

History and Civics

CISCE

Academic Year: 2023-2024

(English Medium)

Date & Time: 26th February 2024, 11:00 am

Duration: 2h

Marks: 100

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
3. This time is to be spent reading the question paper.
4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
5. Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).
6. A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A, and three out of five questions from Section B.
7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART-I (30 Marks) (Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Q1. Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the questions. Write the correct answer only.)

1.1. The salaries and allowances of the ministers are decided by the _____.

1. Parliament
2. Finance Minister
3. President
4. Prime Minister

Solution

The salaries and allowances of the ministers are decided by the parliament.

Explanation:

The salary and allowances of ministers are determined by Parliament, which has the authority to adjust them from time to time. Parliament alone has the authority to address these issues.

1.2. Civil Cases : Court of District Judge :: Criminal Cases : _____

1. Revenue Court
2. Family Court
3. Sessions Court
4. Commissioner's Court

Solution

Civil Cases : Court of District Judge :: Criminal Cases : Sessions Court

Explanation:

Civil cases are heard in the District Court, while criminal cases are heard in the Sessions Court, both of which are presided over by the Sessions Judge.

1.3. The Lok Adalat has many advantages. Which of the following statements about the advantages of the Lok Adalat is best described in the picture given above?



1. It is inexpensive.
2. It is organised in various parts of the country.
3. It works in the spirit of compromise.
4. It reduces the burden of the higher courts.

Solution

It works in the spirit of compromise.

Explanation:

Lok Adalats are known as 'People's Courts'. They are legal forums that encourage the peaceful resolution of legal issues between opposing parties.

1.4. Given below are details of Indian citizens. Select the ones who are eligible for appointment as a High Court Judge:

Candidate	Age	Details
P	65	Is a distinguished jurist
Q	61	Has been a High Court Advocate for 10 years
R	67	Has been a High Court Advocate for 5 years
S	56	Has held a judicial office for at least 10 years

1. P and R
2. Q and S
3. R and P
4. Q and R

Solution

Q and S

Explanation:

The eligibility for becoming a judge of the High Court is as follows:

To be appointed as a judge of a High Court, a person:

1. should be a citizen of India.
2. should not be above 62 years of age.
3. should have held a judicial office within the territory of India for at least 10 years

OR

Must have at least 10 years of experience as an attorney in a High Court (or successive High Courts).

1.5. The strength of the house is 550. On a particular day, 50 members are present. The speaker decides to adjourn the house. Identify the MOST LIKELY reason for the adjournment.

1. Disorder in the house
2. Lack of quorum
3. Breach of privilege
4. Contempt of the House

Solution

Lack of quorum

Explanation:

A minimum of 10% of the entire house must be present for a session to take place. For procedures to take place in a house of 550 members, at least 55 members must be present.

1.6. During a hung assembly when no party gets the majority, the President appoints the Prime Minister. What power is the President exercising?

1. Legislative
2. Executive
3. Discretionary
4. Judicial

Solution

Discretionary

Explanation:

The President of India has certain discretionary powers; in the event of a hung Parliament, the President may appoint the leader of the single largest party as Prime Minister and give him or her time to show his or her majority through a vote in Parliament.

1.7. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R):

Assertion (A): Forward Bloc had the objective of abolishing Zamindari System.

Reason (R): Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to establish a socialist state.

1. A is true but R is false.

2. R is the reason for A.

3. Both A and R are false.

4. Only R is true, A is false.

Solution

R is the reason for A.

Explanation:

Subhash Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc in 1939, after resigning as President of the Congress. He aimed to construct a communist state by removing the Zamindari system.

1.8. The _____ aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian Judges.

1. Vernacular Press Act

2. Gagging Act

3. Indian Universities Act

4. Ilbert Bill

Solution

The Ilbert Bill aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian Judges.

Explanation:

The Ilbert Bill, proposed by Sir C.P. Ilbert in 1883, brought Indian judges up to level with European judges in many ways. It allowed Indian judges to try European subjects, which was previously prohibited.

1.9. The Rowlatt Act was called the Black Act because the Indians _____.

1. could not possess any arms

2. could not export any goods

3. could be arrested without a warrant

4. could be sent overseas on duty

Solution

The Rowlatt Act was called the Black Act because the Indians could be arrested without a warrant.

Explanation:

The Rowlatt Act, passed in 1919, was heavily attacked by Indian leaders because it enabled the incarceration of political prisoners without trial, providing British authority unrestricted power.

1.10. Who organised the Grand Delhi Durbar?

1. Lord Curzon
2. Lord Canning
3. Lord Lytton
4. Lord Dalhousie

Solution

Lord Lytton

Explanation:

Lord Lytton organised a Grand Delhi Durbar in 1877 to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.

1.11. Tina is inspired by the methods of the Early Nationalists and wants to follow them. She notices that the road leading to her school is damaged and has many potholes. Which of the following methods is she MOST LIKELY to follow to solve this problem?

1. Boycott the civic authorities
2. Gather a group of students and protest
3. Write a petition to the authorities highlighting the problem
4. Block the entrance to the road

Solution

Write a petition to the authorities highlighting the problem

Explanation:

The Early Nationalists employed the three P's, i.e. Petitions, Prayers and Protests. They sent petitions, requests and letters of protest to the British government to look into the problems of the Indians.

1.12. Given below are the objectives of the Indian National Army. Identify the odd one out of the following:

1. To organise a provisional government of Free India
2. Total mobilisation of Indian manpower and money
3. Unity, faith and sacrifice
4. To train and organise public opinion in the country

Solution

To train and organise public opinion in the country

Explanation:

The first three goals concern the Indian National Army, while the fourth is related to the Indian National Congress.

1.13. Tahir is preparing to give a speech about the Sati system in India. Which of the following Indian leader's contributions MUST he mention in his speech?

1. Raja Rammohan Roy
2. W. C. Banerjee
3. Bipin Chandra Pal
4. Jyotiba Phule

Solution

Raja Rammohan Roy

Explanation:

Raja Rammohan Roy played a pivotal role in the abolition of the Sati system in India. In 1829, Governor-General William Bentinck finally put an end to the practice as a result of his efforts.

1.14. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the Second World War?

1. Austria and Hungary became separate states

2. Defeat of the Axis powers
3. Beginning of the Cold War
4. Formation of the United Nations

Solution

Austria and Hungary became separate states

Explanation:

While the other three are results of the Second World War, the first option comes from the First World War.

1.15. Identify the principle of panchsheel.

1. Mutual non-aggression
2. Regulate armaments
3. Take action against aggressor
4. Recommend admission of members

Solution

Mutual non-aggression

Explanation:

The first principle relates to Panchsheel; the Security Council is related to the other three.

1.16. Which incident depicted in the above cartoon led to the beginning of the Second World War?



1. Hitler's policy of Imperialism
2. Hitler's attack on Poland
3. Hitler's annexation of Austria
4. Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia

Solution

Hitler's attack on Poland

Explanation:

Tension between Germany and Poland sprang mostly from the Danzig Corridor. Up until the Treaty of Versailles moved it to Poland, it had been a feature of Germany. Hitler sought to recover this passage and the German invasion of Poland turned out to be the immediate reason World War II started.

Q2.

2.1. Mention any two writs issued by the High Court.

Solution

The two writs issued by the High Court are:

1. Writ of Habeas Corpus
2. Writ of Prohibition

2.2. Imagine you are an Indian ruler who has signed the Subsidiary Alliance. Mention any two conditions of this agreement which will affect you.

Solution

Two terms of the Subsidiary Alliance would greatly impact me as an Indian ruler signing it:

1. I would have to turn in my foreign alliances to the East India Company. This implies that, without British permission, I, the ruler, would no longer have the power to form any diplomatic or military alliances.
2. I would have to let British troops be housed on my land at my own expense.
3. I would have to pledge not to engage any Europeans in my service without first informing the Company and accept a British Resident in my court.

2.3. Mention any two causes of the Quit India Movement.

Solution

The two causes of the Quit India Movement were:

1. Failure of the Cripps Mission.

2. Threat of the Japanese attack.
3. Disagreement between the Congress and the Muslim League.

2.4. (a) In which year did the Surat Split happen?

Solution

The Surat Split occurred in 1907.

2.4. (b) What was the result of the Surat split?

Solution

As a result of this split, the Indian National Congress was divided into two factions: the Moderates, also known as Early Nationalists and the Radicals, also known as Assertive Nationalists.

2.5. Mention any two common ideologies of Fascism and Nazism.

Solution

Two common ideologies of Fascism and Nazism were:

1. Both spread totalitarian beliefs controlling all areas, including the public and private ones.
2. Both aimed to stop communism from spreading into their own nations.

2.6. Name the two cities of Japan which were bombed by America in the year 1945.

Solution

The two Japanese cities which were bombed by America in the year 1945 were Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

2.7. Read the given news carefully and answer the question that follows:

Govt's power to promulgate, repromulgate Ordinances - why and how

An Ordinance "shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament". But the government is required to bring an Ordinance before Parliament for ratification - and failure to do so will lead to its lapsing "at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament".

The Indian Express - May 25, 2023

Mention any two points regarding an ordinance that can be deduced from the above news.

Solution

The two points about an ordinance that can be derived from the supplied news are:

1. An ordinance is a temporary law enacted when Parliament is not in session.
2. The President of India has the authority to issue an ordinance in times of emergency.

PART-II SECTION-A (20 Marks) (Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Q3.

3.1. The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House. Explain this statement.

Solution

The Rajya Sabha is known as a Permanent House because, if the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of a National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole de facto and de jure Parliament, taking over the powers of the Parliament. As a result, it cannot be dissolved.

3.2. The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

Explain the composition of the Rajya Sabha.

Solution

The Rajya Sabha has a maximum number of 250 members, which are divided into two categories: nominated and elected.

1. **Nominated Members:** The President selects 12 members with specialised expertise or practical experience in areas such as literature, science, art, and social service.
2. **Elected Members:** The remaining 238 members are elected delegates from the states and the two Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. Seats are

apportioned based on population, resulting in an unequal distribution between states and union territories.

3.3. (a) The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

Mention any two exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha.

Solution

Exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha:

1. A motion of no confidence against the government can only be presented and passed in the Lok Sabha.
2. Money Bills may only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
3. In the event of an impasse between the two Houses over a non-financial ordinary law, the Lok Sabha typically prevails because it has more than twice as many members as the Rajya Sabha.

3.3. (b) The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

Mention any two powers exclusive to the Rajya Sabha.

Solution

Exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha:

1. The Rajya Sabha passes the President's Proclamation of Emergency if the Lok Sabha is not in session or has been dissolved.
2. Without a 2/3 majority of the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha cannot pass any laws on any of the State List topics.
3. Rajya Sabha permission is required for the establishment of one or more All India Services that benefit both the Union and the states.

Q4.

4.1. The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most Powerful Institution in the Indian Polity. In this context answer the following:

Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet.

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

Mention any three points to distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet.

Solution

	Council of Minister	Cabinet
1.	The Council of Ministers consists of all categories of Ministers Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.	The Cabinet is a smaller group consisting of some 25 senior Ministers holding important portfolios such as Defence, Finance, Home, etc.
2.	The Prime Minister may or may not consult the other Ministers, below the rank of Cabinet Ministers.	They are the most trusted colleagues of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister always consults them. The decisions of the Cabinet are binding on all the members.
3.	In the day-to- day working of the government, the Council of Ministers, as a whole, rarely meets.	The Cabinet is a small cohesive group of senior Ministers who determine the policies and programmes of the Government. Hence, they meet as frequently as possible.

4.2. (a) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

Who appoints the Cabinet Ministers?

Solution

The President appoints the Cabinet Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.

4.2. (b) The Cabinet holds a pivotal position in the working of the Indian Parliamentary Government. In this context discuss the following:

Any two administrative powers of the Cabinet.

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

Mention any two administrative powers of the Cabinet.

Solution

Administrative Powers of the Cabinet are:

1. The Cabinet develops the Government's foreign and domestic policies, including defence, economic policies, security needs, President's Rule in State, the formation of new States, industrial policy, imports, and electoral reform.
2. Once the Cabinet has approved the policy, the Ministers in charge implement it through administrative action or by drafting a Bill and guiding it through the Legislature.
3. It coordinates the activities of numerous departments to ensure policy implementation goes smoothly.

4.3. The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

The President is the nominal head of the Indian Union. Mention any four functions of the Prime Minister with reference to the President.

Solution

Four functions of the Prime Minister with reference to the President:

1. The Prime Minister exercises all of the President's authority. He/she is the president's top advisor. Thus, the President is the nominal head, while the Prime Minister is the true executive of the Indian Union.
2. The President summons and prorogues Parliament and dissolves the Lok Sabha based on the Prime Minister's advice.
3. The President appoints the ministers after the Prime Minister chooses them, based on his or her recommendations. Ministers may be removed based on the Prime Minister's advice.
4. The Prime Minister advises the President on numerous selections for significant positions, including as Supreme Court judges, governors and ambassadors.

Q5.

5.1. (a) The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

What is the composition of the Supreme Court?

Solution

The Supreme Court of India is made up of a Chief Justice of India and no more than 33 other justices, unless Parliament by legislation, requires a larger number of judges.

5.1. (b) Why is the Supreme Court described as a 'Court of Record'?

The Supreme Court is the head of the entire system of judiciary. In this context, answer the following question:

Why is the Supreme Court called the Court of Record?

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

Why is the Supreme Court called the Court of Record?

Solution 1

The Supreme Court is a Court of Record. A 'Court of Record' is a Court whose judgements are recorded for evidence and testimony, which are duly printed for future references in the Court as well as for the use of lawyers in their pleadings.

Solution 2

It is called the Court of Record because:

1. Its judgements and orders are preserved as a record. These precedents may be presented in any court.
2. It has the power to impose penalties on an individual who violates its mandates.

5.2. The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

Explain the power of Judicial Review.

Solution

Power of Judicial Review:

1. The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution, and its decision is final. It has the authority to assess legislation that the union or state legislature has passed.
2. The power of judicial review is implicitly granted to the Supreme Court by its ability to invalidate a law that violates Fundamental Rights.
3. The Supreme Court may examine the constitutionality of any law. If the court finds that a law is in conflict with the Constitution's provisions, it declares it to be unconstitutional and inapplicable.

5.3. (a) The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

What is meant by the term 'Original Jurisdiction'?

Solution

The Supreme Court has the authority to hear and adjudicate cases that cannot be moved to any other court in the first instance. This is known as the original jurisdiction.

5.3. (b) The Supreme Court is the head of the entire system of judiciary. In this context, answer the following question:

Mention any three cases which come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

Mention any three cases which come under the Original Jurisdiction.

Solution

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more states. A dispute between two or more states.
2. The original jurisdiction also encompasses cases of violations of the Fundamental Rights of individuals, and the court has the authority to issue multiple writs to enforce these rights.

3. All cases necessitating the interpretation of the Constitution may be submitted directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court possesses exclusive jurisdiction over inquiries regarding the constitutionality of Central laws.
4. The Supreme Court has the authority to transfer certain cases from one court to another or to itself under Article 139A, which was incorporated by the 44th Amendment in 1978. It has the potential to convey cases that are of significant importance or that involve legal issues.

SECTION-B (30 Marks) (Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

Q6.

6.1. The Revolt of 1857 was the beginning of the independence struggle against the colonial rule of the British. With reference to the consequences of the Revolt, answer the following:

Mention any three changes made in the administration with the end of the Company's Rule.

Solution

After the Revolt of 1857, the following changes were made in the administration with the end of the Company's Rule:

1. The governance of India was passed from the East India Company to the British Crown.
2. India was to be controlled by the Secretary of State for India, who would be assisted by a fifteen-member Council appointed by the Viceroy.
3. The Governor-General was appointed as the Viceroy of India.
4. Civil service appointments were to be made by open competition in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary of State.

6.2. The Revolt of 1857 was the beginning of the independence struggle against the colonial rule of the British. With reference to the consequences of the Revolt, answer the following:

Mention any four changes made in the army after the Revolt.

Solution

The changes made in the army after the Revolt of 1857 were as follows:

1. The strength of European forces in India was raised, with the general idea that the number of Indian sepoy should not be more than twice that of European troops.
2. European forces were stationed in strategic geographic and military locations.
3. To dissuade Indian soldiers from rebelling against British control, advanced weaponry and ammunition were never placed in the hands of Indians.
4. To prevent nationalism, most regiments implemented caste and community distinctions.
5. Newspapers, magazines and nationalist publications were denied access to the soldiers in order to isolate the Indian army from the rest of the people.

Q7.

7.1. (a) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Who was responsible for the partition of Bengal?

Solution

In 1905, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, partitioned Bengal.

7.1. (b) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Mention any two points to explain the perspective of the Nationalists regarding the actual motive behind the decision of partition.

Solution

1. Bengal was the centre of Indian nationalism at the time. The British expected that splitting Bengal would stop the rise of nationalism.
2. The partition of Bengal was meant to limit Bengali influence by not only dividing it into two administrations but also by reducing it to a minority inside Bengal itself.
3. The partition was meant to create religious divisions. East Bengal will be predominantly Muslim and West Bengal will be mostly Hindu.

7.2. (a) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

What was the objective of the Assertive Nationalists?

Solution

The main objective of Assertive Nationalists was Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence for the nation.

7.2. (b) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Mention any two contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Solution

The two contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak are as follows:

1. His Role in the Anti-Partition Movement: The partition of Bengal provided him with an excellent opportunity to reveal the government's wicked designs. Tilak, together with Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, converted the anti-partition campaign into a Swaraj movement.
2. Home Rule Movement: In 1916, the Home Rule Leagues were established in Madras and Maharashtra. Tilak and Annie Besant lead both leagues.

7.3. (a) When was the All India Muslim League formed?

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

In which year was the Muslim League formed?

Solution

The All India Muslim League was formed in Dacca on December 30, 1906, under the Presidentship of Nawab Salimullah.

7.3. (b) Mention any three aims of the Muslim League.

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Mention any three objectives of the Muslim League.

Solution

The aims of the League were laid down as follows:

- i. To promote among Indian Muslims feelings of loyalty towards the British Government. The League would also remove misconceptions regarding the intentions of the government towards Indian Muslims.
- ii. To protect the political and other rights of the Muslims and to place their needs and aspirations before the government in mild and moderate language.
- iii. To prevent the rise of any feeling of hostility between Muslims and other communities without adversely affecting the aforesaid objectives of the League.

Q8.

8.1. (a) Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Name the Viceroy who announced the plan for a smooth transfer of power.

Solution

Viceroy Lord Mountbatten announced the plan for a smooth transfer of power.

8.1. (b) Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Mention any two clauses of the Mountbatten Plan with reference to the Princely States.

Solution

The two clauses of his plan with reference to the Princely States were:

- i. Every treaty and arrangement between the British government and the leaders of Indian States would vanish.
- ii. They would be free to identify with any of the dominions, that is, India or Pakistan or stay independent.

8.2. Write any two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress.

Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Mention any three reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress.

Solution

Acceptance of the Mountbatten plan by the congress causes:

1. The large-scale communal riots that engulfed the whole country convinced all that the only solution to the communal problem lay in the Partition of India.
2. The leaders felt that further delay in the transfer of power could find India in the midst of a Civil War.
3. The League joined the Interim Government out of opposition or non-cooperation. Working with the League had persuaded the Congress that it could not have a shared government with the League.
4. A federation with a weak central was the only substitute for the Partition. A strong central authority in a smaller India was preferable to one in a large state with a weak centre.

8.3. Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Mention any four provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Solution

The main provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 were:

1. Partition: The Act called for the partition of India into two autonomous dominions: India and Pakistan. Pakistan was to include East Bengal, West Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the district of Sylhet in Assam. India was to cover all of the remaining regions of British India.
2. Constituent Assembly: Separate Constituent Assemblies were established for the two dominions. Each would act as the Central Legislature for their respective dominions.
3. Princely States: The Princely States gained independence and all powers exercised by British authority were abolished.
4. Abolishing the post of Secretary of State: The office of Secretary of State was abolished and safeguards were created to protect the interests of existing officers appointed by India's Secretary of State.
5. Governor-General: Each dominion would have a constitutional head who would carry out the wishes of the ministers.
6. Asset and Army split: Provisions were made to ensure a smooth split of the Armed Forces between the two dominions, as well as actions to share assets and liabilities.

Q9.

9.1. The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

Mention any three causes of the World War which ended with the signing of the treaty being discussed in the passage above.

Solution

1. Militant Nationalism: Intense rivalry and enmity between European nations, particularly Germany, France and the Balkan republics, fueled the rise of militant nationalism, also known as competitive patriotism. Germany, under Kaiser Wilhelm II, began to exert its global might. On the other hand, France sought an opportunity to exact revenge on Germany, which had acquired its mineral-rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine during the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). Balkan states such as Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro desired independence from Turkey and Austria-Hungary.
2. Armament Race: Intense nationalism and competition to acquire and protect colonies led to a race for weaponry. Germany began the race for weapons by building its navy. Germany began to deepen the Kiel Canal to secure its colonies in Africa and other areas so that battleships could shelter in its waters. Britain and France began upgrading their armaments in response to Germany's growing military might, which eventually led to an arms race.
3. Division of Europe into two armed camps: On the eve of World War I, Europe was split into two large armed camps: the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Triple Alliance is comprised of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Turkey. Britain, France and Russia founded the Triple Entente to oppose the Triple Alliance. Japan later joined it.

9.2. (a) The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are

welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

Name the organization which was established in 1920 to maintain peace after this war.

Solution

The League of Nations was established in 1920 to maintain peace after the First World War.

9.2. (b) The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

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Mention any two objectives of the League of Nations.

Solution

- i. To preserve peace and security in the world.
- ii. To settle international conflicts in a peaceful manner.
- iii. To promote just and honourable relations among the nations of the world.
- iv. To force its members not to resort to war.

9.3. The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

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Mention any four clauses of the Treaty which affected Germany.

Solution

Germany was compelled to sign the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919 and was forced to accept the following comparatively harsh clauses:

1. Since Germany and her allies were found guilty of aggression, they were compelled to cede portions of their pre-war borders to Denmark, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.
2. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France. Furthermore, the Saar Valley, which is famous for its coal mining, was ceded to France for 15 years.
3. Germany had to lose her whole colonial empire, which was split among the victors. Togoland and Cameroon were split between France and England. German territories in South-West and East Africa were also taken away from her and divided among England, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa. In China, Japan received the Shantung and Kiauchau, while New Zealand received the Samoa 'Island.
4. The Rhine Valley was likewise demilitarised. The German army was similarly reduced to one million soldiers, with no air force or submarines.
5. Germany was forced to recognise war guilt and pay a large sum (£6,500,000,000) in war indemnity to the Allies.

Q10.

10.1. The horror of two World Wars lead to the formation of United Nations Organisation, while the formation of the Non-Alignment Movement followed later. In this context, answer the following:

Explain any three functions of the Security Council.

The United Nations Organisation was established to maintain peace and 'promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.' With reference to this, explain the following:

The functions of the Security Council with related to maintaining World Peace.

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Mention any three functions of the Security Council.

Solution 1

Three functions of the Security Council are:

1. To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.
2. To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international tension and take military action against any aggressor.
3. To establish plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments.
4. The Secretary-General's appointment is recommended to the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice judges are elected alongside the Assembly.

Solution 2

The primary responsibility of the Security Council is the maintenance of peace and security in the world. The Council performs this duty in the following ways:

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or situation that might lead to international friction.

It may recommend appropriate methods for the settlement of disputes through negotiation, mediation, arbitration or judicial settlement.

To maintain peace, the Security Council may impose economic sanctions against aggressors and even sever diplomatic relations with rogue countries.

10.2. Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Mention any three functions of the World Health Organisation.

Solution

The three functions of the World Health Organisation (WHO) are:

- i. It helps countries improve their health systems by developing infrastructure, particularly manpower, institutions and services for the individual and community.
- ii. It initiated a scheme to immunise children against six main diseases, including measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough.

- iii. It encourages medical research to cure and prevent disease. It provided for cancer and heart disease research to be conducted at laboratories across the globe in order to uncover diseases, improve vaccines and train researchers.
- iv. It helps to ensure clean drinking water and proper garbage disposal. It hosts conferences, seminars and training for healthcare professionals from many countries.
- v. Its goal is to combat infections and prevent their spread.
- vi. It establishes a standard for the strength and purity of medications, including biological products.
- vii. It publishes health magazines, such as the World Health Organisation Bulletin, to raise public awareness about health issues.

10.3. (a) Name any two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Name any two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Solution

Two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) were:

- 1. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru from India
- 2. President Gamal Abdul Nasser from Egypt

10.3. (b) State the three basic objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Mention any two objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Solution

- i. To eliminate all those causes which could lead to war.
- ii. To protect the nascent freedom of the new-born independent countries of Asia and Africa from colonial domination
- iii. To oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination.

- iv. To advocate the sovereign equality of all states.
- v. To encourage friendly relations among countries.