

**Q1. Discuss the meaning of the adjectives "Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic" used in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. (10 Marks)**

**Approach to the answer:**

**Introduction:** Define preamble or give a brief background of preamble.

**Body:** Highlight the features of each value in brief, highlight qualitative points.

**Conclusion:** Summarizes the importance of preamble.

**Answer:** The Preamble of the Indian Constitution outline the nature of the Indian state as a "Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic." Each of these words represents a key concept that has significant implications for the nature of the Indian state and the rights and freedoms of its citizens.

**Meaning of adjectives attached to preamble:**

- **Sovereign:** India is a sovereign nation, which means that it is **free from external control** and can govern itself without any external intervention. "**Sovereign**" signifies **India's independence and autonomy in domestic and international affairs.**
- **Socialist:** India is a socialist country, which means that it seeks **to promote social and economic equality** among its citizens. "**Socialist**" reflects **India's commitment to social justice and equitable distribution of resources.**
- **Secular:** India is a secular country, which means that the state does not promote any religion and treats all religions equally. The Indian Constitution guarantees religious freedom to all its citizens and prohibits discrimination based on religion.
- **Democratic:** The Indian Constitution provides for universal adult suffrage and ensures that all citizens have an equal voice in the government through free and fair elections.
- **Republic:** India is a republic, which means that it has an elected head of state rather than a hereditary monarch. "**Republic**" signifies **India's commitment to a system of government that is based on elected representatives and the rule of law.**

The adjectives attached to preamble represent the fundamental principles that guide India's governance and serves as a guiding beacon.

**Q2. Discuss the Cartaz system introduced by the Portuguese in India and its impact on trade and commerce in the region. (10 Marks)**

**Approach to the answer:**

**Introduction:** Explain Cartaz system.

**Body:** Highlight the features of the cartaz system and mention its impact on trade and commerce

**Conclusion:** Summarizes the Cartaz system

**Answer:** The Cartaz system was a pass system introduced by the Portuguese in India during the 16th century to regulate trade and control the flow of goods in the region. The system required all non-Portuguese ships to a pass or Cartaz from the Portuguese authorities to trade in the ports controlled by the Portuguese.

**Impact on trade and commerce**

- The primary aim of the Cartaz system was **to control the spice trade and regulate the prices of spices.**
- The Cartaz system was also used to ensure that Portuguese ships were given priority in trading with the Indian ports and to levy customs duties on other foreign vessels.
- The system allowed them to **control the flow of goods in and out of Indian ports.** This established Portuguese monopoly over the trade.
- The **customs duties levied on non-Portuguese ships was a major source of revenue** for the Portuguese, which allowed them to fund their trade and military activities in the region.
- The Cartaz system was a **cause of friction between the Portuguese and other European powers**, such as the Dutch and the British as this system was **seen as a barrier to free trade, which led to conflicts and tensions in the region.**

In the late 17th century, as the Portuguese began to lose their grip on the spice trade and their influence in the region. But the Cartaz system was important for the Portuguese as it enabled them to monopolize the spice trade, regulate prices, and levy customs duties, providing a major source of revenue for their trade and military activities in the region.