

MT

2017 1100

Seat No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science

Semi Prelim I - PAPER VI (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)	Stalin broke Yalta treaty and established his power on Poland.	1	
(ii)	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is known as Missile Man.	1	
(iii)	In 1905 Lord Curzon made the partition of Bengal.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Prof. Rutherford	- Father of Atomic Energy	1
(ii)	Dr. Homi Bhabha	- Father of Indian Atomic Age	1
(iii)	Dr. Vikram Sarabhai	- Leader of India's Space Research	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) To stop Russia's communism in Asia and Europe continent, America had started an alliance of NATO, SEATO and CENTO to get their support.	2	
	(ii) At the same time Russia and its alliance got together because of Warsaw Treaty. As a result cold war became severe.		
	(iii) Both the countries tried to make their supporting countries strong in different sections of forces. Army, navy and air force got powerful.		
	(iv) The able administrative system implemented modern missiles, fighting aeroplanes, nuclear weapons, submarines. The tedious competition in weapons was immense. This was the effect of cold war.		
(ii)	(i) Due to the invention of computer speed of work has improved.	2	
	(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.	
(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) 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

(iii)	<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
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) America and its alliance came together by NATO treaty. America planned one scheme as a part of defence against Russia.</p> <p>(ii) The representatives of twelve countries- America, Canada, England, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Luxemburg, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, and Ireland came together in Washington.</p> <p>(iii) They had an exchange of thoughts and founded 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' or NATO treaty on 4th April, 1949.</p> <p>(iv) NATO Treaty was on the basis of defence and economical policy.</p> <p>(v) In future, Greece, Turkey and West Germany joined NATO treaty.</p> <p>(vi) The spread of communism of Russia was restricted. This treaty aimed at the ruin of Russia.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is considered leader of the India's Space research. His contribution to the India's Space Research programme is important.</p> <p>(ii) Indian scientists sent manless spaceship 'Chandrayaan-1' to Moon on 22nd October, 2008.</p> <p>(iii) India made the mission to moon on 14th November, 2008.</p> <p>(iv) The cosmonauts surveyed the lunar land. The samples of soil and rocks there were studied.</p> <p>(v) Water molecules present in the lunar soil were found.</p> <p>(vi) The presence of water on moon is an important step towards the fulfillment of the dream of settlement there.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) In Asian and African continents, European countries had established their colonies which came to an end in the twentieth century and it is called decolonization.</p> <p>(ii) Decolonization started after the Second World War</p> <p>(iii) That's why the twentieth century is also called the 'Age of Decolonization'.</p> <p>(iv) Asian and African continents were ruled by England, France, Holland and Portugal.</p>	3

	<p>(v) Those Asian and African countries become free in the 20th century.</p> <p>(vi) After the Second World War, United Nations Organization started decolonizing the nations.</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, 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</p>	4
--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

	<p>of drainage of natural resources, slave trade, decrease in native occupations and industries, cultural domination, exploitation and backwardness.</p> <p>(ii) Due to limited energy sources today, atomic energy is looked upon as a necessary energy source.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 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>	4
(iii)	<p>Indian National Congress gave the platform to Indians to express their grievances to the British Government and on this platform progress of National Movement was started.</p> <p>Contribution of Moderates</p> <p>(i) Period : Moderate period existed from 1885 to 1905. In this period, Indian people put forward their demands through applications and petitions.</p>	4

	<p>(ii) Beliefs : The moderate leaders believed in British people's sense of justice without opposing British power. The moderate leaders were of the view that Indians would get their demands.</p> <p>(iii) Leaders : Wyomeshchandra Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Phirozshah Mehta, Barrister Ranade.</p> <p>(iv) Achievements : The moderate leaders could attract the attention of British government. Justice was given to political, economical, social issues and problems. They had created awareness and national movement among Indians.</p> <p>Contribution of Extremists</p> <p>(i) Period : The extremist period of national movement was from 1905 to 1920.</p> <p>(ii) Beliefs : The moderate leaders' method was not approved by extremists. Extremists did not believe in the righteousness of British officers. Instead they put their demands aggressively and opposed British government's policy of injustice.</p> <p>(iii) Leaders : Lokmanya Tilak of Maharashtra is called the father of discontent of India. In Bengal Bipinchandra Pal and in Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai were chief extremists. They were called as Lal, Bal and Pal.</p> <p>(iv) Achievements : Extremists leaders proposed fourfold paths of Swarajya, Swadeshi, Boycott of foreign goods and National Education. They opposed the partition of Bengal through Wang-Bhang movement led by Surendranath Banerjee. The extremist leaders were successful in getting the partition of Bengal cancelled on 12th December, 1911.</p> <p>Thus, the moderates believed in petition and constitutional methods whereas the extremists believed in pressure tactics and agitational methods.</p>	
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	China is a country homogeneous in the case of language.	1
(ii)	In the absence of social equality political equality can become meaningless.	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)	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

(ii)	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
(iii)	In many countries some regions are more developed than other regions and some are less developed leading to regional inequality.	1
(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.	1
(v)	Mahatma Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Periyar Ramswami Naicker and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar constantly worked for the abolition of untouchability and caste system in India.	1
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	TRUE (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.	2
(ii)	TRUE (i) Tolerance is a necessary component of democracy as we should accept opinions of others even if they are different from our own opinion. (ii) Possibility of democracy's success is proportionate to the extent of tolerance in the society.	2
(iii)	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
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(i)	Liberty of every individual is treated as very important in a democracy. There are three challenges to personal liberty.	2

	<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> <p>(ii) (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>	2
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------