

MT

2017 1100

Seat No.

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MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science

Semi Prelim II - PAPER IV (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)	The Head office of the League of Nations was at Geneva in Switzerland.	1	
(ii)	Trygve Lie of Norway was elected as the first Secretary General of the UNO.	1	
(iii)	Balkan Area was the part of Turkey Empire.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Kaisar William II	- Germany	1
(ii)	Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand	- Austria	1
(iii)	Woodrow Wilson	- America	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	The four main objectives of the UNO are as follows: (i) To establish international peace and security. (ii) To solve the crisis among the Nations by way of justice and international law, avoiding the wars. (iii) To create healthy atmosphere for world peace by avoiding discrimination of strongest and weakest nations and increasing friendly relations, cooperation and co-ordination. (iv) To bring all the nations together and solve the economical, social and cultural problems by co-operation among them.	2	
(ii)	(i) After the German Emperor gave up the throne in the wake of the First World War, a republic government was formed in November 1918 in Germany. As the Constitution of this new government was formed in Weimar, it was declared as Weimar Republic. (ii) The Weimar Republic agreed to disregard the Versailles Treaty. As a consequence, the common people in Germany and the armed forces were irritated at the Weimar government.	2	

	<p>(iii) This government failed to improve the declining conditions in Germany which were caused because of the First World War and the Versailles Treaty.</p> <p>(iv) The Weimar government couldn't overcome the crisis arising out of the Great Depression of 1929.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) With the purpose of initiating business with India, the East India Company was set-up by Britain in the year 1600.</p> <p>(ii) When the British came to India, North India was ruled by the Mughals. In 1615, the East India Company was permitted to erect a business centre in Surat by Badshah Jahangir.</p> <p>(iii) The policy of the Company was concerned with only business in the beginning.</p> <p>(iv) However, the East India Company started to dabble in Indian politics, as the Mughal rule began to show the signs of decline, with intra-dynasty conflicts cropping up after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb.</p>	2
A.3.	Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) The trade of slaves carried on by Europeans brought the European nations in association with the coastal regions of Africa</p> <p>(ii) Till the middle of the 19th century the westerners didn't have any idea of the interiors of the African continent.</p> <p>(iii) Africa had dense forests, big lakes, perennial rivers and large tracts of deserts.</p> <p>(iv) However, the composition of Africa was not known to the world at large, hence, it was called the 'Unknown or Dark Continent' until the 18th century.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(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

(iii)	<p>(i) Before the revolution took place, Russia had been under the reign of the Romanov dynasty for three centuries.</p> <p>(ii) The Russian kings or 'Tsar' were essentially despotic rulers, therefore, they would oppose the liberal and progressive ideology. They trampled the hopes and aspirations of their citizens.</p> <p>(iii) Although Russia had become a strong empire under the reigns of the Tsars, due to their imperial strategy, they paid no attention to the internal development of their country.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, there could not be any considerable progress of the nation as a whole.</p>	2
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) The east European region under the empire of Turkey was known as the 'Balkan Area'.</p> <p>(ii) There was complete peace in Balkan Area.</p> <p>(iii) Due to geographical importance of this area England, France and Russia interfered into the politics of this area.</p> <p>(iv) The people in this region had begun the national movement against the Turkey rule.</p> <p>(v) Russia began to exert pressure on the Balkan region, as the citizens of this region were Slav by race.</p> <p>(vi) England and France felt that the route to Asia via Mediterranean Sea would thus be endangered for their interest. Therefore, England and France interfered in this region as they did not want Russian power there.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) Japan was considerably benefitted by the peaceful Treaty of Paris. The international status of Japan got increased and it became a great naval force in the east Pacific region.</p> <p>(ii) However, America couldn't tolerate the increasing domination of Japan. It started chalking out strategy for restricting the naval development and imperial expansion of Japan.</p> <p>(iii) In the year 1921, the American President Hardings convened the Washington Meeting for bringing restrictions on the naval forces. As a result, there began the process of undermining the power of Japanese navy.</p> <p>(iv) The advantages allowed to Japan were withdrawn.</p> <p>(v) Japan was unable to avoid the impact of the Great Depression.</p> <p>(vi) In 1941 when Japan had forced its army into the Indo-China region, America imposed economic sanctions against Japan to destabilize it.</p>	3

(iii)	<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>(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>	3
A.5.	<p>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) The East India Company took full advantage of the internal weaknesses of India and brought it under the reign of England in the following way:</p> <p>(i) Policy of East India Company : In 1615, the East India Company was permitted to erect a business centre in Surat by Badshah Jahangir. Initially, the company was concerned only with business but later on, began to dabble in Indian politics, as the Mughal rule began to show signs of decline, with intra-dynasty conflicts cropping up after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb.</p> <p>(ii) The Carnatic Battles (Battles between England and France) : The first Carnatic battle was won by the French. Whereas, the second battle was won by the British. In the third battle in the year 1760, England defeated the French army at Wandiwash in Karnataka.</p> <p>(iii) The Rise of British Rule in Bengal : The British victory in the battle of Plassey in 1757 and the battle of Buxar in 1764 paved a way for the foundation of the English rule in India.</p> <p>(iv) The Expansion of British Rule in South India : In the second half of the 18th century South India had the domination of the Nizam, Hyder Ali and the Maratha rulers. Hyder Ali was defeated by the British in collaboration with the Nizam and the Marathas. Afterwards, Tipu Sultan, the son of Hyder Ali, too was defeated.</p> <p>(v) Anglo-Maratha wars : There had been three battles between the Marathas and the British between 1775 and 1818. In the final battle of Ashti, Bajirao II had to face defeat at the hands of the English army and the Maratha rule was thus subdued.</p> <p>(vi) Subsidiary Alliance system : After having accepted this system, the Nizam was forced to station British army at his cost. This system helped the British to expand their territories in India.</p>	4

	<p>(vii) The Power Expansion in Punjab : In the wake of Maharana Ranjitsingh's death in 1839, the quarrels among the successors enabled the English to gain vast region under the Sikh empire between 1845 and 1849.</p> <p>(viii) The Absolute Rule of the British : Lord Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse and undertook the mission of merging the local princely states into the British empire by rejecting the adopted successors in Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, etc. The state of Ayodhya was merged under the pretext of maladministration. Thus, in the hundred years between 1757 and 1857, the entire region of India was brought under the governance of England.</p> <p>(ii) (a) Assembly :</p> <p>(i) The Assembly means the parliament of the UNO.</p> <p>(ii) Every member nation can send five representatives to the assembly but it has right of one vote only.</p> <p>(iii) The meeting of the assembly is held minimum once in a year.</p> <p>(iv) The Assembly could hold discussions on any issue disturbing international peace, to observe the administration of the UNO, to elect the non- permanent and other representatives in the Security Council, etc.</p> <p>(b) Security Council</p> <p>(i) The Security Council of the UNO means the ministry itself. It has 15 members, 5 permanent and remaining 10 elected by assembly for two years.</p> <p>(ii) America, England, France, Russia and China are the permanent members of the UNO.</p> <p>(iii) The Security Council takes every decision by majority. If the decision is opposed by a single permanent member, although it has been approved by all the remaining, it is rejected. It is called 'Veto' or 'Negative voting'. Only these five permanent members have this Veto right.</p> <p>(iv) The tasks of the Security Council are - to discuss any issue disturbing International peace, to punish the guilty and disobeying nations, to take action against the nations disturbing peace with help of the military of the member nations, permission to the new membership, etc.</p> <p>(c) Secretariat</p> <p>(i) The Secretary General is the head of this secretariat at New York in America. He is the backbone of the administration of the UNO.</p>	4
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	<p>(ii) At the recommendation of the Security Council, the Assembly appoints the Secretary for five years term.</p> <p>(iii) The Secretary attends and takes part in discussions in all the meetings of the UNO.</p> <p>(iv) He makes arrangement of the meetings of the Assembly, places important issues before the Security Council for discussions, controls the administration of other departments and preparing the annual report of the UNO is his responsibility.</p> <p>(iii) The Second World War started with Hitler's attack on Poland on 1st September, 1939. The reasons of Second World War are as follows:</p> <p>(i) The Global Economic Crisis : After the end of the First World War both the conquering and the defeated nations had to equally face the financial crisis. Barring America, almost all the nations in the world witnessed problems like- inflation, unemployment, etc. The Versailles Treaty broke the back of the nations already reeling under the economic crisis. The Great Depression of 1929 made the matters worse.</p> <p>(ii) The Peace Treaty and Regional Reformation : After the Paris Peace Treaty, the pride of Germany was hurt because of the humiliating conditions imposed on it. Italy had the feeling of having been deceived by the conquering nations, as assurances given to Italy were not fulfilled. Japan was also disappointed being given inferior treatment in Paris.</p> <p>(iii) The Failure of the League of Nations : The League of Nations was set up with the intention of maintaining global peace. However, there was no implementation of the resolution of collective security by the League. The weaker nations fell a victim to the aggressive nations. The adamant nations like Italy, Germany and Japan made the condition of the League quite helpless.</p> <p>(iv) Extreme Nationalism and Pursuit of Weapons : The nationalist Europe gave rise to a feeling that if a nation was humiliated, it was everyone's insult and it must be retaliated by sacrificing life. There began a stream of activities, bringing about secret agreements, false propoganda, rejecting resolutions, etc. In co-operation with the scientists and researchers more and more destructive weapons were invented. Europe had become a den of arms and ammunitions before the Second World War. Thus, the Second World War was longer in span, larger in scale and brought the entire world into its jaws.</p>	4
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A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	India has Indirect form of Democracy.	1
(ii)	Citizens get fundamental rights and freedom in democracy .	1
(iii)	At present there are six national parties in India.	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	Indirect or representative democracy is inevitable because in developing countries, most of the people practically have no interest in government and participation of all citizens in governmental affairs is not possible.	1
(ii)	Federalism is a type or principle of government which believes in equal distribution of power between central government and state governments. USA is the example of federalism.	1
(iii)	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
(iv)	The Democracy based on the direct participation of the citizens in the decision making process is known as direct democracy which was in existence in Greek city states, particularly in Athens (Fourth and Fifth century BC).	1
(v)	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
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	FALSE	2
(i)	In Fiji, the electoral system is such that, the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian Fiji.	
(ii)	The principle of ‘elected representatives of the people’ is not practised fully in such countries.	

(ii)	<p>FALSE</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) The party is a ruling partner in Maharashtra state government and has influence in Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>TRUE</p> <p>(i) In India, we have indirect or representative democracy.</p> <p>(ii) So, our elected representatives in the legislature propose a law.</p>	2
A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)		
(i)	<p>(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>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) In democracy, fundamental rights of the citizens are respected.</p> <p>(ii) Similarly, different freedoms are given to the individuals. e.g. freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom to form association, freedom to criticise, freedom to approach the courts for protection of rights etc.</p> <p>(iii) All citizens must be equal before law. Though the majority rules in democracy, democratic government has to respect the rights of minorities and guarantee their protection.</p> <p>(iv) Government is accountable to the Parliament and finally to the people at large. Thus, a democratic government rules within limits set by Constitution and citizens' rights.</p>	2
		