

MT

2017 1100

Seat No.

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MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science

Semi Prelim I - PAPER III (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)	Cold war is called 'mirage war' by Walter Lippman .	1
(ii)	In Kenya famous leader Jomo Kenyata started Mau Mau movement.	1
(iii)	Under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu Dharasana Satyagraha took place.	1
A.1.	(B) Match the following :	
	Column I Column II	
(i)	Soviet Russia - Communism	1
(ii)	India - Developing	1
(iii)	America - Capitalism	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) Globalization means to create a single market of all nations and to create a smooth circulation of resources and capital of the world.	2
	(ii) Globalization is associated with economy but it is also transforming drastically the social, political, educational and cultural fields.	
	(iii) Multinational companies, new technology, new competition, varied opportunities to nations for investments, inflow of foreign capital, development of cities, use of information technology, satellite communication, etc. show that almost every field is going through change.	
	(iv) Such changes have been witnessed by Indians as the country globalised in 1991.	
(ii)	(i) The influence of cold war was realized after Second World War but the beginning of cold war is in Bolshevik revolution in Russia of 1917.	2
	(ii) Bolshevik revolution gave birth to communist rule of Karl Marx who made the workers of the world aware of the negative side of capitalism.	

	<p>(iii) Communism and capitalism are two complete opposite ideologies.</p> <p>(iv) America and western European countries felt that Russian communism was the greatest hindrance in the capitalist or free economy. Their enmity increased.</p> <p>(iii) The kinds of computers are depending on their size, use and extent of work.</p> <p>(i) Main frame</p> <p>(ii) Micro computer</p> <p>(iii) Mini computer</p> <p>(iv) Lap top</p> <p>(v) Table top</p> <p>(vi) Fixed computers</p> <p>(vii) Movable roaming computers</p> <p>(viii) Service 'Provider'</p> <p>(ix) Personal computer</p> <p>(x) Super computer.</p> <p>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) (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> <p>(ii) (i) Dr. Bhabha was the director of the 'Atomic Board' and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research' founded in 1945 for the research in atomic science in India.</p> <p>(ii) 'Atomic Research city' was erected at Turbhe near Mumbai under the guidance of Dr. Bhabha.</p> <p>(iii) Atomic reactors named Apsara, Syrus, Zarlina and Purnima are helpful in studying Atomic science. Production of about 350 radio active substances is made in the atomic centre at Turbhe. They are used in industrial, agricultural and medical fields.</p> <p>(iv) Government of India honoured him by giving his name to the atomic research centre at Turbhe which is now known as 'Bhabha Atomic Research Centre'.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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(iii)	<p>(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>	2
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) America created SEATO Treaty to control communism and its spread in South Asia and Central East Asia. America wanted to stop communist China having great population and extension.</p> <p>(ii) China also started to create influence on Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Laos and Vietnam.</p> <p>(iii) America got into close relationship with Philippines and Pakistan.</p> <p>(iv) America protested the scheme of the protection for South East Asia in the capital of Philippines i.e. Manila.</p> <p>(v) Eight countries were present i.e. America, England, France, Australia, Pakistan, New Zealand, Philippines and Thailand in the conference held at Manila. In this conference, on the basis of protection, SEATO Treaty was founded on 8th September 1954.</p> <p>(vi) SEATO treaty gave top priority to the principles of collective protection. The member nations increased their strength as SEATO's stand was of military force policy.</p>	3
(ii)	<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> <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 indigeneous goods and boycotted foreign goods. Students left government schools and colleges, National education was</p>	3

	<p>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>(iii) (i) On one hand, international events took place at the international level related to colonialism.</p> <p>(ii) On the other hand, the nations became weaker and weaker due to participation in the Second World War.</p> <p>(iii) After the Second World War, National movement against colonialism became more active and England was unable to resist it.</p> <p>(iv) England released its colonies which were under its power in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>(v) At the same time, France, Holland, Portugal, etc. tried to exist their colonialism by suppressing National movement.</p> <p>(vi) National movements were spread in Asian and African continents and the events took place in the world related with emancipation from colonialism, under pressure of international thoughts against colonialism, western countries had released the colonies which were under their power.</p>	3
<p>A.5.</p>	<p>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) 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</p>	4

	<p>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. 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> <p>(ii) Decolonization means end of colonialism. The merits of decolonization can be explained as follows:</p> <p>(i) Age of Decolonization : Decolonization started after Second World War. That is why 20th Century is also called 'the Age of Decolonization'.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) Favourable conditions for decolonization</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	4
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	<p>(f) America and Russia emerged as powerful nations after the Second World War. They were not in favour of colonization.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, western countries released the colonies under the pressure of international thoughts against colonialism and strong national movements in colonies.</p> <p>(iii) 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>	4
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A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
	(i) Diversity in society does not necessarily obstruct unity .	1
	(ii) In India, on an average 58 percent people vote in Lok Sabha elections.	1
	(iii) The claims that we are superior to others creates inequality .	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
	(i) Mahatma Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Periyar Ramswami Naicker and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar constantly worked for the abolition of untouchability and caste system in India.	1
	(ii) The way of people's participation can be by electing representatives or becoming representative oneself .	1
	(iii) In many countries some regions are more developed than other regions and some are less developed leading to regional inequality.	1
	(iv) Challenges arising from regional inequality can be handled by three measures i.e. balanced development, fair share in resources and adequate share in power.	1
	(v) Societies in India have always experienced diversity of languages, regions, religions and sects but, India's freedom struggle shows that unity can be shaped inspite of diversity.	1
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
	(i) TRUE	2
	(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.	
	(ii) In India, women got the right to vote from the first election itself.	
	(ii) TRUE	2
	(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.	

(iii)	<p>FALSE</p> <p>(i) In last hundred years, democratic system has been established in most parts of the globe in some form or the other.</p> <p>(ii) Currently, democracy is the most prevalent form of government.</p>	2
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(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) Religious diversity leads to different types of relations such as tolerance, co-operation, competition and conflict.</p> <p>(ii) To ensure peaceful co-existence of people of different religions, the government should allow every person to adopt a religion of his or her choice and faith.</p> <p>(iii) The government must treat persons of all religions equally. Equal respect for all religions is a part of this measure.</p> <p>(iv) Economic and educational backwardness among one community produces an atmosphere of mutual distrust among religious communities. Therefore, it is necessary to take every caution about equal development of people belonging to all religions.</p>	2
		