

# MT

2017 .... 1100

Seat No.

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**MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science**  
**Semi Prelim I - PAPER V (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)	Draft committee was formed under the leadership of <b>Dr. Baba saheb Ambedkar.</b>	<b>1</b>	
(ii)	To implement the policy of liberalization, <b>privatization</b> is needed.	<b>1</b>	
(iii)	America and its alliance came together by <b>NATO</b> treaty.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Karl Marx	- Communist Manifesto	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Eisenhower	- American President	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Nikita Krushchev	- Russian President	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	(i) Technology comes into being as human life is made happy by preparing various gadgets with the help of science.	<b>2</b>	
	(ii) Technology takes shape through science. Technology is defined as - "Technology is the use of science in life".		
	(iii) "The knowledge of means and machines developed through science in order to make human life happy and prosperous is technology."		
	(iv) In short, e.g. the discovery of the latent power existing in steam is science. While formation of the railway engine, making use of this power is technology.		
(ii)	(i) Globalization means to create a single market of all nations and to create a smooth circulation of resources and capital of the world.	<b>2</b>	
	(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,		

	<p>satellite communication, etc. show that almost every field is going through change.</p> <p>(iv) Such changes have been witnessed by Indians as the country globalised in 1991.</p> <p>(iii) (i) Revolutionary movement means extreme nationalist feelings worked on the minds of Indians instead of extremist principles.</p> <p>(ii) The principle of revolutionary leaders were to kill, to devote, to sacrifice and they thought it was the only way to get freedom. The revolutionary leaders thought that to make their motherland free, they had to kill British officers and create terror in them.</p> <p>(iii) Indians also built secret organizations, made weapons, trained the Indians and imported weapons.</p> <p>(iv) Bhagatsingh, Rajguru, Sukhadev, Chandrasekhar Azad etc. were male revolutionaries whereas Kalpana Dutt, Pritilata Wadedar, Shanti Ghose, Suniti Chowdhari, Madam Cama were female revolutionaries. Because of revolutionaries in and out of India, national integrity increased and freedom movement progressed.</p>	2
<p><b>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b></p>	<p>(i) (i) Firstly, the Industrial revolution began in 18th century in England. Then, it spread to Europe.</p> <p>(ii) Factories were established and men were replaced by machines.</p> <p>(iii) To accelerate the wheel of machine continuously, European nations needed raw material and also their own market to sell things.</p> <p>(iv) Therefore, European nations established their colonies in Asia by dominating in trade and commerce.</p> <p>(ii) (i) Really cold war is nothing but a political war.</p> <p>(ii) Though there was no direct war between two super powers i. e. America and Russia, the very tense competition between them caused small wars in so many countries in the world.</p> <p>(iii) Both the countries interferred with military forces and ammunition to create their influence and weaken each other. America dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and proved that it was the super power. Russia proved its mightiness by nuclear test in 1953.</p> <p>(iv) In short the cold war between these two superpowers means no war and no peace. Cold war means the war fought in peaceful period without weapons.</p>	2

(iii)	<p>(i) Nationalism spread among European colonies due to the National movements in Asia. National movement in Asia affected the minds of African public.</p> <p>(ii) Africa concentrated its attention towards Indian National movement.</p> <p>(iii) African Nationalist were impressed by Mahatma Gandhiji's Non-violence movement held in Western Africa and Indian National movement.</p> <p>(iv) International political incidents effected the minds of African people and they demanded total freedom.</p>	2
<b>A.4.</b>	<p><b>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b></p>	3
(i)	<p>Spread of globalization needs influential political system along with economic condition. As economic system is associated with political system, so study of political influence in the process of globalization is important.</p> <p>(i) Influence of Communism, Socialism reduced: Due to inbuilt lacunas<sup>1</sup> in communism and socialism and especially after death of Stalin, Soviet Russian power deteriorated. America remained the only super power. America adopted policy of open economy.</p> <p>(ii) Influence of Democratic System: Democracy is inspirational for the overall development of an individual. Besides individual liberty, open economy is inevitable in democracy and open economy is supportive to globalization.</p> <p>(iii) Clutches of Globalization: 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. Such nations thought that globalization is a path of development. So they accepted it. The underdeveloped and developing countries are now in the clutches of obstructive policies of developed countries where freedom from it is difficult.</p> <p>(iv) Political corruption: Globalization led to race among political leaders to keep political power in their hands and thereby gain financial benefit. So businessmen and people having criminal tendencies entered into politics, which led to criminalization of politics. Principle of public welfare is replaced by corrupt practices.</p>	3
(ii)	<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>	3

	<p>(iii) America got into close relationship with Philippines and Pakistan.          (iv) America protested the scheme of the protection for South East Asia in the capital of Philippines i.e. Manila.          (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.          (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> <p>(iii) (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.          (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.          (iii) Imperialism was not unknown to Asian people because Greeks and Romans had also established their rule in Ancient and Middle age in Asia.          (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.          (v) Modern Imperialism was more aggressive than old Imperialism.          (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><b>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) Due to limited energy sources today, atomic energy is looked upon as a necessary energy source.          (i) Scientists of Atomic Age : Prof. Rutherford is considered 'the father of the atomic energy'. Dr. Homi Bhabha is 'the father of Indian atomic age'. The means of atomic energy became known to man through the endless efforts of Earnest Walton, Robert Oppenheimer, Fermi Oppenheimer, Neil Bohr, Otto Ham Hahn, etc.          (ii) Need for atomic energy : Man started machine age with the help of steam energy and electric energy. But the minerals like coal and petrol needed for them are limited. According to the scientists these stocks (as they are not creatable) will fall short in the end of this century. The scientists have found out</p>	<p>3</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>new energy means in the form of atomic energy as a remedy.</p> <p>(iii) Meaning of atomic energy : Atomic energy is the power created by the division of extremely minute atom. The mass which is lost while dividing an atoms, is transformed or converted into energy. Heavy atoms like Uranium, Thorium are taken for the division of atom.</p> <p>(iv) Uses of atomic energy: The uses of atomic energy are as follows :</p> <p>(a) Production of electricity</p> <p>(b) Diagnosis and treatment of diseases</p> <p>(c) Development of Agricultural industry</p> <p>(d) Aeroplanes run by atomic energy and non-detectable radars are made.</p> <p>(e) The sea base is researched with the help of atomic submarines.</p> <p>(f) Destructive atomic weapons are prepared.</p> <p>Our country insists on the peaceful and constructive use of atomic technology.</p>	
(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</p>	4

	<p>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>(iii) 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> <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>	<b>4</b>
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<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b>	
(i)	<b>People's participation</b> is the core of democracy,	<b>1</b>
(ii)	India has adopted <b>federal</b> system of government.	<b>1</b>
(iii)	In the absence of <b>social equality</b> political equality can become meaningless.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b>	<b>1</b>
(i)	Some people think that in times of war or terrorist attacks, government should be given extra powers by setting aside democracy or if there is a strong leader who can solve issues facing the country by imposing strict discipline. Therefore, some people have an attraction for discipline and army rule.	
(ii)	The way of people's participation can be by electing representatives or becoming representative oneself.	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Indian society is diverse in language, religion, region, gender and caste.	<b>1</b>
(iv)	Maharashtra government has increased the reservation for women representatives at the local government level to the extent of 50 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.	<b>1</b>
(v)	In many countries some regions are more developed than other regions and some are less developed leading to regional inequality.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.8.</b>	<b>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	TRUE	<b>2</b>
(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.	
(ii)	FALSE	<b>2</b>
(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.	

(iii)	<p>FALSE</p> <p>(i) Today most societies all over the world are diverse.</p> <p>(ii) As a result of this, the approach of looking at diversity and difference between groups is also changing. Diversity makes society more tolerant.</p>	2
<b>A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>		
(i)	<p>(i) Running a government has become quite complex in modern times.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) Therefore, it is not possible for citizens to spare time from their daily routine for politics.</p> <p>(iv) Besides, not many opportunities exist beyond voting for participation in public affairs so ministers and officers look after all administration.</p>	2
(ii)	<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 style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	2