

MT

2017 1100

Seat No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science

Semi Prelim II - PAPER VI (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 European traders in China established an organization named Cohong .	1	
(ii)	The Constitution set up in Germany after the First World War was known as Weimar .	1	
(iii)	The International Court of the UNO is at Hague city of Holland.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the following :		
	Column I	Column II	
(i)	Dostoyevsky	- Writer and thinker	1
(ii)	Father Gepon	- March on the Royal palace in Petersburg	1
(iii)	Kerensky	- Menshevik leader	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) With the purpose of initiating business with India, the East India Company was set-up by Britain in the year 1600.	2	
	(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.		
	(iii) The policy of the Company was concerned with only business in the beginning.		
	(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.		
(ii)	(i) Kaiser 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.	2	
	(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.		

	<p>(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 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) In the middle of October 1905, the entire Russia witnessed the workers' strike.</p> <p>(ii) The workers' leaders got together in Saint Petersburg to set up a central board with a view to directing the workers and creating a kind of cohesion in their agitation. This was called the St. Petersburg Soviet.</p> <p>(iii) Tsar Nicholas II ensured the people by publishing the manifesto of the people in October.</p> <p>(iv) According to the manifesto, people were ensured of fundamental rights, the right to vote, to hold national elections, special rights to the national legislative council.</p> <p>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) (i) China was divided under the power sectors of the imperial nations leading to the 'Cutting of the Chinese watermelon'.</p> <p>(ii) America had an understanding that like the African continent, China would be divided.</p> <p>(iii) America came out with its Open Door Policy in 1899 with the intentions of avoiding the actual political division of China and taking financial advantage. This policy consisted in equal rights for all nations to trade in China.</p> <p>(iv) All the imperial nations except Russia had given green signal to the American decision. Thus, China remained undivided.</p> <p>(ii) (i) During the First World War, Germany resorted to submarine strategy. The German submarines targeted a ship named 'Lusitania' and the ship was submerged.</p> <p>(ii) Several American passengers on board were killed.</p> <p>(iii) Germany did not budge inspite of all the warnings issued by America.</p> <p>(iv) On the contrary, Germany kept using the submarines. Thus, on 6th April, 1917 America declared a war against Germany.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
--	---	----------------------------

(iii)	<p>(i) In 18th century, England first witnessed the process of industrial revolution and it was followed by the other European nations. These nations had financial prosperity due to the business companies.</p> <p>(ii) The exchequer of England flourished. The foundation of European capitalist economic system was laid down, based on production and exchange of the products.</p> <p>(iii) The capitalist expansion moulded a new variety of imperialism.</p> <p>(iv) The European nations endeared economic imperialism for the sake of developing trade. It means economy was the soul of imperialism. In 19th century imperialism was creating the political, religious and racial domination through economic dominance.</p>	2
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) The drought of 1905 in Russia had made the people helpless.</p> <p>(ii) In 1904-05 war Japan defeated Russia. This created an anti-Tsar climate in Russia.</p> <p>(iii) The battle against Japan had weakened the economy of Russia.</p> <p>(iv) The workers, the common people and the intellectuals of Russia rose under the guidance of Father Gepon to revolt against the royal reign.</p> <p>(v) The soldiers of the Tsar attacked the revolting people. This armed conflict caused a big loss of human life.</p> <p>(vi) As this event took place on the Sunday in 1905, it was called the 'Bloody Sunday'.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(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>	3

(iii)	<p>In order to achieve the imperial objectives, the European nations dominated over the Asian and African continents in the following ways :</p> <p>(i) Political domination : The European nations imposed political dependence, ensured security to nations and even implemented 'divide and rule' policy in some nations.</p> <p>(ii) Trade monopoly : The European nations brought about compulsory business agreements and created business monopoly.</p> <p>(iii) Religious and racial domination : The European nations propagated Christian religion, thereby, imposing imperial culture on the nations of Asia and Africa.</p> <p>(iv) Economic domination : After the industrial revolution, the European nations captured the colonies for the raw materials and sold them in the form of commodities in the colonial markets, took possession of the places with military importance and exploited the colonies economically.</p>	3
A.5.	<p>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) Lenin was an intelligent and an extremist in his communist philosophy. His contribution can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>(i) Beliefs of Lenin : Being a Marxist, Lenin firmly believed that unless feudalism, land slavery and the despotic Tsar rule were totally destroyed, there could not be any progress of the Russian people.</p> <p>(ii) Move towards Nationalisation : Lenin terminated capitalism in the field of business and industry. Private property was confiscated and business and industry were nationalised. Big landholders were deprived of their land and there was an equal distribution of the land to all. The government sponsored and ran various industries.</p> <p>(iii) Programme for working class : Lenin believed that the government must have domination of the working class. The workers were given accommodation, food, clothing and other facilities instead of wages in money.</p> <p>(iv) New Economic Policy (NEP) : Lenin announced a New Economic Policy which consisted in both privatisation and nationalisation to some extent. The private industry, business and property were allowed to a limited extent only. Lenin said that it was sensible to go couple of steps back, after having gone three steps ahead. Important elements of New Economic Policy were (a) Collective Farming (b) Open Market (c) New Currency (d) Small and Large scale industries.</p>	4

	<p>(v) Impact of New Economic Policy : The New Economic Policy caused a big increase in the agriculture and industrial production. A greater area of land came under cultivation. The private industries were allowed to form. These industries were allowed to some extent to buy and sell their products in the open market. However, transportation and external trade were kept under total control of the government.</p> <p>Thus, Lenin's contribution as a great revolutionary and founder of the first communist government in the world is certainly enlightening and noteworthy.</p> <p>(ii) In comparison with the First World War, the Second World War was fought on broader level. The thoughtless use of arms and ammunition caused long-term effects which are as follows:</p> <p>(i) The Great Loss of Life and Property : During the six years of the War, one and a half crore soldiers were killed at the battle-field. There was a big number of people who died or became injured and handicapped elsewhere. The war expenditure of all the nations went up to 1517 billion dollars. The War destroyed buildings, houses, agriculture, hospitals, industries and dams which caused an irreparable loss.</p> <p>(ii) The Financial Effect : The economy of all the nations was damaged due to the great loss of life and wealth. Due to inflation, price-rise, shortage, wide-spread diseases, drought, black-marketing and other adversities, the people were harassed. There was a huge scarcity of food, clothes, medicines, coal and fuel.</p> <p>(iii) The Moral Degradation of Man : Due to the terrorizing incidents during the War period, people's attitude towards life, God, religion and women changed. The issues of widows and orphans became critical. The bread - earners of innumerable families died in the War. The use of atom bombs caused an unforeseen human destruction. There began a spate of violence and atrocities all over the world.</p> <p>(iv) The Decline of Imperialism : The empires of Germany, Italy and Japan were brought down because of their defeat in the Second World War. England and France were not able to solve the problems of the people in their colonies. So, India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia in Asia and Egypt, Sudan, Libya in Africa got independence.</p> <p>(v) The Onset of Cold-War between America and Russia : England and France gave up being the leaders in the global politics.</p>	4
--	--	---

	<p>The American participation in the world politics became compulsory, it could not afford to be non-aligned as Russia was emerging as the other powerful nation. Thus, there began a cold war between the group of communist nations led by Russia and the democratic nations led by America.</p> <p>(vi) The Formation of United Nations Organization on 24th October, 1945 : With the aims of resolving international issues through peaceful negotiations, establishing co-operation and co-existence, and maintaining global peace, an international organization was set up on 24th October 1945; it was named 'United Nations Organization' (UNO).</p> <p>Thus, the Second World War was longer in span, larger in scale and brought the whole world into its jaws.</p> <p>(iii) The imperial expansion in the African continent by the European nations is supposed to be one of the significant events in the history of the world.</p> <p>(i) First colonizer : The status of becoming the first colonizer of the African continent went to Belgium. In the second half of the 19th century, King Leopold of Belgium erected a colony in the Congo River basin.</p> <p>(ii) The Berlin Conference : The European nations held a conference in Berlin between 1884 and 1885 which agreed to a principle of 'Effective Possession'. It gave consent to King Leopold's possession of the region in Congo and passed a set of directives for the division of the African regions.</p> <p>(iii) Distribution of Africa among European nations :</p> <p>England : England set up its colonies in the Niger River basin of Africa and dominated Cape Colony, Sudan, Uganda, Rhodesia, East Africa, Gambia, Nigeria, etc. England took possession of Egypt under the pretext of the security of the Suez Canal.</p> <p>Dutch : The Dutch set up colonies in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.</p> <p>France : The French began to move up the Senegal basin. It went on to capture the Sahara Desert, Algeria, French Congo, Madagascar Island and Morocco.</p> <p>Germany : Germany colonized the south-west Africa, Cameroon and the east African regions.</p> <p>Spain : Reo de Oro region, north of Morocco and some areas in Guinea Coast were colonized by Spain.</p> <p>Portugal : The Portuguese dominated the eastern regions, Angola region and Mozambique.</p>	4
--	--	---

	<p>Italy : Italy captured Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli and Sirenica regions in Africa. Except Ethiopia and Liberia, the entire African continent was colonized and exploited by the European nations in various ways to become richer.</p>	
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	India has Indirect form of Democracy.	1
(ii)	Indian National Congress was established in 1885 .	1
(iii)	Citizens get fundamental rights and freedom in democracy .	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	A political party is a group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions.	1
(ii)	If any one party is not able to get the majority of seats, which is essential to form the government, then two or more parties form the government known as coalition government.	1
(iii)	Referendum is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include the people in the decision making process.	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)	Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people.	1
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	TRUE	2
(i)	President’s vote and a citizen’s vote are same as democracy is based on the principle of political equality.	
(ii)	Each vote must have one value.	

(ii)	TRUE (i) Holding elections in free and fair atmosphere is a necessary condition for existence of democracy. (ii) Citizens must have the freedom as well as choice of electing their representatives.	2
(iii)	TRUE (i) A group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions form political party. (ii) All the members of a political party accept the policy of the party.	2
A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)		
(i)	(i) In democracy, fundamental rights of the citizens are respected. (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. (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. (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.	2
(ii)	(i) In modern states, because of large territory and population, direct democracy could not survive. (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 decisions and implement policies. (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. (iv) Since citizens express their views not directly but through their representatives, it is called indirect democracy.	2
◆◆◆◆		