

MT

2017 1100

Seat No.

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MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science

Semi Prelim II - PAPER II (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)	Each member nation can send five representatives to the Assembly of the UNO.	1
(ii)	Belgium became the first colonizer in the African continent at the end of 19th century.	1
(iii)	The judges of the International Court of the League of Nations were being appointed by the Assembly .	1
A.1.	(B) Match the following :	
	Column I Column II	
(i)	Genro - Advisory council of the Emperor	1
(ii)	Zaibatsu - Group of industries in Japan	1
(iii)	Nazi - National Socialist Party	1
A.2.	Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	(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.	2
	(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.	
	(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.	
	(iv) In the following years, the Duma was made a part of the paper. In this way the democratic experiment in Russia totally failed.	
(ii)	(i) Japan, a nation located to the far-east of Asia, is widely known as the 'Land of Rising Sun'.	2
	(ii) The Portuguese, the Spanish and the Dutch people had been more or less involved in business with Japan from the 16th	

	<p>century. As these people tried to spread Christianity in Japan, they were expelled.</p> <p>(iii) Japan became a self-centred nation. The doors of Japan had been closed for the European nations for one hundred and fifty years.</p> <p>(iv) As a result, Japan was known as a 'recluse' (hermit) nation. In comparison with the western nations, Japan was a backward plutocratic nation.</p> <p>(iii) (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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <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> <p>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) (i) The UNO has handled warlike situations with peace. Flood control, disease control, international transport, international post etc. are the ways of the UNO to increase co-operation between the nations.</p> <p>(ii) Ban on the drugs and voice to the problems of women and children is continuous business of the UNO's Economic and Social Committee. UNO is always trying to ban nuclear weapons, labour issues, cultural harmony, problems of widows, etc.</p> <p>(iii) The International Red-Cross Society is a part of UNO which takes care of the injured soldiers in wars, and provide emergency services in flood and droughts.</p> <p>(iv) UNO also brings the nations together through games and sports and propagates literacy. All these functions performed by the UNO are praiseworthy.</p> <p>(ii) (i) Commodore Mathew Perry, the chief of the American naval mission to Japan made a request to the Japanese government for ensuring safety to the American ships within the marine boundaries of Japan along with business concessions.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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	<p>(ii) Considering the extent and strength of Perry's navy, the then Japanese Prime Minister Tokugawa Shogun signed a business agreement with America on 31st March, 1854 at Kanagawa.</p> <p>(iii) According to this agreement:</p> <p>(a) America was allowed entry to the Shimonda and Hakodate ports for procuring wood, coal and water.</p> <p>(b) American envoy could stay in Japan.</p> <p>(c) The American sailors in distress should be given Japanese assistance.</p> <p>(d) America was allowed to do business in Japan by the local rules and regulations.</p> <p>(iv) In this way, the non-aligned status of Japan came to an end and the decline of Tokugawa Shogun began.</p> <p>(iii) (i) The destruction of the first world war led the thinkers and Governments in the world to think seriously about the foundation of International Organization to prevent the wars.</p> <p>(ii) In various conferences the discussions continued on how wars can be prevented in the world. The foundation of League of Nations was one of the main issues included in the 14 points programme declared by President of America, Woodrow Wilson.</p> <p>(iii) In the treaty of Versailles, Mr. Wilson focused the need of League of Nations.</p> <p>(iv) Accordingly on 10th January, 1920 at Geneva in Switzerland the League of Nations was founded.</p> <p>A.4. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) Modern imperialism, forcing supremacy over weaker nations, had destructive effects in modern times which are as follows :</p> <p>(i) Trade of slaves : The imperial nations ill-treated the people of the colonies. They began the ghastly practice of buying and selling slaves for getting labourers at cheaper prices.</p> <p>(ii) Economic exploitation : The European nations had been vying with one another for procuring the raw materials and capturing markets for their products. They found the undeveloped nations to be a source of raw materials and potential markets; thus colonies were set up for economic exploitation.</p> <p>(iii) Destruction of Village Autonomy : The land- revenue system adopted by the British government had a totally adverse influence on the rural life in India. Farmers had to mortgage their land. Instead of money, they started to give land for paying the taxes to the white government. The farmers became bankrupt. The goods exported to England were taxed. The villages lost their self-reliance. Industries were closed down, making workers jobless.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>
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	<p>Thus, the imperialism of European nations had a lasting influence on the world history.</p>	
(ii)	<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>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Imperialism was caused by colonialism.</p> <p>(ii) One country's people dominating the other country's specific territories and settling down there means colonization.</p> <p>(iii) After colonization, they established their economical and military power and extended their territories.</p> <p>(iv) The European nations imposed their imperial reigns on the Asian and African nations.</p> <p>(v) Spain, Portugal, Holland, England and France set up colonies in the newly discovered regions through adventurous sailing.</p> <p>(vi) England was in a leading position in the process of colonization.</p>	3
A.5.	<p>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p>	
(i)	<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>	4

	<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> <p>(ii) The period of conflicts began with the First World War in 1914. The reasons for the first world war are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Imperialism of the Nations : During the 19th Century the European nations supported colonization and economic imperialism. During the second half of the 19th century, the European nations focused their attention to the probable markets in the less-known African continent. The regions in the Asian and African continents held the markets and generated the raw materials. The cut-throat rivalry among the European nations for imperial expansion led to world war.</p> <p>(ii) Aggressive Nationalism : 'In comparison to other countries my country's status is greater- such type of thinking developed in European countries before the First World War and those who expanded their territory had an important place in European politics. So, all European nations started their aggressive nationalism. Germany, Russia and Austria were trying to capture new areas out of Europe.</p> <p>(iii) Militarism : European nations started to pile arms and ammunitions to bring peace in their country. They also thought that the war was the only solution for their problems. Large number of weapons and ammunitions were manufactured in Europe. Advanced weapons, warships, tanks were produced on a large scale.</p>	4
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	<p>(iv) Diplomatic Groupism : In the reign of Bismarck Germany turned into a powerful country. In 1866 Germany defeated Austria and France in 1870 but later Bismarck developed friendship. In 1871, Germany annexed the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which belonged to France. After that he isolated France by keeping it aloof. Bismarck took care to see that England and France, the traditional enemies, should not come together. There was a dispute between France and Italy about religious and colonial problems. In 1882, Triple Alliance agreement was made among Germany -Austria - Italy.</p> <p>(v) Political complications in the Balkan Area : Russia began to exert pressure on the Balkan region, as the citizens of this region were Slav by race. England and France felt that the route to Asia via Mediterranean sea would thus be endangered for their interest. The boundary of Austria - Hungary was touching the Balkan region. Taking full advantage of the political revolution in Turkey in 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>(vi) The immediate cause of the war : An extremist Serbian citizen assassinated the prince of Austria, Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand on 28th June, 1914 in Sarajevo, the capital city of Bosnia. This was the immediate cause of the first world war. Thus, the first world war was a disastrous armed conflict of the 20th Century.</p> <p>(iii) Kemal Pasha was a thinker of modern philosophy and had leadership qualities. His development policy can be described as follows:</p> <p>(i) Turkey declared secular : Before Kemal Pasha's reign, Turkey was known as an Islamic nation. The Sultan had kept under his command the religious and political powers. When Kemal Pasha got into power, he declared Turkey a secular nation.</p> <p>(ii) Social reforms : He began reforming the conservative and superstitious people of the nation with their dress-code. He implemented modern dress-code, registration of marriages, Sunday instead of Friday to be the holiday and permission to women for education and jobs.</p> <p>(iii) Educational reforms : The field of education was freed from the domination of religion and there he brought modern education by virtue of various branches of Science.</p> <p>(iv) Judicial reforms : He followed the western judicial system in Turkey. The judges were appointed on merit.</p> <p>(v) Agricultural reforms : As Turkey was an agricultural nation, efforts were undertaken for the improvement in this field. Farmers were counselled at various agricultural colleges. They</p>	4
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	<p>were given seeds and fertilizers by the government. Thus, Turkey became independent in terms of foodgrains.</p> <p>(vi) Political reforms : The political instability of Turkey was removed by Kemal Pasha by establishing People's Party. He saw an all-round development of the nation by involving appropriate persons in the governance and administration.</p> <p>(vii) New Foreign policy : It consisted in non-interference in the affairs of the European nations, non-alignment and no involvement in armed conflicts.</p> <p>(viii) Kemal Pasha - Ataturk : By dint of his policies, Turkey came forward as a modern nation. He was named as Ataturk, the father of the people of Turkey because, of the reformations he brought in.</p> <p>Thus, Kemal Pasha was the founder of modern Turkey who utilized his dictatorship for the benefit and modernization of his country.</p>	
A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	At present there are six national parties in India.	1
(ii)	From 2004, Congress party is ruling India as a leader of the coalition known as United Progressive Alliance .	1
(iii)	Presidential democracy exists in USA and France.	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)	In one party system, only one party is effective enough to capture power whereas in a two party or bi-party system two parties have the capacity to form the government and get political power alternately.	1
(iii)	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

(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)	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
A.8. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	TRUE (i) In India, we have indirect or representative democracy. (ii) So, our elected representatives in the legislature propose a law.	2
(ii)	TRUE (i) Democracy is based on Political equality. (ii) e.g. In countries, like UAE, women have no right to vote. In Estonia, Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote. So election is meaningless in such countries.	2
(iii)	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
A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)		
(i)	(i) Maharashtra Navnirman Sena was established in 2006 in Mumbai under the leadership of Raj Thackeray. It was a breakaway group from Shivsena. (ii) The party is committed to raising the state of Maharashtra, its people and the Marathi language. (iii) MNS wants to bring the people of Maharashtra together, irrespective of caste, religion, sect or class, under its flag for the development of Maharashtra. (iv) MNS won 13 seats in Maharashtra in 2009 assembly elections.	2
(ii)	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:	2

- (i) **Recall** : 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.
- (ii) **Initiative** : 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.
- (iii) **Referendum** : This method is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby, include people in the decision making process.
- (iv) **Plebiscite** : 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.

