

# MT 146

2018 .... 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - PRELIM I -  
Paper V (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)	Vasco da Gama sought business concessions from King <b>Zamorin</b> of Calicut.	<b>1</b>	
(ii)	In 1884 European Nations held a conference at <b>Berlin</b> .	<b>1</b>	
(iii)	The Head office of the League of Nations was at <b>Geneva</b> in Switzerland.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Apsara	- Indian Atomic Reactor	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Pokharan	- First Nuclear Test of India	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Goddard	- Father of Science	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	(i) With the purpose of initiating business with India, the East India Company was set-up by Britain in the year 1600.	<b>2</b>	
	(ii) When the British came to India, North India was ruled by the Mughals. In 1615, the East India Company was permitted to erect a business centre in Surat by Badshah Jahangir.		
	(iii) The policy of the Company was concerned with only business in the beginning.		
	(iv) However, the East India Company started to dabble in Indian politics, as the Mughal rule began to show the signs of decline, with intra-dynasty conflicts cropping up after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb.		
(ii)	(i) Bismarck developed military strength by producing arms and ammunitions to keep Germany safe.	<b>2</b>	
	(ii) In 1866 Germany defeated Austria and France in 1870. 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.		

	<p>(iii) Bismarck took care to see that England and France, the traditional enemies, should not come together. He accepted not to hurt England.</p> <p>(iv) There was a dispute between France and Italy about religious and colonial problems. Bismarck had taken an opportunity to include Italy in his group. In 1882 Triple Alliance agreement was made among Germany - Austria - Italy.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) After the end of the First World War both the conquering and the defeated nations had to equally face the financial crisis.</p> <p>(ii) Barring America, almost all the nations in the world witnessed a total collapse of their economies. The economic systems of the world were under tremendous tension, as there had come into being problems like - inflation, unemployment, etc.</p> <p>(iii) The Versailles Treaty broke the back of the nations already reeling under the economic crisis. The Great Depression of 1929 made the matters worse.</p> <p>(iv) The life of the common people got badly influenced creating a sense of dissatisfaction among them.</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 UNO has handled warlike situations with peace. 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) 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 to ban nuclear weapons, labour issues, cultural harmony, problems of widows, etc.</p> <p>(iii) 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>(iv) UNO also brings the nations together through games and sports and propagates literacy. All these functions performed by the UNO are praiseworthy.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Courageous European tourist Mungo Park, Captain Spake, Sir Samuel Baker, David Livingstone and American Newspaper reporter H. M. Stanley had obtained the information of internal parts of Africa.</p> <p>(ii) Stanley published the valuable books and gave significant information about the continent to the Europeans.</p>	2

	<p>(iii) Due to Industrial Revolution, growing population and rising imperialism the European nations turned their attention towards Africa continent.</p> <p>(iv) After industrial revolution Europeans concentrated their attention to Africa to establish new colonies and new markets to sell their products and to buy cheap raw materials.</p> <p>(iii) (i) Developed nations require markets for their products, which is not possible in controlled economy, so they advocated globalization.</p> <p>(ii) Some nations were underdeveloped with respect to capital, technology and management, while nations like India were developing. These nations had burden of huge debts, almost on the verge of economic slavery.</p> <p>(iii) Such nations thought that globalization is a path of development. So they accepted it. The number of such nations is large but has great pressure of developed countries.</p> <p>(iv) The underdeveloped and developing countries are now in the clutches of obstructive policies of developed countries where freedom from it is difficult.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>A.4.</b></p>	<p><b>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) Modern imperialism, forcing supremacy over weaker nations, had destructive effects in modern times which are as follows :</p> <p>(i) Trade of slaves : The imperial nations ill-treated the people of the colonies. They began the ghastly practice of buying and selling slaves for getting labourers at cheaper prices.</p> <p>(ii) Economic exploitation : The European nations had been vying with one another for procuring the raw materials and capturing markets for their products. They found the undeveloped nations to be a source of raw materials and potential markets; thus colonies were set up for economic exploitation.</p> <p>(iii) Destruction of Village Autonomy : The land- revenue system adopted by the British government had a totally adverse influence on the rural life in India. Farmers had to mortgage their land. Instead of money, they started to give land for paying the taxes to the white government. The farmers became bankrupt. The goods exported to England were taxed. The villages lost their self-reliance. Industries were closed down, making workers jobless.</p> <p>Thus, the imperialism of European nations had a lasting influence on the world history.</p>	<b>3</b>

(ii)	<p>(i) 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. This policy of Lenin was opposed by the extremist communist leaders.</p> <p>(ii) Nevertheless, Lenin defended his decision by saying that it was sensible to go couple of steps back, after having gone three steps ahead. This was only a temporary compromise with the capitalist principles by Lenin.</p> <p>(iii) Important elements of New Economic Policy were (a) Collective Farming (b) Open Market (c) New Currency (d) Small and Large scale industries.</p> <p>(iv) The New Economic Policy caused a big increase in the agriculture and industrial production.</p> <p>(v) 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 a total control of the government.</p> <p>(vi) The new economic policy gave an incentive to the industrial production.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) The beginning of the Second World War caused the end of the League of Nations founded after the First World War. But all the countries were convinced for the need of such an organization.</p> <p>(ii) After the end of Second World War initiative was taken to establish such organization.</p> <p>(iii) In 1941 the American President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced the Atlantic Charter. According to the Charter, establishment of an international organization was the main objective.</p> <p>(iv) Following three years the allied nations held meeting at Washington, Quebec, Teheran, Yalta to plan formation of the organization.</p> <p>(v) In April 1945 at San Francisco 51 countries approved the plan of the organization.</p> <p>(vi) Accordingly on 24th October, 1945 in New York the United Nations Organization (UNO) was founded.</p>	3

<p><b>A.5.</b></p> <p>(i)</p>	<p><b>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>After the second world war, there was dispute for supremacy between America and Russia and the world peace was in danger. This power struggle was due to various reasons which are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Economic problems in European nations: Because of Second World War, thousands of cities and industrial centres were destroyed. Great economic loss took place. In this war, Allied nations namely America, England, France, Russia defeated Germany, Italy and Japan, the enemy nations. Due to this world war there was unemployment, unhygienic conditions, scarcity of commodities, etc.</p> <p>(ii) Economically strong America : The human life in America was not affected because war was not fought on the land of America. America supplied the essential things to the nations which participated in the war. America became strong in its economic system.</p> <p>(iii) Militarily strong Russia : Russia had set fire on land and burnt it and broke Germany's Nazi chain of continuous victory. Russia got importance in international politics because of Hitler's defeat by Russia.</p> <p>(iv) Temporary friendship between America and Russia : Germany's attack on Russia in June 1941 and Japan's attack on American naval base at Pearl Harbour in December 1941 brought Russia and America together.</p> <p>(v) Ideological conflict : After the Second World War, Russia wanted to put communism world of dream into reality but America wanted to protect democracy and capitalism. The tense condition at the international level between America and Russia is called cold war. America dropped atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and proved that it was the super power. Russia proved its mightiness by nuclear test in 1953.</p> <p>(vi) 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 bomb.</p> <p>Thus, the tug of war between the superpowers led to critical situation in the world.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
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(ii)	<p>In 1991, India globalized its economy. Today India is experiencing effects of globalization.</p> <p>(i) Open Economy : Globalization has made possible trade with any nation beyond borders. Multinational companies have been given easy entry in a nation; so world has become a single market.</p> <p>(ii) New Competitions : Globalization has created new competitions. Use of new technology has added to increase in production. Sale of goods in the world market has become possible, which resulted in development of open competition. On the one side, there is an opportunity of trade while on the other side employment in the developed nations is decreasing. Financial inequality is increasing.</p> <p>(iii) Investment opportunities : Globalization has provided varied opportunities to nations and traders for investments in any nation. Previously there were restrictions on investments in foreign countries, but now flow of capital is increasing.</p> <p>(iv) Development of cities : Globalization is a boon for developing nations. The growth rate of economy is 8%. New technology has added to growth of cities. India has made commendable progress in agriculture. Once an importer of foodgrains, now our country exports foodgrains, to 21 countries. Development rate of India has gone above 6%.</p> <p>(v) Use of information technology : Globalization got momentum due to development of information technology. Communication has become easy due to satellite. Internet has reduced geographical distance. World has become a global village.</p> <p>In short the nature of process of globalization is open trade, competitive atmosphere, market oriented currency rate, cancellation of permit system in agriculture and industry, privatization of public sector and free flow of capital within the country.</p>	4
(iii)	<p>Indian National Congress gave the platform to Indians to express their grievances to the British Government and on this platform progress of National Movement was started.</p> <p>Contribution of Moderates</p> <p>(i) Period : Moderate period existed from 1885 to 1905. In this period, Indian people put forward their demands through applications and petitions.</p> <p>(ii) Beliefs : The moderate leaders believed in British people's sense of justice without opposing British power. The moderate leaders were of the view that Indians would get their demands.</p>	4

	<p>(iii) Leaders : Wyomeshchandra Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Phirozshah Mehta, Barrister Ranade.</p> <p>(iv) Achievements : The moderate leaders could attract the attention of British government. Justice was given to political, economical, social issues and problems. They had created awareness and national movement among Indians.</p> <p>Contribution of Extremists</p> <p>(i) Period : The extremist period of national movement was from 1905 to 1920.</p> <p>(ii) Beliefs : The moderate leaders' method was not approved by extremists. Extremists did not believe in the righteousness of British officers. Instead they put their demands aggressively and opposed British government's policy of injustice.</p> <p>(iii) Leaders : Lokmanya Tilak of Maharashtra is called the father of discontent of India. In Bengal Bipinchandra Pal and in Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai were chief extremists. They were called as Lal, Bal and Pal.</p> <p>(iv) Achievements : Extremists leaders proposed fourfold paths of Swarajya, Swadeshi, Boycott of foreign goods and National Education . They opposed the partition of Bengal through Wang-Bhang movement led by Surendranath Banerjee. The extremist leaders were successful in getting the partition of Bengal cancelled on 12th December, 1911.</p> <p>Thus, the moderates believed in petition and constitutional methods whereas the extremists believed in pressure tactics and agitational methods.</p> <p><b>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b></p> <p>(i) In democracy, all citizens have <b>equal</b> right to vote.</p> <p>(ii) <b>China</b> is a country homogeneous in the case of language.</p> <p>(iii) Extreme <b>inequality</b> endangers democracy.</p> <p><b>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b></p> <p>(i) In Parliamentary Democracy, power is vested in the Parliament whereas in Presidential Democracy, power is divided into Legislature and Executive.</p> <p>(ii) A political party is a group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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(iii)	In indirect or representative democracy of Switzerland and in some states of America, elected representatives of the people rule for a specific period of time but if any representative is not properly discharging his responsibilities he can be called back with the written request of specific number of voters, thereby putting control over the representatives.	1
(iv)	Mahatma Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Periyar Ramswami Naicker and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar constantly worked for the abolition of untouchability and caste system in India.	1
(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.	1
<b>A.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	TRUE (i) In India, we have indirect or representative democracy. (ii) So, our elected representatives in the legislature propose a law.	2
(ii)	TRUE (i) Tolerance is a necessary component of democracy as we should accept opinions of others even if they are different from our own opinion. (ii) Possibility of democracy's success is proportionate to the extent of tolerance in the society.	2
(iii)	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
<b>A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>		
(i)	(i) Running a government has become quite complex in modern times. (ii) Scope of public affairs is quite vast. Even if we are taking decisions about a small town, it involves many complicated rules and details regarding procedures. (iii) Therefore, it is not possible for citizens to spare time from their daily routine for politics.	2



	<p>(iv) Besides, not many opportunities exist beyond voting for participation in public affairs so ministers and officers look after all administration.</p> <p>(ii) In today's situation, Direct democracy is impracticable and in Indirect democracy, people do not have sufficient opportunity to participate. So some countries like France, Switzerland etc. have adopted some measures for encouraging people's participation which are as follows :</p> <p>(i) Recall : In indirect or representative democracy of Switzerland and in some states of America, elected representatives of the people rule for a specific period of time but if any representative is not properly discharging his responsibilities he can be called back with the written request of specific number of voters.</p> <p>(ii) Initiative : Proposing and making law is the responsibility of the legislature but if citizens propose a law it is called 'Initiative'. In some countries, there is system that legislature must consider proposal, if supported by a specified number of citizens. This right is also enjoyed by the citizens of Switzerland.</p> <p>(iii) Referendum : This method is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include people in the decision making process.</p> <p>(iv) Plebiscite : Opinion of the people on political, social or economic issues is taken through referendum whereas plebiscite is adopted to get approval of citizens on the law passed by the legislature. E.g. in Australia, plebiscite is needed for amending the constitution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	<b>2</b>
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