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**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

CANADA : POLITICS AND SOCIETY

M.P.S.E-9

Time: 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Attempt **five** questions in all, selecting at least **two** questions from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Discuss the place of industry and trade in the economy of Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 7, 'Industry and Trade'.

Q. 2. Analyse the characteristics of federalism in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 120, 'Features of Canadian Federalism'.

Q. 3. Write a note on the functions of the Canadian Parliament.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 31, 'Powers and Functions of Canadian Parliament'.

Q. 4. Examine the efforts to reform Canadian Public Administration.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 50, 'Reform Efforts in Canadian Public Administration'.

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following:

(i) The New Democratic Party

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 63, 'The New Democratic Party'.

(ii) Constitution Act of 1982

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 87, 'Constitution Act of 1982'.

SECTION-II

Q. 6. Discuss the features of party system in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 57, 'Characteristics of the Canadian Party System'.

Q. 7. Explain the characteristics of anti-globalization movement in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 76, 'Anti-globalization Movement'.

Q. 8. Analyse the role of language in rationalism in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 101, 'Language, Culture and Nationalism'.

Q. 9. Discuss the nature of multiculturalism in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 116, 'Multiculturalism: The Ideology' and Chapter-13, Page No. 129, 'Multiculturalism in Canada'.

Q. 10. Explain the constitutional safeguards for the protection of minorities in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 133, 'Constitutional Safeguards for Protection of Minorities'.

■ ■

QUESTION PAPER

December – 2022

(Solved)

CANADA : POLITICS AND SOCIETY

M.P.S.E-9

Time: 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Attempt five questions in all, selecting at least two questions from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Explain the provisions of Charter of Rights and Freedom.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 15, 'Charter of Rights and Freedom'.

Q. 2. Discuss the composition of the Cabinet of Canadian Prime Minister'.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 27, 'The Prime Minister and Its Cabinet'.

Q. 3. Discuss the phases of evolution of Canadian federalism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 41, 'The Phases of Evolution'.

Q. 4. What were the principal features of administrative reforms in Canada in 1980s and 1990s?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 54, Q. No. 4.

Q. 5. Discuss the determinants of pressure groups in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 67, 'Determinants, Arena and Strategy of Interest Groups'.

SECTION-II

Q. 6. Analyse the main features of women's movement in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 77, 'Gender (Women's Movement)'.

Q. 7. What has contributed to the growth of Quebec nationalism? Explain.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 100, 'Introduction' and 'History'.

Q. 8. Analyse the policy of multiculturalism in Canada.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 114, 'Policy of Multiculturalism'.

Q. 9. Discuss the main features of Canadian federalism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 120, 'Features of Canadian Federalism'.

Q. 10. Discuss the role of Canadian diplomacy in achievement of human security.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 153, Q. No. 4 and Page No. 152, 'New Diplomacy'.



Sample Preview of The Chapter

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CANADA: POLITICS AND SOCIETY

A Settlers Society and Staples Economy



INTRODUCTION

In terms of area, Canada is the second largest country in the world and the largest in the western hemisphere of the globe. Interestingly, Canada is a constitutional monarchy. It is a federal state and a parliamentary democracy. It has two official languages and two systems of laws. In total, there are 10 provinces and three territories, and each of them has its own capital. What we see as the geographical shape of Canada is not an outcome of some recent happenings, rather it is a result of the development during the course of thousands of years. Canada is also called settlers colony, the reason is fairly simple. Somewhere around one thousand years ago Europeans started to come to this distant land settled here. It was French and English who came here first to establish their colonies. Out of the two, English were the victors and hence controlled the larger areas. Canada is diverse both in terms of geography and population. In the year, 1867 it became the self-governing colony and attained the status of an independent state after participating in the First World War. Interestingly Canada was established by two historically opposing nations, i.e. France and England. Today, it is considered as one of the most respected liberal democracies of the world.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

THE LAND

Canada lies in the North American continent and is the second largest country in the world with the area of 9970610 square kilometres. It shares boundary with United States of America towards the south, which spans upto 8892 kilometres. In the north the arctic islands come

with 800 kilometres of North Pole. In the Arctic Ocean, Russia is its neighbour. Only 12 per cent of the land in Canada is suitable for agriculture because of harsh northern climate. And because of this reason the most of the population of Canada live towards the south within a few hundred kilometres. Climate here is milder as compared to the northern part. It has been estimated that Canada holds somewhere around one seventh of the entire world's fresh water. It has many great lakes and large rivers. Around half of the entire land mass of Canada is covered with forest.

The entire nation is divided among seven regions with a very different landscape and climate. The seven regions are: The Pacific Coast, The Cordillera, The Prairies, The Canadian Shield, The Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Lowlands, The Atlantic Provinces – Appalachian Region and The Artic. The ten provinces and three territories of Canada lie within these regions. The ten provinces are: New Foundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. And the three territories are: Northwest Territory, Yukon and Nunavut.

DISCOVERY OF CANADA

The earliest discovery of the New World was made by Norse seafarers known as Vikings. The vague accounts of their exploits are drawn from their sagas, epic stories in prose or verse handed down by word of mouth through many generations. In AD 985 Norse seamen sailing from Iceland to Greenland were blown far westward off their course and sighted the coast of what must have been Labrador. The report of forested

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areas on the strange new coast encouraged further explorations by Norse colonists from Greenland, whose settlements lacked lumber. In AD 1000, Leif Ericson became the first European to land in North America. According to the sagas, this was the first of many Norse voyages to the eastern shores of the continent. A colony was established in what the Vikings described as Vinland, identified in 1963 as being on the northernmost tip of Newfoundland. Recent investigations have cast doubt on the once-popular theory that the Vikings also penetrated Hudson Bay and reached the upper Great Lakes region by overland routes. Discoveries of “Norse” relics in that area have been exposed by scholars as hoaxes. The Greenland colony died out during the 14th and 15th centuries, and the Norse adventures in Canada must have come to an end well before that time.

The Aborigines

There is no stable theory as such regarding the arrival of Aborigines as first nation in North America. But still it is held by many anthropologists that they came to North America somewhere around 10,000 to 30,000 years ago from Siberia. It is also believed that they crossed from Siberia into Alaska using an ice bridge, which had formed during the ice age. They spread through the continent and developed different languages and customs depending upon the place where they settled. They were wrongly named as ‘Indians’ in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, who thought he had arrived in India.

So when European settlers and explorers arrived in the land of Canada, it was already populated by diverse range of aboriginal people, who living either settled lives or nomadic largely depending upon the climate of the places. They were fishermen, hunters, farmers, warlike and peaceful. They happened to share a deep spiritual relationship with land, which more or less they still share. As aboriginal people settled in different places of the nation, they developed different spiritual beliefs and customs which were carried off generations after generations through oral traditions. They also traded things like copper tools and pottery. They did not have technology to make iron so when Europeans arrived, aborigines showed their eagerness to trade for European goods in exchange of mainly furs. And eventually they became partners in fur trade and exploration of the nation. As of now around 3% of the present Canadian population belongs to one of the three aboriginal groups, which has been recognized by the

Constitution Act 1982 as American Indians, Metis, and Inuit. Of the aboriginal population 69 per cent are American Indians, 26 per cent are Metis and 5 per cent are Inuit.

Arrival of Early European Settlers

In 1497, an Italian named John Cabot sailed west from Bristol, England, intent on finding a new trade route to the Orient for his patron, King Henry VII of England. This voyage led to the rediscovery of the eastern shores of Canada. Cabot was as confident as Columbus had been that a new seaway was now open to Asia. On a second voyage, the following year, Cabot explored the coast of North America, touching at various points—none too clearly charted—from Baffin Island to Maryland. The Cabot voyages gave England a claim by right of discovery to an indefinite area of eastern North America. Its later claims to Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island, and neighbouring regions were at least partly based on Cabot’s exploits. Of more immediate significance were the explorer’s reports of immensely rich fishing waters. The Roman Catholic countries of Western Europe furnished a market that made the ocean voyage worthwhile, even if it were made to gather the harvest of the sea instead of the spices and jewels of the Orient. Almost every year after 1497 an international mixture of fishing vessels could be seen on the offshore fisheries southeast of New Foundland and east of Nova Scotia. Occasionally such ships even cruised into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At times their crews encountered Indians along the shores who were willing to part with valuable furs in exchange for articles of little worth such as beads and other trinkets.

When it was realized that only the wilds of an unexplored new world had been discovered, there was a spirit of disillusionment in Europe. Gradually, however, this feeling was replaced by a fresh interest in North America, for Spanish and Portuguese adventurers were reported to be bringing home rich cargoes of gold and silver from the Caribbean. In 1524, King Francis I of France sent a Florentine navigator, Giovanni da Verrazano, on a voyage of reconnaissance overseas. Verrazano explored the eastern coastline of North America from North Carolina to New Foundland, giving France too some claim to the continent by right of discovery.

Ten years later Francis I followed up the work of Verrazano by dispatching an expedition under Jacques Cartier. On his voyage of 1534 Cartier sailed a route

that was for the most part already well known. This was an official exploring expedition, however, and its immediate result was a thorough report for the French king about the lands he had seen and the people he had met. He visited and named most of the important coasts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and observed near Anticosti Island that he might be in the mouth of a great river.

In 1541, Cartier led his third, and probably his last, expedition to the St. Lawrence. A new headquarters was established at Cap-Rouge, a few miles upstream from Stadacona. This time Cartier was to be followed by Jean Francois de la Rocque, sieur de Roberval, with a party of colonists. After a wait which lasted through the following winter, Cartier set sail for home, only to meet Roberval's party "in three tall ships" in the harbour of what is now St. John's, Newf.

Disregarding the orders of Roberval, who was his senior officer, to accompany the colonizing party back to Quebec, Cartier sailed for France under cover of darkness. The Roberval expedition proceeded upstream, and a tragically unsuccessful effort was made to found a permanent colony on the site where Cartier had wintered the previous season. By the following year some 60 of the colonists had died. Roberval decided to abandon the whole colonizing project, and France itself turned its back on the Canadian experiment for almost 60 years.

Champlain persuaded his leader to allow him to take colonists and "go and settle on the great River St. Lawrence, with which I was familiar through a voyage that I had made there." In 1608, he founded France's first permanent Canadian colony. It was at Quebec, at the foot of a great rocky cape on the north shore, which formed a natural fortress barring the way upstream to the interior.

The early years of the Quebec colony were hard, and the population grew slowly. Champlain administered its affairs and took personal charge of an organized exploration of the unknown interior. Where he did not actually travel himself, he sent other men. One was Etienne Brule, the first white man to cross Pennsylvania and later the first to see Lake Superior. Champlain himself discovered Lake Champlain (1609); and in 1615 he journeyed by canoe up the Ottawa, through Lake Nipissing, and down Georgian Bay to the heart of the Huron country, near Lake Simcoe. During these journeys Champlain aided the Hurons in battles against the

Iroquois Confederacy. As a result, the Iroquois became mortal enemies of the French.

In 1629, Champlain suffered the humiliation of having to surrender his almost starving garrison to an English fleet that appeared before Quebec. He was taken to England as a prisoner. Peace, however, had been declared between England and France before the surrender, and New France was accordingly restored to the French. Champlain returned from Europe to spend his few remaining years. He became governor of New France in 1633.

In 1672, Count Louis de Frontenac arrived in the colony as governor. He built a fort at Catarqui, near present-day Kingston, and brought the Iroquois into an enforced peace. He directed a series of major exploratory voyages to the interior. Among the greatest explorations were those made by Louis Jolliet, Father Jacques Marquette, and Rene Cavalier, sieur de La Salle. By 1682, however, the troubles between Frontenac and the intendant, Jacques Duchesneau, had become so serious that the king recalled both governor and intendant.

Frontenac was sent out as governor again in 1689, just after a new war had broken out between France and England. He carried the fighting right into the English colonies, dispatching expeditions overland against the settlements to the south in the dead of winter. When Sir William Phips led a British fleet upstream to Quebec in 1690, the fiery old French governor haughtily refused the demand for surrender, saying to the emissary of the English commander, "I will answer your general by the mouths of my cannon!"

In 1674, with the elevation of the vicar apostolic, Francois Xavier de Laval-Montmorency, to the rank of bishop, a new and powerful office was created at the head of the clergy in New France. Laval organized the parish system in the colony, gave encouragement to the missionaries, and founded Quebec Seminary for the training of young men for the priesthood. He resigned his office in 1684 but spent the last 20 years of his life in the seminary he had established in Quebec.

RIVALRY BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH SETTLERS

Both English and French had their own way of extending boundaries. English chose to grow over the Atlantic seaboard, while French penetrated deep into the heart of North America. During the same time they

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were also competing from each other for the colonies in the entire world. Very soon this struggle for the colonies was witnessed in the North America. This struggle took the shape of Queen Annis War in 1702. The consequence of the war was that English captured the Port Royal in 1710. In 1713, peace came in the face of treaty of Utrecht, which demanded France to surrender the Hudson Bay Territory, New Foundland, and Acadia. France was permitted to keep Cape Breton Island as well her island colonies. Now French had a sole intention in mind and that was to protect its territories and also the entrance to the St. Lawrence River, and in order to accomplish what they intended, they erected the powerful Fortress of Louisburg on Cape Breton Island. This fortress was attacked and captured in 1745 by new Englanders. The fortress came back to France courtesy the Treaty of Aix-la chapple, which came into being in the year 1748. Now England wanted to counter balance the threat from Louisburg, and in order to serve this intention England set up an Atlantic bastion of its own. The French colony which was called by the name 'New France' was conquered by England in the year 1760. British also defeated the French during the seven year's war (1756-1762) in Europe while battling on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. The defeat gave way to the Treaty of Paris, which was signed in the year 1763 and according to which the English became the new masters of New France. The French colony which was earlier known as New France now was called Quebec under British regime. The treaty of Paris also renounced the title of Nova Scotia – another former French colony – in spite of the fact that this colony came under the British regime much earlier.

British Settlers Colony

After the fall of Quebec, all the colonies of the North American region came under the regime of English. This resulted the King of Britain appoint a Governor General in Canada. This Governor General was to rule Canada on behalf of the King of England. The Governor General was assisted by a council and an assembly. He French speaking inhabitants of the region lived there with a intention to retain their language, tradition and culture. In the year 1774, the British came up with the Quebec Act, according to which the French civil laws were officially recognized and acknowledged. This act also guaranteed religious and linguistic freedoms.

It was the time in history when the America struggling for its independence. In the year 1776 the

America was declared independent. Many colonist in America who wanted be loyal to the British had nowhere to go, as they were certainly not welcomed in America, especially after independence. These people were called loyalists. Considering their difficult situation they sought refuge in Canada. The royal authority of England encouraged this migration thinking that the migration will help in dissolving the French speaking population in Quebec. But things did not happen as planned. The English speaking population remained concentrated in a specific region of Quebec, the result of which was to come in later years. Finally in the year 1791, there was division, and as the result of which the region was divided into Upper Canada (Ontario), which was English speaking and the Lower Canada (Quebec), which obviously was French Speaking. Both Upper Canada and Lower Canada were granted their own governing institutions. But the problem was not solved. The council of the Lower Canada was dominated by the English, while the Assembly of it was dominated by the French. The result was somewhat obvious. An uneasy, and so pleasant deadlock was created between the Executive, not responsive at all and representative Assembly. Slowly and gradually the controversy pertaining to religion and race between English and French became so heightened that it became almost impossible to manage it. The situation in the Upper Canada was also not very pleasant and smooth. In the year 1837 and 1838, there were two rebellions. These rebellions provoked the British to combine both the regions of Upper and Lower Canada in to one, thus forming the United Province of Canada. The joint colony, the United Province of Canada was given responsible government in the year 1848, except in the matters concerning the foreign affairs. Eventually in the coming years, this newly formed Canada was given further autonomy but still it continued to be the part of British Empire. With the intention to dissolve anything French, whether language, culture, civil law, or bureaucracy, the British government adopted assimilation policy. They encouraged massive English migration to Canada and start persuading for the conversion of French Catholicism into English Protestant. The idea was to dissolve the French, to make them vanish by increasing the number of English, by eliminating their culture and tradition. As was expected the French resisted this policy with a strong force and power. Also the Americans revolutionaries sought French collaboration to