

# MT

2017 .... 1100

Seat No.

**MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science**  
**Semi Prelim II - PAPER V (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)	In 1884 European Nations held a conference at <b>Berlin</b> .	<b>1</b>	
(ii)	Menshevik group leader <b>Kerensky</b> led the government.	<b>1</b>	
(iii)	The Head office of the League of Nations was at <b>Geneva</b> in Switzerland.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the following :</b>		
	<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>	
(i)	First Opium War -	Treaty of Nanking	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Second Opium War -	Treaty of Peking	<b>1</b>
(iii)	Open Door Policy -	Declared by America in 1899	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	(i) The objective of the new imperialism was to bring profits to the imperial nation by exploiting the natural resources of the undeveloped nations by means of economic and political domination. This form of imperialism was called economic imperialism.	<b>2</b>	
	(ii) Economic imperialism also means the economic domination of one nation by another.		
	(iii) The capitalist expansion moulded a new variety of imperialism.		
	(iv) The European nations endeared economic imperialism for the sake of developing trade. It means economy was the soul of imperialism.		
(ii)	(i) Bismarck developed military strength by producing arms and ammunitions to keep Germany safe.	<b>2</b>	
	(ii) In 1866 Germany defeated Austria and France in 1870. 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.		

	<p>(iii) Bismarck took care to see that England and France, the traditional enemies, should not come together. He accepted not to hurt England.</p> <p>(iv) There was a dispute between France and Italy about religious and colonial problems. Bismarck had taken an opportunity to include Italy in his group. In 1882 Triple Alliance agreement was made among Germany - Austria - Italy.</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><b>A.3. Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) (i) Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese sailor, came to the Calicut port (Kozhikode) on the western coast of India via the South African peninsula in 1498. He was allowed business concessions by King Zamorin.</p> <p>(ii) The Portuguese initially had a greater importance in the Indian politics.</p> <p>(iii) However, the Portuguese tried to propagate their religion, expand their rule and business at the same time.</p> <p>(iv) Therefore, they couldn't set up an empire in India. They got restricted to Goa, Diu and Daman islands only.</p> <p>(ii) (i) The book written by Stanley, an American journalist, created among the European people a kind of attraction towards Africa.</p> <p>(ii) It gave rise to the public opinion favouring colonization of regions in the African continent.</p> <p>(iii) There began among the European nations the competition for capturing the best regions in Africa.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, the travelogue by Stanley woke up a curiosity in the European people about Africa.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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(iii)	<p>(i) The extreme nationalism and imperialism of a few leaders of European nations pulled the world into the destruction of the Second World War.</p> <p>(ii) The League of Nations had to close its office on account of the selfish; strong and contrary to each other policies of the member nations.</p> <p>(iii) It failed due to lack of faith in international co-operation, lack of coordination between principal nations like France and England and rejection of membership by America.</p> <p>(iv) There was the lack of Arm power to punish the member nations denying to obey the clauses in the agreement. The aggressive nations became more aggressive and League of Nations was unable to stop them.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.4.</b>	<b>Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)</b>	<b>3</b>
(i)	<p>(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>(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>(v) England, France, Russia and Holland desired to acquire business concessions in Japan, like America.</p> <p>(vi) Accordingly, Japan made agreements with these nations and granted business concessions.</p>	<b>3</b>
(ii)	<p>(i) 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. This policy of Lenin was opposed by the extremist communist leaders.</p>	<b>3</b>

	<p>(ii) Nevertheless, Lenin defended his decision by saying that it was sensible to go couple of steps back, after having gone three steps ahead. This was only a temporary compromise with the capitalist principles by Lenin.</p> <p>(iii) Important elements of New Economic Policy were (a) Collective Farming (b) Open Market (c) New Currency (d) Small and Large scale industries.</p> <p>(iv) The New Economic Policy caused a big increase in the agriculture and industrial production.</p> <p>(v) 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 a total control of the government.</p> <p>(vi) The new economic policy gave an incentive to the industrial production.</p> <p>(iii) 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>	<b>3</b>
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A.5.	<p><b>Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) The administration of the League of Nations was to be run through three main parts. These three parts were:</p> <p><b>(i) Assembly:</b></p> <p>(a) The Assembly of the League of Nations was like an Assembly of a Nation.</p> <p>(b) All the representatives of the member nations were the members of the Assembly. Each nation had right of one vote.</p> <p>(c) Out of all the representatives one was being elected as the President of the Assembly.</p> <p>(d) The Assembly looked after the plans and programmes of the League of Nations; i.e. control over the other branches of the League of Nations and discuss the issues that disturb international peace etc.</p> <p><b>(ii) The Committee:</b></p> <p>(a) The Committee means executive body of the League of Nations.</p> <p>(b) The Assembly was sending its recommendations to the Committee.</p> <p>(c) The Committee included five permanent and four temporary members. England, France, Italy, Japan and Germany were permanent members. Along with these five, other four were elected by the Assembly from the representatives of the member nations.</p> <p>(d) The main task of the committee was to implement the decisions of the League of Nations, to solve the crisis among the nations, control the secretarial office. The committee could handle any issue related to world peace. But it had restriction to pass every decision by majority.</p> <p><b>(iii) Secretariat:</b></p> <p>(a) The Secretariat was the office of the League of Nations.</p> <p>(b) The chief of this office was known as the Secretary General or the Secretary who was appointed by the Committee with the permission of the Assembly.</p> <p>(c) The responsibility of administration of the League of Nations was on the Secretary.</p> <p>(d) The principal tasks of the Secretary were to register the complaints coming to the League of Nations, to collect the information about the grievances, to keep the documents of the administrative works, to pass the information of the decisions of the League of Nations to all the nations, to</p>	4
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	<p>execute the decisions of the committee and to look after the regular administration of the League of Nations. Thus, the League of Nations worked for nearly twenty years with the help of its three main parts.</p>	
(ii)	<p>An ambitious Adolf Hitler ignited the minds of the Germans with his extreme political philosophy. He wanted to put his theory of 'one nation, one voice, one leader and one flag' into practice through his internal policy which was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Right from the day of grabbing power, Hitler had decided to convert Germany into a Nazi nation. He got rid of his opponents, by using his spies.</li> <li>(ii) The academic curriculum in Germany was deprived of writings on Communism, Socialism and Fascism. There began at all levels of education a systematic edification in Adolf Hitler and Nazism.</li> <li>(iii) The press was made to admire Nazism and Adolf Hitler.</li> <li>(iv) His orders were considered to be compulsory. The Nazi Party had the loyal members of Hitler.</li> <li>(v) Strikes and lock-outs were declared illegal. The owners of the industries were not allowed to shut down. The Nazi government would have the final decision in the disputes between the workers and the owners.</li> <li>(vi) In 1934, Hitler introduced the 4th Annual Plan. Modern Technology improved seeds and use of chemical fertilizers increased in agriculture. 'Hitler Youth' was encouraged for agriculture. Hitler gained success in producing artificial fibre, rubber and petrol by using chemicals on coal and wood.</li> <li>(vii) Lakhs of Jews were killed.</li> <li>(viii) Hitler adopted several economic reforms. Agricultural production was increased.</li> <li>(ix) The scientific and industrial research were given a stimulus. Thus, Hitler adopted various measures to reform Germany internally.</li> </ul>	4
(iii)	<p>Modern imperialism, forcing supremacy over weaker nations, had constructive effects in modern times which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>Physical Reformatio</b>ns : For maintaining a control over the colonies, the European nations brought about reformatio</li> </ul> <p>ns 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>	4

	<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 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.</p> <p>Thus, the imperialism of European nations had a lasting influence on world history.</p>	
<p><b>A.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :</b></p>	<p>(i) In Pakistan, elections used to be held but there was a mixture of civil and <b>military</b> rule.</p> <p>(ii) The party (or parties) winning the majority of seats in the elections is known as <b>Ruling</b> party.</p> <p>(iii) In democracy, all citizens have <b>equal</b> right to vote.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>

<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)</b>	
(i)	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.	<b>1</b>
(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.	<b>1</b>
(iii)	A political party is a group of people who share common opinion on political matters and decide their strategy about various public questions.	<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)	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>
<b>A.8.</b>	<b>State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	TRUE (i) In China elections are regularly held after every 5 years for electing their Parliament. (ii) But only members of Communist Party of China are allowed to contest elections.	<b>2</b>
(ii)	FALSE (i) There is Parliamentary democracy in India. (ii) The President is the nominal head of the state and the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the real executive.	<b>2</b>



(iii)	<p>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>	2
<b>A.9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)</b>		
(i)	<p>(i) Established in 1925 the Communist Party of India wants to promote the interests of workers, farmers and the poor. The ideology of the party is Marxism and it believes in secularism and democracy.</p> <p>(ii) In 1964 the party was divided and a new party known as Communist Party of India (Marxist) was created.</p> <p>(iii) Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the states where the party has influence.</p> <p>(iv) In 2004, the party supported Congress led UPA government at the centre from outside. It withdrew the support in 2008.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) In modern states, because of large territory and population, direct democracy could not survive.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) Since citizens express their views not directly but through their representatives, it is called indirect democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	2