

MT 146

2018 1100

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - PRELIM I -
Paper II (E)

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :		
(i)	The Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople in the year 1453.	1	
(ii)	Kaisar William II was the emperor of Germany .	1	
(iii)	Menshevik group leader Kerensky led the government.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Woodrow Wilson	- Policy of self determination	1
(ii)	Allen Hume	- Leadership to establish National Congress	1
(iii)	Lord Curzon	- Partition of Bengal	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) The word 'imperium' has been derived from 'imperium', a Latin word. (ii) The meaning of the word 'imperium' is 'rights or rule'. (iii) Imperialism can be defined as domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation by virtue of establishing a colony. (iv) In other words, imperialism consists in an absolute domination of one nation by another nation.	2	
(ii)	(i) Kaisar William II, the emperor of Germany, adopted aggressive colonizing policy. He developed the naval force with the intentions of increasing trade and capturing new colonies. (ii) He confiscated regions in Africa and China. During his tenure he purchased Carolin, Palau and Mariana Islands from Spain for setting up new naval bases. (iii) To encounter England in the Eastern region, he got rights from Emperor of Turkey to build the railway line from Berlin to Bagdad, upto gulf of Iran. This project could not be completed on account of strong opposition from England, France and Russia. He rebuilt and repaired the Kiel canal, which helped the German warships	2	

	<p>enter on the North sea.</p> <p>(iv) Due to increase of colonization, naval development of Kaiser William II, the conflict among England and Germany increased.</p> <p>(iii) (i) There had been an insistent demand for the establishment of a democratic government in the nation. In the year 1906, the first Duma (Russian Parliament) was elected. As the decisions taken by the Duma were not accepted by the Tsar; the first Duma was dissolved.</p> <p>(ii) The second Duma was set up after re-elections. However, the Tsar dissolved this Duma too on the grounds of differences with its members.</p> <p>(iii) But, the third Duma became a puppet in the hands of the Tsar. Being under royal control, the third Duma couldn't do any noteworthy work.</p> <p>(iv) In the following years, the Duma was made a part of the paper. In this way the democratic experiment in Russia totally failed.</p>	2
<p>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</p>	<p>(i) (i) The financial depression after the First World War gave rise to dissatisfaction among the common people.</p> <p>(ii) There was a growing tension among the defeated nations which were imposed with insulting sanctions and the conquerors too had been desirous of more power.</p> <p>(iii) The hope of getting security through the League of Nations was destroyed.</p> <p>(iv) People lost their faith in democracy and gained faith in centralized military power. The democratic governments in Europe started to collapse and the atmosphere became favourable for the rise of dictators.</p>	2
	<p>(ii) (i) British rule will not exist without co-operation of Indians. Keeping this in mind Mahatma Gandhi started Non-co-operation movement whereby it was decided to boycott British goods, school and colleges, awards and honours, the elections of parliament, etc.</p> <p>(ii) British suppressed people. British police fired at the peaceful procession which was carried out at Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(iii) Therefore, the enraged people set the police station ablaze. One officer and twenty two police were burnt alive in this incident.</p>	2

	<p>(iv) After hearing this news, Mahatma Gandhi became so sad that he had withdrawn the movement in 1922.</p>	
<p>(iii)</p>	<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>	<p>2</p>
<p>A.4.</p>	<p>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(i)</p>	<p>(i) The British merchants used to sell the opium got from India in China. The Chinese government, opposed this business as it caused a stream of silver export to England.</p> <p>(ii) The First Opium War between England and China began in 1840. China was defeated and the Manchu empire had to sign a treaty with England called the 'Nanking Treaty' in 1842.</p> <p>(iii) According to the Nanking treaty England was given the control of four ports along with Canton port. England won the Hong Kong Island.</p> <p>(iv) Taking advantage of this development, in the following ten years America, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Russia sought commercial concessions from China.</p> <p>(v) In the year 1856, England and France had a war against China. This was called as the Second Opium War. This war came to an end with the defeat of the Manchu Emperor and the Peking Treaty.</p> <p>(vi) By the Peking treaty, another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders. The business of opium was given permission. The foreign envoys were allowed to stay in Peking. The Christian missionaries were now given security and freedom of spreading their religion.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<p>(i) In the beginning of 20th century the Tsar's empire spread on large area.</p> <p>(ii) Social condition in his period was extremely unequal.</p> <p>(iii) Due to feudalism and serfdom, common people were living in miserable condition.</p> <p>(iv) While comparing the other European nations the industrial development of Russia was not so good.</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>(v) Industries in Russia were in the hands of the capitalists and they were exploiting the workers. They were not using advanced technology. So it was difficult to give quality production.</p> <p>(vi) As a result the economic condition of Russia started to decline.</p> <p>(iii) (i) Adolf Hitler increased the popularity of the Nazi Party by giving assurances, ensuring the property of the middle class people, saving the educated and capitalists from the clutches of Communism, jobs for the jobless and enhancement of the nation through patriotism.</p> <p>(ii) The Nazi Party won several seats in German Parliament in the March 1933 elections.</p> <p>(iii) Hitler wanted total power. Within few months, elections were announced and Hitler, having put down all the opponents, grabbed a huge majority. On the basis of this majority Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933.</p> <p>(iv) In the following year Hitler assumed the posts of Prime Minister and President of Germany.</p> <p>(v) He set up a centralized government by dissolving the federal status of Germany.</p> <p>(vi) Thus, Adolf Hitler became the dictator of Germany.</p> <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) 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>3</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(iv) Uses of atomic energy: The uses of atomic energy are as follows :</p> <p>(a) Production of electricity (b) Diagnosis and treatment of diseases (c) Development of Agricultural industry (d) Aeroplanes run by atomic energy and non-detectable radars are made. (e) The sea base is researched with the help of atomic submarines. (f) Destructive atomic weapons are prepared. Our country insists on the peaceful and constructive use of atomic technology.</p>	
(ii)	<p>China was considered to be ‘a dormant nation’ till the 18th century. The ‘Manchu Reign’ was responsible for allowing China to be brought under the reign of Europeans. England sold opium, fought Opium wars with China and imposed unjust treaties on it. The Nanking treaty is discussed below:</p> <p>(i) The British merchants used to sell the opium got from India in China. (ii) The Chinese government, opposed this business but the European traders continued smuggling opium into China. (iii) The Chinese people would buy opium by exchanging silver, causing a stream of silver export to England. (iv) The First Opium War between England and China began in 1840. (v) China was defeated and the Manchu empire had to sign a treaty with England called the ‘Nanking Treaty’ in 1842. (vi) According to the Nanking treaty, England was given the control of four ports along with Canton port. (vii) England won the Hong Kong Island. (viii) Taking advantage of this development, in the following ten years America, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Russia sought commercial concessions from China. Thus, the Nanking treaty enabled England to exploit China for several years.</p>	4
(iii)	<p>An ambitious Adolf Hitler ignited the minds of the Germans with his extreme political philosophy. He wanted to put his theory of ‘one nation, one voice, one leader and one flag’ into practice through his internal policy which was as follows:</p> <p>(i) Right from the day of grabbing power, Hitler had decided to convert Germany into a Nazi nation. He got rid of his opponents,</p>	4

	<p>by using his spies.</p> <p>(ii) The academic curriculum in Germany was deprived of writings on Communism, Socialism and Fascism. There began at all levels of education a systematic edification in Adolf Hitler and Nazism.</p> <p>(iii) The press was made to admire Nazism and Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>(iv) His orders were considered to be compulsory. The Nazi Party had the loyal members of Hitler.</p> <p>(v) Strikes and lock-outs were declared illegal. The owners of the industries were not allowed to shut down. The Nazi government would have the final decision in the disputes between the workers and the owners.</p> <p>(vi) In 1934, Hitler introduced the 4th Annual Plan. Modern Technology improved seeds and use of chemical fertilizers increased in agriculture. 'Hitler Youth' was encouraged for agriculture. Hitler gained success in producing artificial fibre, rubber and petrol by using chemicals on coal and wood.</p> <p>(vii) Lakhs of Jews were killed.</p> <p>(viii) Hitler adopted several economic reforms. Agricultural production was increased.</p> <p>(ix) The scientific and industrial research were given a stimulus. Thus, Hitler adopted various measures to reform Germany internally.</p> <p>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</p> <p>(i) To maintain and capture power is the main aim of the political parties. 1</p> <p>(ii) People's participation is the core of democracy. 1</p> <p>(iii) Bharatiya Janata Party was the leader of National Democratic Alliance and remained in power till 2004. 1</p> <p>A.7. Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</p> <p>(i) In indirect or representative democracy of Switzerland and in some states of America, elected representatives of the people rule for a specific period of time but if any representative is not properly discharging his responsibilities he can be called back with the written request of specific number of voters, thereby putting control over the representatives. 1</p>	
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(ii)	State or regional level political parties have their influence over a particular region or state and limit themselves to the welfare of their state. However, some state parties like Trinmool Congress party has national level existence.	1
(iii)	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
(iv)	The party (or parties) winning the majority of seats in the elections is known as the "ruling party" that forms the government whereas the party which is not able to get the majority and criticizes the policies of the government is known as "opposition party".	1
(v)	Political parties in India are classified on the basis of their area of influence, into two main types: (i) National parties and (ii) State or Regional Parties, both the groups include the ruling and opposition parties.	1
A.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	FALSE (i) Nationalist Congress Party is a Recognized National Party that was formed after the split in Indian National Congress in 1999. This party was formed under the leadership of Sharad Pawar. (ii) The party is a ruling partner in Maharashtra state government and has influence in Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.	2
(ii)	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
(iii)	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

<p>A.9.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</p> <p>(i) (i) The citizens are linked to the government machinery through political parties. Parties act as a bridge between government and the people.</p> <p>(ii) Parties play a decisive role to convey people's demands to the government.</p> <p>(iii) At the same time, the government decision or policies are conveyed to the people.</p> <p>(iv) The reactions of the people or the feedback on government policies are taken by parties. People get the feeling that we can also participate in the government.</p> <p>(ii) (i) In modern states, because of large territory and population, direct democracy could not survive.</p> <p>(ii) In modern democratic states, all citizens do not take active part in the affairs of the government. Citizens elect their representatives who can think, speak and act on behalf of the people, make decision and implement policies.</p> <p>(iii) The democratic form in which elected representatives run the government is called indirect or representative democracy which exists in England, the USA, France and India.</p> <p>(iv) Since citizens express their views not directly but through their representatives, it is called indirect democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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