

# MT

2017 .... 1100

Seat No.

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**MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science**

**Semi Prelim I - PAPER IV (E)**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**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)	Krantisinha Nana Patil started parallel government at <b>Satara.</b>	<b>1</b>	
(ii)	Satish Dhavan Space Research Centre is at <b>Shriharikota.</b>	<b>1</b>	
(iii)	<b>Portugal</b> traders were to bring slaves to their nations.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen -	Father of China	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Kuomintang Party -	Captured Canton city	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Kang Yu Wei -	Chinese ideologist	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	(i) Inhumanity, cruelty and injustice were behind the slave trade. (ii) The common people of Europe ignorant about this trade showed their sympathy and also helped Negro slaves to escape. (iii) The movements started to prohibit slave trade. (iv) In America law was passed against it and slaves were released. But slavery system was not prohibited in Arabian countries.	<b>2</b>	
(ii)	(i) After the second world war Russia and America, the two super powers had differences because of the problem of reconstruction. (ii) The difference in philosophy, political disbelief, diplomacy with each other, competition in weapons, spy, poisonous canvassing of media were living forms of cold war. (iii) Russia wanted to put communism world of dream into reality but America wanted to protect democracy and capitalism. (iv) The tense condition at the international level between America and Russia is called cold war.	<b>2</b>	
(iii)	(i) Indians could realize the modern ideology of liberalism with Europeans. They saw western education, culture, nationalism, self- government, democracy, humanism, equality and social justice	<b>2</b>	

	<p>(ii) Due to British rule, awakened Indians stressed on national integrity. British taught that all are equal before the law.</p> <p>(iii) British people started giving western education. Through newspapers, periodicals, Indians could understand the concept of freedom, humanity, equality, democracy, nationalism, etc.</p> <p>(iv) Indians started revolting against exploiting nature of British people and likewise there was a rise of nationalism.</p>	
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<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>	<b>2</b>
(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> <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>	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<p>(i) British rule will not exist without co-operation of Indians. Keeping this in mind Mahatma Gandhi started Non-co-operation movement whereby it was decided to boycott British goods, school and colleges, awards and honours, the elections of parliament, etc.</p> <p>(ii) British suppressed people. British police fired at the peaceful procession which was carried out at Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(iii) Therefore, the enraged people set the police station ablaze. One officer and twenty two police were burnt alive in this incident.</p>	<b>2</b>

	<p>(iv) After hearing this news, Mahatma Gandhi became so sad that he had withdrawn the movement in 1922.</p> <p><b>A.4. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) (i) America and its alliance came together by NATO treaty. America planned one scheme as a part of defence against Russia.  (ii) The representatives of twelve countries- America, Canada, England, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Luxemburg, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, and Ireland came together in Washington.  (iii) They had an exchange of thoughts and founded 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' or NATO treaty on 4th April, 1949.  (iv) NATO Treaty was on the basis of defence and economical policy.  (v) In future, Greece, Turkey and West Germany joined NATO treaty.  (vi) The spread of communism of Russia was restricted. This treaty aimed at the ruin of Russia.</p> <p>(ii) Atomic energy is the power created by the division of extremely minute atom.  The uses of atomic energy are as follows :  (i) Production of electricity  (ii) Diagnosis and treatment of diseases  (iii) Development of Agricultural industry  (iv) Aeroplanes run by atomic energy and non- detectable radars are made  (v) The sea base is researched with the help of atomic submarines  (vi) Destructive atomic weapons are prepared. But our country insists on the peaceful and constructive use of atomic technology</p> <p>(iii) (i) Satyagraha was used to oppose the Rowllatt Act in Punjab province. At that time British government oppressed Indians.  (ii) Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu were banished. Mahatma Gandhi was not allowed into Punjab.  (iii) An army was called to create terror in Indians at Amritsar. Orders were given not to assemble.  (iv) On 13 April, 1919 a meeting was called in Jallianwala Baug at Amritsar to oppose the injustice. British officer General Dyer had fired bullets on the people. Hundreds of people died. Some of them were injured.  (v) Indians opposed such massacre. Rabindranath Tagore returned the honour 'Sir' which was given to him by British government.  (vi) Mahatma Gandhi told that one should not co-operate with such government which behaves like a devil. Indian leaders demanded an inquiry on inhuman massacre.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>3</b></p>
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<p><b>A.5.</b></p>	<p><b>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) According to Shrivankumar 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> <p>(ii) The term Cold war was used first time by the American diplomat Bernard Baruch. Prof. Nyoung-Hum-Kim said, "Cold war means the world of free economy and communism, it also means it is a tense conflict between America and Russia". The causes of cold war are as follows:</p> <p>(i) 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 bombs.</p> <p>(ii) Communism in Russia : Bolshevik revolution in Russia of 1917 gave birth to communist rule of Karl Marx. Communism and capitalism are two complete opposite ideologies. Therefore America and western European countries felt that Russian communism was the greatest hindrance in the capitalist economy.</p> <p>(iii) Differences in philosophical thinking : Karl Marx, the great communist thinker, presented his ideology of communism in his famous books 'Das capital' and 'Communist Manifesto'. Karl Marx said, "Workers, labourers deprived should come together and destroy completely the Feudalism, Capitalism and private property. Workers should take power in their hands and make</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>4</b></p>
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	<p>the tools of production of the nation only". America and western powers were in favour of capitalist or free economy, so they opposed communism.</p> <p>(iv) Russia disobeyed the Yalta and Balkan treaty : Yalta treaty took place among America (Roosevelt), Russia (Stalin) and Great Britain (Churchill) in Feb-1945 at the end of Second World War. According to this Peace treaty, open elections in Poland were accepted. But Stalin broke the conditions and got power over Poland. Stalin accepted Balkan treaty with Churchill in Oct. 1944 about division of Eastern Europe. According to this treaty England would empower Balkan nations as Russia. But Stalin neglected this treaty and created workers' dictatorship in Rumania, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Because of this England got upset.</p> <p>(v) Poisonous Canvassing of Media : The capitalist and communist countries started poisonous canvassing against each other through newspapers, radio and television. Stalin decided to spread communism all over the world. But America's President Truman and England's Prime Minister Churchill decided to uproot communism. In the speech at Fulton, Churchill spoke, "We have to fight against wild Russia." In short, jealousy started to grow against each other due to this poisonous canvassing through media.</p> <p>(vi) Arm race : To stop Russia's communism in Asia and Europe continent, America had started an alliance of NATO, SEATO and CENTO to get their support. At the same time Russia and its alliance got together because of Warsaw Treaty. As a result, cold war became severe.</p> <p>Finally, the Russian President Mikhail Gorbochev and U. S. President Ronald Regan suggested that every country in the world should cut off the military power and end the cold war.</p> <p>(iii) 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</p>	<b>4</b>
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	<p>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, 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><b>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b></p>	<p>(i) <b>China</b> is a country homogeneous in the case of language.</p> <p>(ii) Extreme <b>inequality</b> endangers democracy.</p> <p>(iii) <b>Homogeneity</b> was almost treated as a necessary condition for successful democracy.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b></p>	<p>(i) Mahatma Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Periyar Ramswami Naicker and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar constantly worked for the abolition of untouchability and caste system in India.</p> <p>(ii) Inter-caste marriages though allowed by law are opposed by many people so social pressure automatically builds up against inter-caste marriages.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>

(iii)	Tolerance means accepting that opinion of others which can be different from one's own opinion and so allowing other opinions to be expressed.	1
(iv)	Religion depends on the family in which we are born, but, when we grow up, we are free to adopt any religion of our own choice.	1
(v)	Religions like Buddhism and Christianity exist in India.	1
<b>A.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	FALSE (i) Inter-caste marriages are allowed by law. (ii) The acceptability of such marriages is very limited in the society. Many people are against such marriages.	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)	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. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>		
(i)	(i) When there is linguistic and regional diversity, the method of distributing power among the regions is often adopted. This is known as the federal system of government. (ii) Under this method, the Constitution itself creates governments at the regional level and decides the powers of the regional level governments. This makes it possible for people from each region to take decisions as per their needs. (iii) Decisions regarding the region's language, culture or local practices are not imposed on any region. (iv) The decision about the extent of the powers of the regional governments is made by the Constitution of the concerned country. Such distribution of power is an important way of maintaining democracy and diversity simultaneously. India has adopted such federal system.	2

(ii)	<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>(ii) Anti-caste views were expressed and movements took place against caste system. This created awareness about the ill effects of caste discrimination.</p> <p>(iii) After independence, Constitution considered untouchability as illegal. Constitution also provided that government should not discriminate among citizens on the basis of caste.</p> <p>(iv) Besides, special provisions were made for backward castes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	<b>2</b>
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