : Selling slaves was the main trade. Portuguese traders had taken African slaves with them into their nation at first. Trade of slaves was in existence since ancient times in Africa. Arabian traders also did the same trade for hundreds of years before and used to sell the African slaves on a large scale in Western Asian countries.</p> <p>(iii) Condition of slaves : European people took advantage of the backwardness of Africans and made them quarrel among themselves as well as encouraged the battles for capturing of slaves. The African people who were caught were sold as slaves. Slaves were hard working for their masters in newly established European colonies. Inhumanity, cruelty and injustice was behind the slave trade.</p> <p>(iv) Laws prohibiting slave trade : The common people of Europe ignorant about this trade showed their sympathy and also made Negro slaves to escape. The movements started to prohibit slave</p>	4

	<p>trade. In America, law was passed against slave trade and slaves were released. Though slavery system was prohibited in America, it was not prohibited in Arabian countries. Their trade of slaves was still existing in Arabian countries. British established their power over the regions of Nayasaland and Uganda and completely closed way for Arabs to obtain slaves.</p> <p>(v) Efforts of Thinkers : Thinker during this period was Martin Luther King and he himself spent his life to root out slavery system and racial discriminations.</p> <p>Thus, injustice and exploitation were prevalent in Africa in the form of slave trade.</p>	
(ii)	<p>According to Shravankumar Singh 'Globalization means to create a single market of all nations and to create a smooth circulation of resources and capital of the world'. Globalization had certain positive effects on human life.</p> <p>(i) Open trade increased among nations.</p> <p>(ii) Opportunity to invest on vast scale in foreign countries.</p> <p>(iii) Media brought the world closer and kept it tied together.</p> <p>(iv) Exchange of knowledge, information and culture at international level has increased.</p> <p>(v) Environmental awareness increased and standard of living improved.</p> <p>(vi) Potential of production and services increased due to use of technology.</p> <p>(vii) Consumers got opportunities of selection and choice of quality goods.</p> <p>(viii) Mutual understanding among nations increased and world became a better market.</p> <p>(ix) Irregularities in agricultural products ended.</p> <p>Thus, globalisation is a boon for developing country like India.</p>	4
(iii)	<p>(a) Assembly :</p> <p>(i) The Assembly means the parliament of the UNO.</p> <p>(ii) Every member nation can send five representatives to the assembly but it has right of one vote only.</p> <p>(iii) The meeting of the assembly is held minimum once in a year.</p> <p>(iv) The Assembly could hold discussions on any issue disturbing international peace, to observe the administration of the UNO, to elect the non- permanent and other representatives in the Security Council, etc.</p> <p>(b) Security Council :</p>	4

	<p>(i) The Security Council of the UNO means the ministry itself. It has 15 members, 5 permanent and remaining 10 elected by assembly for two years.</p> <p>(ii) America, England, France, Russia and China are the permanent members of the UNO.</p> <p>(iii) The Security Council takes every decision by majority. If the decision is opposed by a single permanent member, although it has been approved by all the remaining, it is rejected. It is called 'Veto' or 'Negative voting'. Only these five permanent members have this Veto right.</p> <p>(iv) 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 help of the military of the member nations, permission to the new membership, etc.</p> <p>(c) Secretariat :</p> <p>(i) The Secretary General is the head of this secretariat at New York in America. He is the backbone of the administration of the UNO.</p> <p>(ii) At the recommendation of the Security Council, the Assembly appoints the Secretary for five years term.</p> <p>(iii) The Secretary attends and takes part in discussions in all the meetings of the UNO.</p> <p>(iv) He makes arrangement of the meetings of the Assembly, places important issues before the Security Council for discussions, controls the administration of other departments and preparing the annual report of the UNO is his responsibility.</p> <p><b>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b></p> <p>(i) Citizens get fundamental rights and freedom in <b>democracy</b>.</p> <p>(ii) India has adopted <b>federal</b> system of government.</p> <p>(iii) Established in 1885 <b>Indian National Congress</b> party was dominant in Indian politics.</p> <p><b>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b></p> <p>(i) Indirect or representative democracy is inevitable because in developing countries, most of the people practically have no interest in government and participation of all citizens in governmental affairs is not possible.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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(ii)	At present there are six national political parties in India. e.g.:- Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Communist Party of India (Marxist), Communist Party of India (CPI), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).	1
(iii)	Mahatma Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Periyar Ramswami Naicker and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar constantly worked for the abolition of untouchability and caste system in India.	1
(iv)	State or regional level political parties have their influence over a particular region or state and limit themselves to the welfare of their state. However, some state parties like Trinmool Congress party has national level existence.	1
(v)	The method of plebiscite is adopted to get approval of citizens on the law passed by the legislature for eg. in Australia plebiscite is needed for amending the constitution.	1
<b>A.8.</b>	<b>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	TRUE (i) A group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions form political party. (ii) All the members of a political party accept the policy of the party.	2
(ii)	TRUE (i) No society is uniform in all respects. (ii) Some differences are determined by birth (e.g. language) whereas differences of distinct nature are based on the characteristics we ourselves acquire (e.g. hobbies, occupations, skills etc.). Thus there is diversity in society.	2
(iii)	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
<b>A.9.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>	
(i)	The political parties are at the centre of the political process. They perform the following functions:	2

	<p>(i) Participation in Policy formulation : A political party formulates different policies and programmes and can implement its policies once it comes to the power.</p> <p>(ii) To form and to run the government (Ruling party) : The party which comes to power or ruling party tries to satisfy the demands of the people. There is always a fear of defeat in the next elections, if the party is not able to satisfy the demands of the people.</p> <p>(iii) To participate in Law making : The minister from ruling party or any member of the parliament can present the draft of the law. But the bill put forth by the ruling party gets converted into laws with the help of majority. The criticism of the opposition is decisive in protecting the interests of the citizens. The ruling party acts in a balanced manner while passing the bills.</p> <p>(iv) To create awareness/to educate people : Parties provide access to government transactions. Meetings, gatherings, sessions and pamphlets of the political parties provide knowledge to the people. The campaigning at the time of election also helps to educate people on various issues.</p>	
(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>	<b>2</b>
		