

MT

2017 1100

Seat No.

MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science
Semi Prelim I - PAPER II (E)

Time : 2 Hours

Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	Non-Aligned conference in 1955 was held at Bandung .	1
(ii)	Communist Republic was founded in Oct 1949 under the leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung .	1
(iii)	In Africa Portugal was the first European country to establish permanent colony.	1
A.1.	(B) Match the following :	
	Column I Column II	
(i)	Earthly Satellite - INSAT	1
(ii)	Polar Satellite - IRS serial	1
(iii)	Missiles - Trishul, Akash	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) In the middle of 18th century, European nations established colonies and created imperialism in Asia. (ii) Imperialism was created through aggressive nationalism, national superiority, industrialization and economic power. (iii) Modern imperialism was more aggressive than old imperialism. (iv) 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.	2
(ii)	(i) Due to the invention of computer speed of work has improved. (ii) Precision in work has been achieved. Quality in work has increased. Innumerable sources of knowledge have become available. (iii) Preservation as well as conservation of information has become possible owing to the computer. The whole world is available in a small room. This is a miracle of the computer. (iv) In short, speed, concentration, precision, continuity memory and multi-faceted flexibility are the capacities or characteristics of a computer.	2

(iii)	<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> <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>	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) In the Second World War, America destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki the cities of Japan by dropping nuclear bombs on them.</p> <p>(ii) Russia also proved its capacity by performing the nuclear test in 1953.</p> <p>(iii) Both the countries produced weapons on large scale.</p> <p>(iv) Because of the cold war, the competition in the weapons got motivated and the world was on the threshold of ruining.</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>	2

<p>A.4.</p>	<p>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) (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> <p>(ii) (i) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is known as ‘the father of missile programmes’. He is called ‘Missile man’.</p> <p>(ii) He has contributed in this field greatly.</p> <p>(iii) Research in defence of the country - DRDO is very important.</p> <p>(iv) Earth, Trishul, Akash, Pruthvi, Agni and Nag - the main missiles are developed.</p> <p>(v) Agni has the capacity of 2000 km.</p> <p>(vi) India is safe due to these missiles.</p> <p>(iii) (i) As a reply to America’s NATO Treaty, Russia founded Warsaw Treaty, organization of communist countries. To give the befitting reply to capitalist countries was the main object of the Warsaw treaty.</p> <p>(ii) During the period 11th to 14th May, 1955 the eight nations’ conference was held at the capital of Poland-Warsaw. The countries Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Rumania and Poland participated.</p> <p>(iii) The treaty of friendship, cooperation and help took place. Stress was given on collective protection to form the combined Armed force.</p> <p>(iv) Nuclear power and ammunitions were prohibited. The economical and cultural relationship should be developed. These points were decided.</p> <p>(v) Russia got supremacy as it was supported by China and North Korea who did not participate in Warsaw treaty.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>
--------------------	---	---

	<p>(vi) The entire world was divided in two groups-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) America's group (b) Russian's group <p>Because of the partition the cold war became severe.</p> <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) Decolonization means end of colonialism. The merits of decolonization can be explained as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Age of Decolonization : Decolonization started after Second World War. That is why 20th Century is also called 'the Age of Decolonization'. (ii) Origin of Nationalistic Feelings : Asian people saw western education, culture, nationalism, self government, democracy, humanism, equality and social justice. Indians could realize that only imperialism of Europeans was responsible for the worst economic conditions. Thus, nationalistic feeling originated among the colonies in Asia. (iii) Favourable conditions for decolonization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Japan which was a small country defeated the powerful country, Russia in 1905. Therefore, Asian people got the self confidence and realized that Europeans can be defeated. (b) The organizations of Nationalist movement originated in colonies due to the doctrine of self-decision which was advocated by American President Woodrow Wilson. They demanded political freedom. (c) Asian people were of the view that Asia is for the Asian people. They thought that to free people from the clutches of foreign rule was their prime duty. By considering this, Japan took a stand against Europeans. (d) Asian people felt that they would get political freedom after the World War. Therefore the soldiers from Asia helped allied countries in the First and Second world wars. (e) Colonial countries got victory in the Second World War. They became poor by losing their wealth in the world war. So, they were unable to keep the colonies under their control. (f) America and Russia emerged as powerful nations after the Second World War. They were not in favour of colonization. (iv) Thus, western countries released the colonies under the pressure of international thoughts against colonialism and strong national movements in colonies. 	4
(ii)	<p>An artificial Satellite is an object which has been placed into orbit by human efforts. Thousands of satellites have been launched into orbit around the earth. They are explained as follows:</p>	4

	<p>(i) Artificial Satellite : Russia, United States, England, France, China, India and other countries have launched their man made satellites into the space with the help of rockets.</p> <p>(ii) There are major two kinds of artificial satellites :</p> <p>(a) Earthly Satellite : Earth's satellite is made stable from the earth at the height of 33000 to 35000 km. in space. With the help of rotation, the satellite moves according to the speed of the earth. Indian Satellites are sent from Satish Dhavan centre at Shriharikota - Earth's satellite is known as Insat.</p> <p>(b) Polar Satellite : Polar Satellites have gone up to 800 to 850 km. from the earth. They travel from North to South Pole and return to North Pole. IRS serial satellite is Polar Satellite.</p> <p>(iii) Advantages of Satellite :</p> <p>(i) Programmes of Television broadcast.</p> <p>(ii) Telephone, mobile communication</p> <p>(iii) Study of Environment and Temperature</p> <p>(iv) Pictures and maps of the earth</p> <p>(v) Natural wealth is studied</p> <p>Thus, Satellites are used for a large number of purposes.</p>	
(iii)	<p>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</p>	4

	<p>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, 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>	
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	India has adopted federal system of government.	1
(ii)	Dr. Ambedkar worked for the abolition of caste and untouchability.	1
(iii)	Voting is a primary political activity,	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	The way of people's participation can be by electing representatives or becoming representative oneself .	1
(ii)	When there is linguistic and regional diversity, a method of distributing power among the regions within the country is adopted, which is known as federal system of government.	1
(iii)	In many countries some regions are more developed than other regions and some are less developed leading to regional inequality.	1
(iv)	The place of our birth decides our regional character and therefore, choice of language depends on the region we are born in.	1
(v)	The division of society is made as superior and subordinate on the basis of wealth, gender, caste and race.	1

<p>A.8.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</p> <p>TRUE</p> <p>(i) No society is uniform in all respects.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>TRUE</p> <p>(i) In our society, we have always experienced diversity of languages, regions, religions and sects.</p> <p>(ii) India's freedom struggle has shown that unity can be shaped in spite of such diversity.</p> <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>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
<p>A.9.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</p> <p>Many questions arising in democracy have a dual nature.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <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>(i) Both Mahatma Phule and Dr. Ambedkar insisted that so far as caste exists, backward castes must get just share in education and in government service through policies of the government. This thought has been the main basis of independent India's policy towards caste.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>

- (ii) Anti-caste views were expressed and movements took place against caste system. This created awareness about the ill effects of caste discrimination.
- (iii) After independence, Constitution considered untouchability as illegal. Constitution also provided that government should not discriminate among citizens on the basis of caste.
- (iv) Besides, special provisions were made for backward castes.

