

# MT

2017 .... 1100

Seat No.

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**MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science**  
**Semi Prelim II - PAPER I (E)**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Model Answer Paper**

**Max. Marks : 40**

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b>	
(i)	The President of America <b>Woodrow Wilson</b> declared 14 points programme to end the First World War.	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Badshah Jahangir had given permission to start business centre in <b>Surat</b> .	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Portuguese King <b>Henry</b> motivated the navigation.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>	
	<b>Column I</b> <b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Mussolini                      - son of ironsmith	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Kemal Pasha                      - family of woodseller	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Shinto                              - military outfit in Japan	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	(i) During the second half of 19th century the courageous European travellers Mungopark, Captain Spake, Samuel Baker, David Livingstone and Stanley came to the light.	<b>2</b>
	(ii) Mungopark discovered the stream of Niger river. He was the first European tourist to visit Timbuktu, an African city.	
	(iii) Captain Spake and Sir Samuel Baker went to the dense forests of Africa and found out big lakes in Central Africa. David Livingstone, the fearless Scottish preacher, first brought to the world's notice the course of the Zambezi river. He also discovered the regions around the Congo, Tanganyika and Nyasa lakes.	
	(iv) American journalist Stanley wrote the book 'Through the dark continent' and 'Darkest Africa'. The travelogue by Stanley woke up curiosity in the Europeans regarding Africa.	
(ii)	The Security Council of the UNO means the ministry itself. The tasks of the Security Council are as follows :	<b>2</b>
	(i) To discuss any issue disturbing international peace.	
	(ii) To punish the guilty and disobeying nations.	

	<p>(iii) To take action against the nations disturbing peace with help of the military of the member nations.</p> <p>(iv) To give permission to the new membership etc. This committee is the Heart of the UNO as it has the real strength of UNO.</p> <p>(iii) (i) After the end of the First World War both the conquering and the defeated nations had to equally face the financial crisis.</p> <p>(ii) Barring America, almost all the nations in the world witnessed a total collapse of their economies. The economic systems of the world were under tremendous tension, as there had come into being problems like - inflation, unemployment, etc.</p> <p>(iii) 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>(iv) The life of the common people got badly influenced creating a sense of dissatisfaction among them.</p> <p><b>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) (i) Social condition in Tsars' period was extremely unequal.</p> <p>(ii) Due to feudalism and serfdom, common people were living in miserable condition.</p> <p>(iii) In Russian society, there were other minority community including the Slav race.</p> <p>(iv) The Tsars being despotic, trampled the hopes and aspirations of the citizens. Thus, there was a feeling of unrest among other communities and they opposed Tsars' rule.</p> <p>(ii) (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>(iii) (i) The Security Council of the UNO means the ministry itself.</p> <p>(ii) 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 the help of the military of the member nations, to give permission to the new membership, etc.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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	<p>(iii) This committee is the heart of the UNO as it has the real strength of UNO.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, the Security Council occupies an important place in the UNO.</p>	
<b>A.4.</b>	<b>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) Austria was all set to capture Balkan region. Bosnia and Herzegovina were the important states for Austria and Serbia.</p> <p>(ii) Taking full advantage of the political revolution in Turkey in 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>(iii) Thereafter, the prince of Austria Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated by an extremist Serbian citizen on 28th June, 1914 in Sarajevo, the capital city of Bosnia. This was an incentive for Austria to smother Serbia.</p> <p>(iv) Austria imposed unacceptable demands on Serbia to be fulfilled within 48 hours.</p> <p>(v) After getting support and military help from Russia, Serbia denied the demands of Austria.</p> <p>(vi) Thus, Austria declared war against Serbia on 28th July, 1914.</p>	<b>3</b>
(ii)	<p>(i) The League of Nations organized a conference against slavery and compelled all the nations to ban slavery legally in all the countries of the world.</p> <p>(ii) The Economic committee of the League of Nations controlled the duplicate international currency and determined gold based currency value.</p> <p>(iii) The International Health Organization of the League of Nations started movement against the diseases like leprosy, malaria, cancer, etc and provided health related assistance to many countries.</p> <p>(iv) The International workers union worked for the betterment of the worker's condition.</p> <p>(v) The Intellectual, Educational and Literary Organization of the League of Nations organized Conferences on Knowledge, Arts, Literature and promoted research. The International Transport Organization formed international rules for transportations.</p> <p>(vi) Thus, the League of Nations worked for humanity, education and social welfare of the world.</p>	<b>3</b>
(iii)	<p>(i) Karl Marx (1818-1883) was a German communist thinker. 'Das Capital' and 'Communist Manifesto' are the world famous books written by him. Frederick Engels and Karl Marx collectively published the 'Manifesto of Communism' in the year 1848.</p> <p>(ii) Marx did a scientific analysis of the human social development. He gave communist doctrines for establishing a social system</p>	<b>3</b>

	<p>free from exploitation and social inequalities.. He believed that human society is dynamic and progressive. No power beyond human power can bring about the change.</p> <p>(iii) According to Marx, the roots of change lay in the economic system of society. Along with economic system, social customs and values are also going to change. The social class that holds the means of production exploits the poor people.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, was created the groups of the 'haves' and the 'haves-not' in the society. The conflict between these two groups gets intensified.</p> <p>(v) Karl Marx made an appeal that the workers and labours in the world should get organised for a fundamental social change.</p> <p>(vi) The communist philosophy believed in the two social classes viz. the 'haves' and the 'haves-not'. The Haves possessed the means of production, whereas, the 'Haves-not' have nothing. The second class is made up of the workers and the poor farmers.</p> <p><b>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) Modern imperialism, forcing supremacy over weaker nations, had constructive effects in modern times which are as follows:</p> <p>(i) <b>Physical Reformations</b> : For maintaining a control over the colonies, the European nations brought about reformations like construction of roads for quick military movement and internal transportation, railway, post, telegraph, aeroplanes, canals, etc. As the colonizers stood to gain from these facilities, so did the local people.</p> <p>(ii) <b>Spread of Education</b> : For the sake of a prosperous business and propagation of Christianity, and humanitarian interests, education was given a boost. Instead of importing educated people from their native places, the colonizers began to educate the local people for raising qualified manpower necessary in assisting administration.</p> <p>(iii) <b>Intellectual Change</b> : The people of the colonies got acquainted with the innovative ideas, technology, science, philosophy, literature, law and politics. Colonization also introduced the people to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, and the philosophies of nationalism, socialism, communism and democracy. A progressive mind set was created by uprooting ignorance and blind faith by social and religious reformers.</p> <p>(iv) <b>National Integrity</b> : Before the imperial reign, most of the colonies were divided and governed by various rulers which gave rise to irregularities in governance, law and legal system. Nevertheless, the imperial nations brought the scattered regions and reigns under one banner and established centralized governing system, uniform rules and regulations</p>	4
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	<p>and one legal system. Consequently, there came into being national integrity.</p> <p>(v) <b>Rise of New Leadership</b> : The European nations created their domination of the nations in Asia and Africa. The royal regimes and the feuds of the colonies were put down and monopolistic governance was brought about. The newly-educated middle class started to oppose the western imperialism. As a result, the progressive-minded members of the middle class led many struggles for freedom. Thus, the imperialism of European nations had a lasting influence on world history.</p> <p>(ii) Imperialism can be defined as domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation by virtue of establishing a colony. The reasons for imperialism are as follows:</p> <p>(i) <b>Scientific Inventions:</b> Life had gained momentum on account of the extraordinary inventions brought about by the scientists—right from John Kay up to Wright Brothers. The inventions of steam power, electricity, coal and iron revolutionized the means of transportation and communication. Science motivated the creation of modern weapons and woke up the tremendous ambitions in human beings leading to imperialism.</p> <p>(ii) <b>Industrial Revolution:</b> To a great extent, industrial revolution boosted the modern imperialism. Production increased due to machines. The pace of production of good went up. As a consequence it became difficult for the nations to sell the products within their national boundaries.</p> <p>(iii) <b>Need of Raw Material:</b> There began a kind of rat-race among the European nations for selling the domestic products. To stay in the ongoing competition, a nation had to sell the products at cheaper prices. This could only be achieved by cutting down the production expenditure and purchasing the raw material cheaply. Colonies thus became the only source of getting the raw materials.</p> <p>(iv) <b>Prosperity of Asia and Africa</b> : Huge deposits of gold, silver, diamonds, iron and coal were found in Africa; whereas, the Asian nations were rich in the production of spices. With a view to taking advantage of these natural resources for their profit, the European nations brought the nation of Afro-Asian nations under their imperial rule.</p> <p>(v) <b>Rising of New European Nations</b> : With the unification of their divided regions, the nations like Germany and Italy expanded. Inspired by England's imperial power, Germany and Italy began acquiring colonies by adopting policy of aggressive nationalism.</p>	4
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	<p>(vi) <b>Ambition of Political Domination</b> : There was a need of security arrangement for the imperial nation to win and maintain colonies. The European nations got involved into a tussle of winning terrestrial and marine military posts of strategic importance. Some of these nations had been trying to expand their imperial rule for national pride and fame.</p> <p>(vii) <b>Propagation of Religion</b> : The European nations were bent upon spreading Christianity throughout the world. They believed that the white man's religion and culture were superior. The British arrived in India with 'a pair of scales (balance) and a copy of the Bible'. Bible for religion and scale for trade.</p> <p>(viii) <b>Weakness of Asian and African Nations</b> : The Afro-Asian nations were vast but weaker from political and economic points of view. Having been affected by invasions and feudalism, a great damage was done to the agriculture and business of these nations. The societies too were divided by religions, cults, languages, etc. The European nations, being scientifically stronger, took full advantage of the limitations of these Afro-Asian continents and brought them under their imperial reign.</p>	
(iii)	<p>The Russian revolution saw a conflict between the Tsar and his rich supporters on one hand, the workers and farmers on the other. The significance of Russian revolution is as follows:</p> <p>(i) The Russian Revolution has a significant place in the history of the modern world. This was the first revolution inspired by the philosophy of Karl Marx.</p> <p>(ii) Working class acquired a great importance due to this revolution.</p> <p>(iii) The revolution gave the world a direction to bring about social development through economic planning. It was an attempt to create a social order without religion, class and exploitation.</p> <p>(iv) The concept of 'Welfare state' was accepted everywhere in the world.</p> <p>(v) The message of total freedom from all sorts of restrictions was given.</p> <p>(vi) This event ushered in a new era. It brought about a fundamental change in the political, social, economic, cultural and scientific fields of Russia. America was a potential rival in the world for Russia.</p> <p>(vii) This revolution proved to be a blessing in the world. There rose a new form of governance and communism.</p> <p>(viii) This revolution gave birth to new values. Russia led the nations belonging to the Eastern hemisphere. The revolution set up the principles of equality, co-operation and global fraternity. Thus, the Russian Revolution is of immense significance.</p>	4

<b>A.6.</b>	<p><b>Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b></p> <p>(i) Bahujan Samaj party was formed under the leadership of <b>Kanshi Ram</b>.</p> <p>(ii) Citizens get fundamental rights and freedom in <b>democracy</b>.</p> <p>(iii) The party (or parties) winning the majority of seats in the elections is known as <b>Ruling</b> party.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>
<b>A.7.</b>	<p><b>Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b></p> <p>(i) 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).</p> <p>(ii) 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.</p> <p>(iii) 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.</p> <p>(iv) 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.</p> <p>(v) A political party is a group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>
<b>A.8.</b>	<p><b>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) FALSE</p> <p>(i) When two or more than two parties come together and form government, it is called a multi- party system.</p> <p>(ii) In a two-party system, two parties are effective and can get political power alternately.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>

(ii)	<p>FALSE</p> <p>(i) Until 2000, in Mexico every election was won by Institutional Revolutionary Party.</p> <p>(ii) Under the pressure of Institutional Revolutionary Party, government officers, teachers and media forced the people to vote for the ruling party. So opposition parties could never win before 2000.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>TRUE</p> <p>(i) A group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions form political party.</p> <p>(ii) All the members of a political party accept the policy of the party.</p>	2
<b>A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>		
(i)	<p>In today's situation, direct democracy is impracticable and in indirect democracy, people do not have sufficient opportunity to participate. So some countries like France, Switzerland etc. have adopted some measures for encouraging people's participation which are as follows:</p> <p>(i) <b>Recall</b> : 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.</p> <p>(ii) <b>Initiative</b> : Proposing and making law is the responsibility of the legislature but if citizens propose a law it is called 'Initiative'. In some countries, there is a system that legislature must consider proposal, if supported by a specified number of citizens. This right is also enjoyed by the citizens of Switzerland.</p> <p>(iii) <b>Referendum</b> : This method is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby, include people in the decision making process.</p> <p>(iv) <b>Plebiscite</b> : Opinion of the people on political, social or economic issues is taken through referendum whereas plebiscite is adopted to get approval of citizens on the law passed by the legislature. e.g. in Australia, plebiscite is needed for amending the constitution.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>The political parties are at the centre of the political process. They perform the following functions:</p> <p>(i) <b>Participation in Policy formulation</b> : A political party formulates different policies and programmes and can implement its policies once it comes to the power.</p>	2



- (ii) **To form and to run the government (Ruling party) :** The party which comes to power or ruling party tries to satisfy the demands of the people. There is always a fear of defeat in the next elections, if the party is not able to satisfy the demands of the people.
- (iii) **To participate in Law making :** The minister from ruling party or any member of the parliament can present the draft of the law. But the bill put forth by the ruling party gets converted into laws with the help of majority. The criticism of the opposition is decisive in protecting the interests of the citizens. The ruling party acts in a balanced manner while passing the bills.
- (iv) **To create awareness/to educate people :** Parties provide access to government transactions. Meetings, gatherings, sessions and pamphlets of the political parties provide knowledge to the people. The campaigning at the time of election also helps to educate people on various issues.

