

- (vi) The First World War that broke out in _____ lasted for four years and three months.
 (a) 1913 (b) 1914 (c) 1915 (d) 1916
- (vii) During the course of war, which of the given countries did not join the Entente ?
 (a) Canada (b) Australia (c) Italy (d) India
- (viii) There are _____ official languages of the United Nation.
 (a) Five (b) Six (c) Four (d) Seven
- (ix) The _____ is the most important effective organ of United Nation.
 (a) The General Assembly (c) The Secretariat
 (b) The Security Council (d) Trusteeship Council
- (x) _____ main objective is to contribute peace and security in the World.
 (a) WHO (c) UNESCO
 (b) UNICEF (d) None of these

Part-II

Section-A (Attempt any one question from this Section)

Question 2.

With reference to the Position and Power of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers answer the following questions:

- (i) How the Council of Ministers is formed and mention its tenure?
- (ii) Who checks the authority of the Prime Minister?
- (iii) State briefly the position of the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary System of Government and his responsibilities?
- (iv) State the difference between Collective Responsibility and Individual Responsibility of the Ministers.

Question 3.

Our judicial system has a Supreme Court as it's APEX. Following by the High Court and other Subordinate Court. With this content answers the following questions:

- (i) Name any two writs issued by Supreme Court.
- (ii) Who appoints the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and other judges ? What is their term of office?
- (iii) What is Appellate Jurisdiction? Mention any two types of cases over which the Supreme Court has Appellate Jurisdiction.
- (iv) Explain the different categories of cases that fall under the Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts.

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 4.

After the first world war, Fascism served as a model of dictatorial regime to the nazi movement in Germany, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the title Hitler assumed after he became the dictator ?
- (ii) Discuss about the loss of life and money occurred due to First World War.
- (iii) Explain the treaty of Versailles and it's 4 terms.
- (iv) State any three factors that led to the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy.

Question 5.

Look at the picture given and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Name the organisation of which this building is the headquarter. Also mention its location and any two aims of it.
- (ii) When was its flag adopted? What does it consist of and where is it used?
- (iii) Name the principal organ of this organisation, State the functions of any two.
- (iv) Mention the three major Principles of this organisation.

Question 6.

With reference to Non Alignment Movement. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Meaning of Non Aligned Movement and its founders or Architects?
- (ii) Give two factors for the rise of the Non Aligned Movement.
- (iii) Write any three functions of UNESCO that preserves our 'Cultural Heritage'.
- (iv) State the main objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.



Part-I

Answer 1.

- (i) (a) 100

Explanation :

The impeachment of the judge of the Supreme Court can only be initiated if 100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of Rajya Sabha deliver a motion addressed to the President of India.

- (ii) (c) High Court

Explanation :

The judiciary in a State consists of a high court and a hierarchy of subordinate courts where High Court has the highest position in the judicial administration of a state.

- (iii) (c) The Legislative Assemblies

Explanation :

The Legislative Assemblies of the states have been included in the election of the President in order to make the President more truly representative of the choice of the nation.

- (iv) (c) Original Jurisdiction

Explanation :

Original jurisdiction is the right of a court to hear a case for the first time.

- (v) (a) President

Explanation :

The President as the commander in chief also has authority in senior military officer mutation and promotion in tour of duty.

- (vi) (b) 1914

Explanation :

The world has witnessed many wars but none was fought on as large scale like First World War in 1914.

(vii) (d) India

Explanation :

The alliance among Russia, France and Britain was known as the Triple Entente.

During the course of war, many other countries, such as Canada, Australia, Italy, Japan and the United State also joined the Entente.

(viii) (b) Six

Explanation :

There are six official languages of the United Nation namely, English, Chinese, Arabic, French, Spanish and Russia.

(ix) (b) The Security Council

Explanation :

The Security Council is the executive wing of United Nation which consists of 15 members.

(x) (c) UNESCO

Explanation :

UNESCO main aim is to maintain peace in the World by promoting collaboration among the nations in the world.

Part-II

Section-A

Answer 2.

- (i) Article 75 explains the process of formation of the Council of Ministers. According to this Article, the Prime Minister is to be appointed by the President, and the Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers must be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Council of Ministers continues till it enjoys the confidence of the Parliament. It can continue even up to 5 years.
- (ii) The Opposition in the Parliament can check the authority of the Prime Minister by grilling him over matters in which his government or any particular Ministry has under performed, or its policies are unsatisfactory.
- (iii) The prime minister is the senior-most member of the cabinet in the executive branch of the federal government in the parliamentary system. His responsibilities include:
1. The Prime Minister selects and can dismiss members of the cabinet.
 2. The Prime Minister allocates posts to members within the government.
 3. The Prime Minister is the presiding member and chairperson of the cabinet.
- (iv)

Collective Responsibility	Individual Responsibility
The Council of Ministers, as a single body, has a responsibility towards the Lok Sabha for the Government's general conduct of affairs.	Individual Responsibility means that each minister is answerable to the President of the department under his care.
Collective responsibility requires each minister to support each Government decision.	Individual ministerial responsibility refers to the convention that a minister is responsible to Parliament for the actions of their department.

Answer 3.

- (i) Habeas Corpus and Mandamus are two of the five writs that can be issued by the Supreme Court .
- (ii) The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution.

The Chief Justice of India as well as the other judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of 65 years. A judge may voluntarily resign before expiry of his term.

- (iii) Appellate Jurisdiction means that Supreme Court is the final court of appeal, has the power to grant special leave to appeal against the judgement that is delivered by any other court in the country.

The Supreme Court has Appellate Jurisdiction regarding all types of cases i.e., constitutional, civil and criminal.

1. **Constitutional Cases :** If the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law and needs to be heard in the Supreme Court.
 2. **Civil Cases :** Any such case which the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law and needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.
 3. **Criminal Cases :** When the Lower Court acquits the accused and on appeal, the High Court reverses the decision and gives death penalty.
- (iv) **Criminal Courts :** From 31st March, 1973 a new Criminal Procedure Act came into effect. Criminal Courts deal with criminal cases. These courts are divided into four categories :
 1. **The Sessions Courts :** The Sessions Court is the highest Criminal Court in a district. The District Judge of the Civil Court also works as the Sessions Judge. Cases of murder, dacoity, and of the sort are heard by the Sessions Judge. He can award Capital punishment subject to the approval of the High Court.
 2. **Court of the Judicial Magistrates of First Class :** Below Sessions Court, there is the Court of Judicial Magistrates of First Class. It can award imprisonment up to three years or a fine up to ₹5,000/- It hears the appeals against the decisions of the Second Class Judicial Magistrates.
 3. **Court of the Judicial Magistrate of Second Class :** The Second Class Magistrate can try cases involving imprisonment up to two years or a fine up to ₹1,000/- or both. He enjoys Original Jurisdiction in all cases which come to him in the first instance.
 4. **Court of the Judicial Magistrate of Third Class :** A Magistrate of this Court hears criminal cases of simple or individual quarrels and cases of rioting. He can award imprisonment for not more than one month or a fine up to ₹50 or both. *(any 3 points can be written)*

Section-B

Answer 4.

- (i) Fuhrer, also spelled Fuehrer, German Fuhrer, ('Leader'), title used by Adolf Hitler to define his role of absolute authority in Germany's Third Reich (1933–45).
- (ii) During the four years of war, about 80 lakh persons were killed, 60 lakh disabled and about one crore and 20 lakh wounded. Nearly 80 lakh people were missing.

The war proved to be very costly. The expenditure was nearly 41,000 million pounds on the side of Allies and 15,000 million pounds on the side of Germans.

- (iii) The Treaty of Versailles is famous for both solving and creating problems. The treaty forced Germany to surrender colonies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific; cede territory to other nations like France and Poland; reduce the size of its military; pay war reparations to the Allied countries; and accept guilt for the war.

The four terms of Treaty of Versailles are:

1. The surrender of all German colonies as League of Nations mandates.
 2. The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
 3. Cession of Eupen-Malmedy to Belgium, Memel to Lithuania, the Hultschin district to Czechoslovakia.
 4. Poznan, parts of East Prussia and Upper Silesia to Poland.
- (iv) The three factors that led to the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy are:
1. **Dissatisfaction of the Peace Treaties:** Italy joined the First World War on the side of the allies. Mussolini and for that matter whole of the Italy as dissatisfied with the compensation granted to Italy after the war. Similarly German felt discriminated by the Treaty of Versailles. A large chunk of it occupied and own territories were taken away and share by other European powers. Military sanction were imposed. Adolf Hitler blamed the democratic government for this.
 2. **Economic Factors:** Economic conditions in Italy after the war was very bad, war debts and budget deficit cause lots of difficulty. The salaried employees, the farmers and the industrial workers felt the pinch post war inflation. Additionally heavy war penalties were imposed on Germany which made economic recovery impossible and resulted in high rate inflation and unemployment. Nazi ranks swelled by unemployed youth.
 3. **Inefficient and Corrupt Democratic Government:** The post war democratic Governments were weak. They could not respond properly to the needs and aspirations of the people. Short lived coalition governments in Italy were unable to tackle the problem faced by the people in their day to day life. Similar was the political scenario in Germany where Weimar republic failed miserably in to tackle economic downfall and ensuing riots.

Answer 5.

- (i) It is the headquarters of United Nation and situated at New York , USA. The two aims of United Nations are mentioned below:
1. To maintain international peace and security between and in all the countries.
 2. To promote international cooperation in the spheres of economic, social and cultural developments.
- (ii) The flag of the United Nations was adopted on 20th October, 1947, and consists of the official emblem of the United Nations in white on a blue background. The United Nations emblem has been incorporated into the logo designs of several entities in the UN system and is also used on United Nations stamps.
- (iii) The United Nations (UN) has six main organs. Five of them — The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat — are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.

The functions of any two are mentioned below:

1. **The General Assembly:** The General Assembly is the principle organ of UNO. The deliberative functions of the General Assembly are related to peace and security. The Assembly has the power to make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in the political field and promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural educational and health fields.
2. **The Economic and Social Council:** The Economic and Social Council provides a central forum for discussing the world's economic, social, and environmental challenges and for formulating policy recommendations to address them. It coordinates about 70 percent of the UN's human and financial resources, including those of the 15 specialized agencies, eight functional commissions, and five regional commissions under its jurisdiction.

(iv) The three major Principles of United Nations are:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action. *(Any 3 points can be written)*

Answer 6.

(i) The term Non Aligned does not imply isolation, neutrality or a negative approach to international issue but it is generally used to describe the constructive and positive foreign policy of nation leading to freedom, peace, security and cooperation.

The term 'Non-Alignment' was first coined by V. K. Menon in his speech at UN in 1953 which later was used by Indian Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru during his speech in Colombo in 1954.

(ii) Following are the two factors for the rise of the NAM :

1. **Reaction against the system of military alliances:** The NAM was a reaction against military alliances and aligning with either of the power blocs during the cold war.
2. **Nationalism in African and Asian Countries:** Many Asian and African countries got freedom from imperialism after the Second World War. Intense nationalism in these countries led them to adopt a policy of keeping out of alliances in general and military pacts in particular, so they could have their free foreign policies based on their power of self-determination.

(iii) 1. It helps the member states in the preservation of their cultural heritage and encourages translation of rare manuscripts. It adopted a Convention to ensure that member states take measures to protect monuments of artistic or historic interest.

2. It encourages cultural interchange. UNESCO provides travel grants to writers and artists under a project named Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.
3. It gives every possible encouragement to artistic creations in the field of literature and fine arts.
4. It plays a vital role in distribution of knowledge about the human rights.

(iv) Main objectives of the Non-Alignment Movement were:

1. To promote unity and cooperation between the developing countries based on mutual interests.
2. To defend international peace and security and solve conflicts in peaceful manners.
3. To promote sustainable development through international cooperation.
4. To promote and reinforce multilateralism.