

MT 146

2018 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - PRELIM I -
Paper VI (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)	Portuguese King Henry motivated the navigation.	1	
(ii)	Triple Alliance agreement was signed between Germany, Austria and Italy .	1	
(iii)	According to Karl Marx, Second group should set social change.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	H.M. Stanley	- American journalist	1
(ii)	Nelson Mandela	- Africa	1
(iii)	Leopold II	- King of Belgium	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) The trade of slaves carried on by Europeans brought the European nations in association with the coastal regions of Africa.	2	
	(ii) Till the middle of the 19th century the westerners didn't have any idea of the interiors of the African continent.		
	(iii) Africa had dense forests, big lakes, perennial rivers and large tracts of deserts.		
	(iv) The composition of Africa was not known to the world at large as no explorations were carried out. This 'Unknown or Dark continent' failed to arouse curiosity in the Europeans and they made no attempts to discover its interiors.		
(ii)	(i) In the middle of October 1905, the entire Russia witnessed the workers' strike.	2	
	(ii) The workers' leaders got together in Saint Petersburg to set up a central board with a view to directing the workers and creating a kind of cohesion in their agitation. This was called the St. Petersburg Soviet.		
	(iii) Tsar Nicholas II ensured the people by publishing the manifesto		

	<p>of the people in October.</p> <p>(iv) According to the manifesto, people were ensured of fundamental rights, the right to vote, to hold national elections, special rights to the national legislative council.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) After the German Emperor gave up the throne in the wake of the First World War, a republic government was formed in November 1918 in Germany. As the Constitution of this new government was formed in Weimar, it was declared as Weimar Republic.</p> <p>(ii) The Weimar Republic agreed to disregard the Versailles Treaty. As a consequence, the common people in Germany and the armed forces were irritated at the Weimar government.</p> <p>(iii) This government failed to improve the declining conditions in Germany which were caused because of the First World War and the Versailles Treaty.</p> <p>(iv) The Weimar government couldn't overcome the crisis arising out of the Great Depression of 1929.</p>	2
A.3.	Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) Asian countries were backward and underdeveloped. They lacked nationalistic feelings. The kings were indulged in split and deceit.</p> <p>(ii) European nations were benefitted by this and created imperialism.</p> <p>(iii) European nations had national superiority, aggressive nationalistic feeling, high quality weapons and a trained army. Their imperialism was dominant and aggressive.</p> <p>(iv) So Asian people did not oppose it on account of their ignorance, superstitions and backwardness.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) While preparing for Paris summit the spy airplane of America was attacked by Russia in its area.</p> <p>(ii) Because of the spy activity of America, Russia got upset and charged America that it was a sort of disturbance in peace.</p> <p>(iii) But America justified it by telling that they wanted to know the Russian secret of arm forces.</p> <p>(iv) The Paris summit got over on 19th May, 1960. In this summit Russia condemned America by raising the issue of U-2 Aeroplane. Because of the failure of the summit the cold war became more severe.</p>	2

(iii)	<p>(i) To a great extent, industrial revolution boosted the modern imperialism.</p> <p>(ii) Production increased due to machines.</p> <p>(iii) The pace of production of goods went up.</p> <p>(iv) As a consequence, it became difficult for the nations to sell the products within their national boundaries. Hence, Europeans started to discover new markets.</p>	2
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) Austria was all set to capture Balkan region. Bosnia and Herzegovina were the important states for Austria and Serbia.</p> <p>(ii) Taking full advantage of the political revolution in Turkey in 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>(iii) Thereafter, the prince of Austria Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated by an extremist Serbian citizen on 28th June, 1914 in Sarajevo, the capital city of Bosnia. This was an incentive for Austria to smother Serbia.</p> <p>(iv) Austria imposed unacceptable demands on Serbia to be fulfilled within 48 hours.</p> <p>(v) After getting support and military help from Russia, Serbia denied the demands of Austria.</p> <p>(vi) Thus, Austria declared war against Serbia on 28th July, 1914.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) After seeking the public support, Mussolini started to expand the Italian empire from 1923 onwards.</p> <p>(ii) He conquered the Aegean Islands from Turkey.</p> <p>(iii) By virtue of an empowered naval force, Mussolini captured Port Fume in 1924.</p> <p>(iv) Taking advantage of 'Great Depression' he invaded Ethiopia, a nation of African continent.</p> <p>(v) The League of Nations too failed to control Italy. As a result, Italy became more and more aggressive.</p> <p>(vi) The aggressive policy of Mussolini endangered the peace and harmony of Europe.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Showing administrative reasons, Lord Curzon divided Bengal in 1905. It was divided in East Bengal comprising of Muslim majority and West Bengal comprising of Hindu majority.</p> <p>(ii) Lord Curzon's purpose was not pure. He wanted to divide Hindu and Muslim to reduce the power of national movement.</p> <p>(iii) To oppose the division of Bengal, 'Wang Bhang' movement was started under the leadership of Surendranath Banerjee.</p>	3

	<p>(iv) Division of Bengal was implemented on 16th October, 1905. The same day was observed as 'National Black Day'. 'Divide and rule' was opposed by newspapers, meetings. Rabindranath Tagore organized 'Raksha Bandhan' to show integrity. Indians used indigenous goods and boycotted foreign goods. Students left government schools and colleges, National education was provided. The youth sang 'Vande Mataram' which was written by Bankimchandra Chatterjee.</p> <p>(v) The chief Indian leaders were imprisoned.</p> <p>(vi) The anti-partition movement was working so powerfully that British King, George V cancelled the division of Bengal on 12th December, 1911.</p> <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) The Europeans established their control over African regions with much difficulty and colonized the continent in the following way:</p> <p>(i) Belgium colony : Belgium was the first nation to concentrate its attention on Africa. The second king of Belgium Leopold exploited the people in Congo. He accumulated huge wealth, by his oppressive and exploitative policies.</p> <p>(ii) Natural and mineral wealth : European nations had seen that Leopold had obtained huge wealth from Congo region and so they started colonizing Africa in 1871. There was scope of imperialism in Africa as there were gold and silver mines.</p> <p>(iii) Portuguese colonies : Portugal established first permanent colony on the border of Ghana territory. Portugal ruled over the region of Angola and established a new colony on the border of Western Africa named 'Mozambique'.</p> <p>(iv) Spanish colonies : Spain had power over the Islands in Guinea coast, some region of Morroco and some region of Reo-De Oro.</p> <p>(v) Dutch colonies : Dutch established supply centre at Capetown. Dutch established their colonies in Orange-Free-State as well as Transvaal.</p> <p>(vi) French colonies : France established the important colonies like Senegal and Gabon and controlled the region of Northern Congo and Ivory coast. France declared Port-Nova region as safety region. France controlled the region Dohomay, the region from Sahara desert of North-South Africa to West Ivory coast and up to French Guinea.</p> <p>(vii) British colonies : British established their market place for the trade of slaves in Sierra-Leone. Up to 1906 England controlled the regions Cape-of Good-Hope, Natal, Transvaal,</p>	4
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	<p>Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Pemba and Uganda. In 1920, British established union territory with the combination of the four colonies i.e. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange-Free-State and Transvaal.</p> <p>(viii) German colonies : Chancellor of Germany named Bismarck established his first colony in West-North Africa. In 1884-85 in Berlin Conference Germany's power over the colonies like Togoland, Cameroon and South-West Africa, etc. were granted. Due to the colonialism of Europeans, Africa faced the problems of drainage of natural resources, slave trade, decrease in native occupations and industries, cultural domination, exploitation and backwardness.</p> <p>(ii) Imperialism can be defined as domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation by virtue of establishing a colony. The reasons for imperialism are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Scientific Inventions: Life had gained momentum on account of the extraordinary inventions brought about by the scientists—right from John Kay up to Wright Brothers. The inventions of steam power, electricity, coal and iron revolutionized the means of transportation and communication. Science motivated the creation of modern weapons and aroused the tremendous ambitions in human beings leading to imperialism.</p> <p>(ii) Industrial Revolution: To a great extent, industrial revolution boosted the modern imperialism as it became difficult for the nations to sell the products within their national boundaries.</p> <p>(iii) Need of Raw Material: There began a kind of rat-race among the European nations for selling the domestic products. To stay in the ongoing competition, a nation had to sell the products at cheaper prices. This could only be achieved by cutting down the production expenditure and purchasing the raw material cheaply.</p> <p>(iv) Prosperity of Asia and Africa : Huge deposits of gold, silver, diamonds, iron and coal were found in Africa; whereas, the Asian nations were rich in the production of spices. With a view to taking advantage of these natural resources for their profit, the European nations brought the Afro-Asian nations under their imperial rule.</p> <p>(v) Rising European Nations : With the unification of their divided regions, the nations like Germany and Italy expanded. Inspired by England's imperial power, Germany and Italy began acquiring colonies by adopting policy of aggressive nationalism.</p>	4
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	<p>(vi) Ambition of Political Domination : The European nations got involved into a tussle of winning terrestrial and marine military posts of strategic importance. Some of these nations had been trying to expand their imperial rule for national pride and fame.</p> <p>(vii) Propagation of Religion : The European nations were bent upon spreading Christianity throughout the world. They believed that the white man's religion and culture were superior. The British arrived in India with 'a pair of scales (balance) and a copy of the Bible'. Bible for religion and scale for trade.</p> <p>(viii) Weakness of Asian and African Nations : The Afro-Asian nations were vast but weaker from political and economic points of view. Having been affected by invasions and feudalism, a great damage was done to the agriculture and business of these nations. The societies too were divided by religions, cults, languages, etc. The European nations, being scientifically stronger, took full advantage of the limitations of these Afro-Asian nations and brought them under their imperial reign.</p> <p>(iii) In comparison with the First World War, the Second World War was fought on broader level. The thoughtless use of arms and ammunition caused long-term effects which are as follows:</p> <p>(i) The Great Loss of Life and Property : During the six years of the War, one and a half crore soldiers were killed at the battle-field. There was a big number of people who died or became injured and handicapped elsewhere. The war expenditure of all the nations went up to 1517 billion dollars. The War destroyed buildings, houses, agriculture, hospitals, industries and dams which caused an irreparable loss.</p> <p>(ii) The Financial Effect : The economy of all the nations was damaged due to the great loss of life and wealth. Due to inflation, price-rise, shortage, wide-spread diseases, drought, black-marketing and other adversities, the people were harassed. There was a huge scarcity of food, clothes, medicines, coal and fuel.</p> <p>(iii) The Moral Degradation of Man : Due to the terrorizing incidents during the War period, people's attitude towards life, God, religion and women changed. The issues of widows and orphans became critical. The bread - earners of innumerable families died in the War. The use of atom bombs caused an unforeseen human destruction. There began a spate of violence and atrocities all over the world.</p>	4
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	<p>(iv) The Decline of Imperialism : The empires of Germany, Italy and Japan were brought down because of their defeat in the Second World War. England and France were not able to solve the problems of the people in their colonies. So, India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia in Asia and Egypt, Sudan, Libya in Africa got independence.</p> <p>(v) The Onset of Cold-War between America and Russia : England and France gave up being the leaders in the global politics. The American participation in the world politics became compulsory, it could not afford to be non-aligned as Russia was emerging as the other powerful nation. Thus, there began a cold war between the group of communist nations led by Russia and the democratic nations led by America.</p> <p>(vi) The Formation of United Nations Organization on 24th October, 1945: With the aims of resolving international issues through peaceful negotiations, establishing co-operation and co-existence, and maintaining global peace, an international organization was set up on 24th October 1945; it was named 'United Nations Organization' (UNO).</p> <p>Thus, the Second World War was longer in span, larger in scale and brought the whole world into its jaws.</p>	
<p>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</p>	<p>(i) The party (or parties) winning the majority of seats in the elections is known as Ruling party.</p> <p>(ii) The claims that we are superior to others creates inequality.</p> <p>(iii) From 2004, Congress party is ruling India as a leader of the coalition known as United Progressive Alliance.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</p>	<p>(i) Referendum is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include the people in the decision making process.</p> <p>(ii) If any one party is not able to get the majority of seats, which is essential to form the government, then two or more parties form the government known as coalition government.</p> <p>(iii) Maharashtra government has increased the reservation for women representatives at the local government level to the extent of 50</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	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.	
(iv)	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
(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
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	FALSE (i) When two or more than two parties come together and form government, it is called a multi- party system. (ii) In a two-party system, two parties are effective and can get political power alternately.	2
(ii)	TRUE (i) Caste system is like a hierarchy wherein some castes are supposed to be upper and some lower. (ii) Traditional caste system even treated some castes as untouchables.	2
(iii)	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.	2
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(i)	Many questions arising in democracy have a dual nature. (i) In a democracy, issues have to be resolved only democratically on the basis of law, personal liberty and tolerance. Otherwise, issues may get resolved, but democracy would not remain. (ii) Every society has differences and competition. The special feature of democracy is that it teaches us to handle differences instead of running away from them.	2

	<p>(iii) The other issue facing democracy is about protecting the public interest. Only a legal provision for democracy is not enough; what is needed is to democratically find out and implement policies that ensure public well-being and also tackling of inequality.</p> <p>(iv) True democracy means developing a mechanism for democratically protecting the well being of the entire society.</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>	2
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