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**GRAND
TEST**

**SSC EXAMINATION
HISTORY-POLITICAL SCI
(SET-A)**

SOLUTION

Q.1A Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets. [3M]

Ans.1 At the end of eighteenth century china was regarded as a Dormant nation. [1M]

Ans.2 Balkan Area was the part of Turkey empire. [1M]

Ans.3 Stalin broke Yalta treaty and established his power on Poland. [1M]

Q.1B Match the correct pairs of Column 'A' and 'B' [3M]

Ans.1 - Japan

Ans.2 -Menshevik leader

Ans.2- Father of missiles science.

Q. 2 Answer the following in 25 to 30 words each. (Any Two) [4M]

For each sub question - Any 2 points - 1 Mark for each point]

Ans.1 (1) Courageous European travellers like Mangopark, Caption spake, Sir Samuel Baker, david Livingstone, and Stanley Voyaged to Africa frequently in second half of 19th century.

(2) Region around the basins of Nile, Niger, Congo and Zambezi rivers were brought to the notice of the world by these adventorous European travellers.

Ans.2 (1) League of nations was the first attempt to establish world peace and right from its inception, it tried to unite the nations with the bond of friendly relations.

(2) However, extreme nationalism and imperialist greed of a few leaders pulled the word to the brink of second world war.

(3) Lack of faith in International co-operation, lack of coordination among major nations like England, and France, weakened the basic foundation of the league.

(4) America's rejection of the membership of the league further damaged the position and credibility of the league.

(5) Most important is the lack of Arm power to punish the member nations denying to obey the clauses in the agreement and many other reasons caused the failure of the League of nations.

- Ans.3** (1) Freedom to trade with other nations beyond the borders of one nation is the basic principle of globalization.
- (2) Raw material can be obtained from any nation and finished goods can be sold in any other nation.
- (3) To create uncentric economic system in the worlds, to enhance industrialization through more investment and to creat conducive conditions for import and export is called as globalization.

Q. 3 Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each (Any two)

[4M]

[For each sub-question-Any 2 points, 1 mark for each point]

- Ans.1** (1) The Britishers tried to suppress the boycott of the people, throughout the non-co-operation movement
- (2) They opened fire at a peaceful procession carried out at Gorakhpur district in uttar pradesh.
- (3) Therefor the charged people set the police station on fire.
- (4) One officer and twenty two policemen were killed in this incident.
- (5) On hearing this Gandhiji withdrew the movement in 1922.

- Ans.2** (1) The security council occupies an important place in the constitution of UNO.
- (2) The main task of it is to discuss any issue disturbing international peace, punish the disobeying nations and offenders of peace with the help of military force from other member nations.
- (3) It also grants permission to the new membership.
- (4) It can take action against the nation disturbing peace with the help of army of member nation.

- Ans.3** (1) Vasco-da Gama the Portuguese sailar came to India in 1498 A.D. at Calicut.
- (2) He was allowed business concessions by king Zamorin.
- (3) The portugues initially had great importance in the indian politics.
- (4) However portugueses tried to propogate their religion expand their rule and business at the same time.
- (5) There fore they couldn't set up an empire in India.

Q. 4 Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (Any Two)

[6M]

[For each sub -question - any 3 points, 1 mark for each point]

- Ans.1** (1) Satyagraha was used to oppose the Row latt Act in the Punjab province.
- (2) At that time British government oppressed the Indians.
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi was not allowed into Punjab.
- (4) An army was called by Britishers to create terrors in Indians at Amritsar.
- (5) Orders were issued that people should not assemble in groups.
- (6) On 13th April 1919 a meeting was called in Jallianwala bagh at Amritsar to oppose the injustice in which a large number of people had gathered.
- (7) The British officer General Dyer ordered his army to fire bullets at the people.
- (8) In this incident hundreds of people lost their lives and many of them were injured.

- Ans.2** (1) Japan was considerably benefitted by the peace treaty of paris. The international status of Japan increased and it became a great naval force in east pacific region.
- (2) America could not tolerate it.

- (3) It started chalking out strategy for restricting the naval development and imperial expansion of Japan.
- (4) American president Harding convened the Washington meeting for bringing restrictions on Japan's naval forces.
- (5) As a result there began a process of undermining the power of Japanese navy.

Ans.3 Though there are many advantages of globalization there are certain disadvantages with respect to sovereignty of nation.

Disadvantages.

- (1) Benefit of globalization is for few industrialis common man faces inflation.
- (2) Globalization liberalization and privatization may lead to unemployment.
- (3) Abolition of import tax has reduce national income.
- (4) Multinational companies are using natural resources of poor nations indiscriminately.
- (5) Due to uncontrolled competition local small scale industries are suffering a loss.
- (6) Inequality such as rich nation and poor nation is created the world.
- (7) Degradation of basic values is observed.

Q. 5 Answer the following is 60 to 80 words (Any Two)

[8M]

[For each sub-question - any 4 points - 1 mark for each point]

1. Reasons of imperialism:

(1) Scientific Inventions -

Scientific inventions revolutionised the measure of transportation and communication and also motivated the creation of modern weapons It woke up the tremendous ambition in human beings and thus gave rise to imperialism.

(2) Industrial Revolution -

There was great increase in production due to industrial revolution Nations found it difficult to sell their products within their national boundaries. This need for new market boosted imperialism.

(3) Need of Raw material -

Increase in production led to scarcity of raw material. To survive in the competition the need for buying raw material at cheaper rate was felt. this led to imperialism in Asia and Africa.

(4) Prosperity of Asia and Africa -

The nations in Asia and Africa continents were very rich in natural resources. Africa was rich in metals diamonds coal Asia in production of spices.

(5) Rise of New European Nations -

The newly emerged nations Germany and Italy began to acquiring colonies with the ambition of imperial power. This created an international conflicting situation.

(6) Ambition of political domination -

For the security purpose European nations started winning terrestrial and marine military posts of strategic importance. expansion of military rule become the matter of national pride and fame There was a sense of suspicion among the European nations which resulted in increase in colonization and security arrangement.

(7) Propagation of religion -

The European nations believed that their culture and religion were superior. So they were keen on spreading Christianity throughout the world. Missionaries entered the colonies with a sole religious purpose. This intensified imperialism.

(8) Weakness of Asian and African nations -

These nations were politically weak. Affected by invasions and feudalism. Agriculture and business ruined, religion, cultures, languages etc. had divided the societies. European nations took full advantage of their limitations and spread imperialism.

Ans.2 Kemal Pasha got to the power and he declared Turkey a secular nation.

- (1) He began reforming the conservative and superstitious people of the nation with their dress code.
- (2) He implemented modern dress-code, registration of marriages, Sunday instead of Friday to be a holiday and gave permission to women for education and jobs.
- (3) The field of education was freed from domination of religion and there by brought about modern education by virtue of various branches of science.
- (4) He followed the western judicial system and judges were appointed on merits.
- (5) As Turkey was an agricultural nation, efforts were undertaken for the improvement in this field.
- (6) Farmers were counseled at various agricultural colleges and given seeds and fertilizers by the government.
- (7) The political instability was removed by Kemal Pasha by establishing People's Party.
- (8) He saw an all round development of the nations by involving appropriate persons in the governance and administration.
- (9) He adopted the new foreign policy which consisted in non-interference in the affairs of the European nations, non-alignment and non-involvement in armed conflicts.

Ans.3 The effects of First World war:

Introduction : The first world war took place 1914 to 1918 this was caused several long term effects in global politics.

- (1) This war witnessed a huge damage and destruction of human life and property.
- (2) In this war one crore soldiers and lakhs of civilians died.
- (3) Most of them who died in the war were the young generation of Europe.
- (4) During the war period European Industries were collapsed.
- (5) As a result economic condition started declining.
- (6) Shortage of essential things caused price rise. It affected the daily life of the people.
- (7) Except America and Japan all the countries faced economic crisis.
- (8) In the world America emerged as a super power.
- (9) The Royal rules in Russia, Germany, Austria Hungary, Turkey came to an end.
- (10) Defeated nations and their empires were divided into new countries i.e. Poland, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.
- (11) Family system traditional virtues ethics were struck.
- (12) In future there should not be such war for this purpose according to the 14 points of Woodrow Wilson the League of Nations was set up in 1920.
- (13) The Versailles treaty made with Germany sowed the seeds of the second world war as the treaty was unjust and humiliating. It held Germany responsible and which made Germany pay the war losses.

Q. 6 Fill in the blanks. [3M]

Ans.1 Plebiscite [1M]

Ans.2 Arab [1M]

Ans.3 Tarabai Shinde [1M]

Q. 7 Answer the following questions (Any Three) [3M]

[1 Mark for each correct Answer]

- (1) In a democracy if any representative is not properly discharging his/her responsibilities then he/she can be called back with the written request of specific number of voters is called recall.
- (2) The state or regional parties term suggest the area of influence to a particular region or state it limit themselves to the welfare of the state
- (3) Social or economic in equality is the main challenge before democracy.
- (4) A method of distributing power among the regions with in the country when there is a linguistic and cultural diversity it is called as federal system of government.
- (5) Tolerance means accepting that opinions of others can be different from one's own opinion and so allowing other opinions to be expressed.

Q. 8 True or False (Any 2) [4M]

[1 mark for true or false ; 1 mark for reason]

Ans.1 False -

Reason - Nationalist congress Party is a recognized national party.

Ans.2 Opposition parties act as a watch - dog of democracy.

The above statement is **True**.

Reasons -

- (1) The opposition parties criticize the policies of the government.
- (2) They launch movements and agitations on the unjust policies of the government which are against the interest of the people.
- (3) They can demand the cancellation of unjust policies.

Ans.3 Higher the initiative weaker the democracy will be.

The above statement is **False**

Reason - people's participation is the core of democracy. it is expected in democracy that ruler and administration should give appropriate response to the participation by people.

Q.9 Answer in 25 to 30 words (Any one) [2M]

[Any 4 points - 1/2 marks for each point]

Ans.1 (1) In a society having poverty and high ratio of unemployment democracy experiences limitations and thus economic inequality arises.

(2) Democracy has to take the responsibility to reduce poverty and make all basic amenities available for the poor.

(3) In situation of extreme poverty democracy remain only in name or it is endangered due to social rebellion.

Ans.2 (1) The citizens are linked to the government machinery through the political party.

(2) Parties act as a bridge between government and the people.

(3) Parties play a decisive role to convey people's demands to the government.

(4) At the same time government decision/policies are conveyed to people.

(5) The reaction of people on government policies are taken by parties.

(6) People get the feeling that we can also participate in the government.