

# MT

2017 .... 1100

Seat No.

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**MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science**  
**Semi Prelim II - PAPER III (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)	Balkan Area was the part of <b>Turkey</b> Empire.	<b>1</b>	
(ii)	The Committee of the League of Nations included <b>Five</b> permanent and four temporary members.	<b>1</b>	
(iii)	Karl Marx was a <b>German</b> philosopher.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	Bartholomew Dias -	Portuguese Sailor	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Mungopark -	Courageous European traveller	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Stanley -	American journalist	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	(i) The International court is at Hague in Holland. Trygve Lie of Norway was the first General Secretary of International Court.	<b>2</b>	
	(ii) According to the recommendation of Security Council, 15 judges are selected in this court, One country, one judge, the period of the judge is 9 years. 5 judges retire after every 3 years.		
	(iii) The judgement in the court is given unanimously. If the votes are equal in any issue the deciding vote will be given by the chief judge.		
	(iv) To interpret international law, to give judgement of the matters registered in the court, to give legal advice to the greater committees whenever required, are the works of International Court.		
(ii)	(i) During the reign of Tsar the industrial development began rapidly but not good enough to satisfy the needs of the common people. Industries in Russia were in the hands of capitalists and they were exploiting the workers.	<b>2</b>	
	(ii) The workers were troubled by the unfavourable conditions created by the scanty wages, longer working hours, insecure and inferior living standards.		

(iii)	<p>(iii) The Tsar's governance always opposed the reformative demands of the workers.</p> <p>(iv) This made the trade unions i.e. the workers' organizations to carry on their activities secretly. Various workers' organisations got united under the political banner of 'The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party' in the year 1898.</p> <p>(i) Imperialism was caused by colonialism.</p> <p>(ii) Imperialism is nothing but the domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation.</p> <p>(iii) The European nations imposed their imperial reigns on the Asian and African nations.</p> <p>(iv) By adopting various ways the European nations imposed imperialism on the Asian nations viz. India, China, Japan, Myanmar (Burma), Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand (Siam).</p>	2
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) After seeking the public support, Mussolini started to expand the Italian empire from 1923 onwards.</p> <p>(ii) He conquered the Aegean Islands from Turkey.</p> <p>(iii) By virtue of an empowered naval force, Mussolini captured Port Fume in 1924.</p> <p>(iv) Taking advantage of 'Great Depression' he invaded Ethiopia, a nation of African continent.</p> <p>(v) The League of Nations too failed to control Italy. As a result, Italy became more and more aggressive.</p> <p>(vi) The aggressive policy of Mussolini endangered the peace and harmony of Europe.</p>	2
(ii)	<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
(iii)	<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>	2

	<p>(iii) Africa had dense forests, big lakes, perennial rivers and large tracts of deserts.</p> <p>(iv) The composition of Africa was not known to the world at large as no explorations were carried out. This 'Unknown or Dark continent' failed to arouse curiosity in the Europeans and they made no attempts to discover its interiors.</p>	
<b>A.4.</b>	<b>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>(i) The beginning of the Second World War caused the end of the League of Nations founded after the First World War. But all the countries were convinced for the need of such an organization.</p> <p>(ii) After the end of Second World War initiative was taken to establish such organization.</p> <p>(iii) In 1941 the American President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced the Atlantic Charter. According to the Charter, establishment of an international organization was the main objective.</p> <p>(iv) Following three years the allied nations held meeting at Washington, Quebec, Teheran, Yalta to plan formation of the organization.</p> <p>(v) In April 1945 at San Francisco 51 countries approved the plan of the organization.</p> <p>(vi) Accordingly on 24th October, 1945 in New York the United Nations Organization (UNO) was founded.</p>	<b>3</b>
(ii)	<p>(i) In the year 1856, England and France had a war against China. This was called as the Second Opium War.</p> <p>(ii) This war came to an end with the defeat of the Manchu Emperor and the Peking Treaty.</p> <p>(iii) By this treaty another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders.</p> <p>(iv) The business of opium was given permission.</p> <p>(v) The foreign envoys were allowed to stay in Peking.</p> <p>(vi) The Christian missionaries were now given security and freedom of spreading their religion.</p>	<b>3</b>
(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) <b>Political domination</b> : The European nations imposed political dependence, ensured security to nations and even implemented 'divide and rule' policy in some nations.</p> <p>(ii) <b>Trade monopoly</b> : The European nations brought about compulsory business agreements and created business monopoly.</p>	<b>3</b>

	<p>(iii) <b>Religious and racial domination</b> : The European nations propagated Christian religion, thereby, imposing imperial culture on the nations of Asia and Africa.</p> <p>(iv) <b>Economic domination</b> : 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> <p><b>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) 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) <b>First colonizer</b> : 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) <b>The Berlin Conference</b> : 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) <b>Distribution of Africa among European nations</b> :</p> <p><b>England</b> : 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><b>Dutch</b> : The Dutch set up colonies in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.</p> <p><b>France</b> : 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><b>Germany</b> : Germany colonized the south-west Africa, Cameroon and the east African regions.</p> <p><b>Spain</b> : Reo de Oro region, north of Morocco and some areas in Guinea Coast were colonized by Spain.</p> <p><b>Portugal</b> : The Portuguese dominated the eastern regions, Angola region and Mozambique.</p> <p><b>Italy</b> : Italy captured Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli and Sirenica regions in Africa.</p> <p>Except Ethiopia and Liberia, the entire African continent was colonized and exploited by the European nations in various ways to become richer.</p>	<b>4</b>
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(ii)	<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 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>	4
(iii)	<p>On 10th January, 1920 at Geneva in Switzerland the League of Nations was founded. It did mentionable work in political field which is discussed below:</p> <p>(i) To avoid the wars and establish the peace in the world was the main political work of the League of Nations.</p> <p>(ii) During 1920 - 1930, the League of Nations was successful in handling political issues.</p> <p>(iii) It solved nearly forty international complaints among the nations.</p> <p>(iv) e.g. - the issue of Sweden- Finland and Holland; the border issue between Turkey and Iran; the border issue between Albania and Yugoslavia, to take vote in Saar province and hand it over to Germany, the war issue of Greece and Bulgaria; attack of Italy on Kaifu island, etc.</p> <p>(v) All these issues of small nations were solved peacefully by the League of Nations.</p> <p>(vi) The issues among the powerful European nations went out of hands of the League of Nations.</p> <p>(vii) The attack of Italy on Ethiopia of Africa in 1935, Hitler's attack on Austria; Japan's attack on Manchuria and the attacking policy of the Dictators were out of control of the League of Nations.</p> <p>Thus, the League of Nations partially fulfilled its political goals.</p>	4

<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b>	
(i)	India has <b>Indirect</b> form of Democracy.	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Indian National Congress was established in <b>1885</b> .	<b>1</b>
(iii)	The party (or parties) winning the majority of seats in the elections is known as <b>Ruling</b> party.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b>	
(i)	Referendum is adopted to know public opinion on some important public issues and thereby include the people in the decision making process.	<b>1</b>
(ii)	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).	<b>1</b>
(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”.	<b>1</b>
(iv)	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.	<b>1</b>
(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.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.8.</b>	<b>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	FALSE	<b>2</b>
(i)	When two or more than two parties come together and form government, it is called a multi- party system.	
(ii)	In a two-party system, two parties are effective and can get political power alternately.	

(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
<b>A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>		
(i)	(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
(ii)	(i) The citizens are linked to the government machinery through political parties. Parties act as a bridge between government and the people. (ii) Parties play a decisive role to convey people's demands to the government. (iii) At the same time, the government decision or policies are conveyed to the people. (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.	2
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