

Answer 1.

- (i) (d) President of India.

Explanation :

A person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon his office, has to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the President, or some person appointed by him for this purpose.

- (ii) (b) President of India.

Explanation :

In the Parliamentary system of government, Prime Minister is the real executive authority whereas the President is the nominal executive authority. The President is the head of the State while Prime Minister is the head of the government.

- (iii) (c) Vice President.

Explanation :

The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. The House also elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members.

- (iv) (b) 5

Explanation :

There are five types of Writs which are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto and Prohibition and all these writs are an effective method of enforcing the rights of the people and to compel the authorities to fulfil the duties which are bound to perform under the law.

- (v) (c) Gauhati

Explanation :

It was originally known as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland, but renamed as Gauhati High Court in 1971 by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. It has largest jurisdiction in terms of states, with its area covering the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Mizoram.

(vi) (c) October 24, 1945

Explanation :

After bitter experience of two World Wars, the world leaders wanted an organisation more powerful than the league of Nations. They held many conferences to discuss the nature and viability of such an organisation. This efforts finally took shape at San Francisco and UNO came into existence on October 24, 1945.

(vii) (a) Russia

Explanation :

Triple Alliance, secret agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed in May 1882 and renewed periodically until World War I. Germany and Austria-Hungary had been closely allied since 1879.

(viii) (c) Germany

Explanation :

The Security Council has five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—collectively known as the P5.

(ix) (a) 28 June, 1919

Explanation :

Treaty of Versailles, peace document signed at the end of World War I by the Allied and associated powers and by Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, France, on June 28, 1919; it took force on January 10, 1920.

(x) (c) Benito Mussolini

Explanation :

In Italy, Benito Mussolini used his charisma to establish a powerful fascist state. Benito Mussolini coined the term "fascism" in 1919 to describe his political movement.

Part-II

Section-A

Answer 2.

- (i) The two executive powers of President are:
 - 1. **Head of the Union Executive:** All executive orders are issued in the name of the President.
 - 2. **Formation of the council of Ministers:** The constitution lays down that the Prime Minister is to be appointed by the president and the other Ministers are appointed by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (ii) The circumstances under which the President can declare a National Emergency are :
 - 1. General or National Emergency (Article 352) caused by war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
 - 2. Emergency due to failure of constitutional machinery in a state (Article 360)
- (iii) The functions of Cabinet are:
 - 1. **Administrative Function:** The Cabinet is the chief policy making organ of the government. It is the highest decision-making authority in Indian politico-administrative system which frames both the external and domestic policies of the government.
 - 2. **Policy Implementation:** Once the policy is formulated the Cabinet looks after the execution of the policy. The policies framed by the Cabinet are communicated to the entire Council of Ministers which remains collectively responsible towards the implementation of the policies, wherein experienced and well trained professional body of civil servants assist them.
 - 3. **Legislative Function:** Cabinet forms an integral part of the legislative system. It is in the cabinet that all the important government bills are drafted. The Cabinet Ministers formulate policies, make decisions and draft bills on all significant matters which in their judgement require legislative attention. Almost 95% of such decisions and policies presented in the Parliament are directed by the Cabinet which are further approved by taking the necessary votes from the members of Parliament.
- (iv) (a) Qualification required for a candidate to be elected as the Vice President of India;
 - 1. He /She should be a citizen of India.
 - 2. He /She should have completed 35 years of age.
 - 3. He /She should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
 - (b) The Vice President assumes the duties of the President whenever he takes over the office of the President for a period of six months at best whenever the office falls vacant by reason of death, resignation or impeachment of the President.

Answer 3.

- (i) The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by the President under his own hand and seal while appointing the Chief Justice, the President consults the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the

Governor of the concerned State. In case of the appointment of other judges, the President consults the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court also.

- (ii) The Judicial review is a process through which the judiciary examines whether a law enacted by a legislature or an action of the executive is in accordance with the Constitution or not. A law may be declared 'ultra vires' or null and void if it is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution or infringes any provision of the Constitution.
- (iii) (a) The judges of high courts are appointed by the president of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the concerned state.
(b) The qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High court judge:
 - 1. He/ She should be a citizen of India.
 - 2. He/ She should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for 10 years or more or should have been an advocate of a High Court for minimum 10 years.
 - 3. He/ She should not be over 62 years of age.
- (iv) A Judge of a High Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-two or they themselves resign their office. Neither an additional nor an acting Judge can hold office beyond the age of sixty-two years. A Judge of High Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Such an order is passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting for such a removal.

Section-B

Answer 4.

- (i) Two similarities between Fascism and Nazism:
 - 1. Both aimed to provide a strong and stable government. According to them, dictatorship was the best form of government and progress could be assured by working under one leader only.
 - 2. Both laid stress on nationalism and shunned individual institutions. They favoured equal control over all sections of society viz., capitalists, industrialists, labourers, peasants, etc.
- (ii) The Treaty of Versailles which was signed by the representatives of the Weimar Government had imposed very harsh terms on Germany. They had to pay heavy war indemnity. All her overseas possessions were taken away. The sizes of the German army and navy were asked to be reduced. The violation of Germany's right of self-determination and not to unite with Austria created a psychology of revenge.
- (iii) The League of Nation failed due to following reasons:
 - 1. The League had no armed forces of its own, the only weapon that was available with the League was the economic sanctions.
 - 2. The membership was not universal.
 - 3. The US did not become a member of the League of Nations.
 - 4. The defeated nations were not allowed to be members in the beginning.
Rise of dictatorships in Germany and in Italy proved to be a big threat to the League.
 - 5. It became difficult for an international body like the League to exist when its members lacked international views.

(any 3 points can be written)

(iv) The three causes for the rise of Fascism in Italy are:

1. **Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles:** As per the treaty, Italy got control of only Southern Tyrol and Trentino and the coastal regions of Dalmatia. But Italy had hoped to annex the German and Turkish Colonial Empire, an ambition left unfulfilled by the treaty.
2. **Economic Crisis**—The Italian economy was not only unable to recover from the post-war losses but also was unable to provide jobs for the unemployed youth. The liberal democratic government was unable to cope with the economic crisis and failed to implement any result oriented programs for the economic recovery of the country.
3. **Fascist Propaganda and Class Conflicts:** People were getting impatient and frustrated with the slow and inefficient democratic style of government. A number of political groups like the communists and the socialists, organised industrial workers and peasants emerged with the aim of overthrowing the existing government and replacing it with a socialist pattern like that of the Soviet Union. The industrialists and big businessmen gave financial support to the Fascists.

Answer 5.

- (i) The United Nation day observed every year on 24th October. There are six official languages of the United Nations, namely, English, Chinese, Arabic, French, Spanish and Russian.
 - (ii) The veto power is a negative vote to delay any decision by five permanent members of UN Security Council. Sometimes the moves have been made to change this but it is presumed to have a danger to lose interest by great powers, and without their support and involvement such organisation would become ineffective.
 - (iii) The three functions of Security Council are:
 1. To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the UN charter. The Council can take any quick and effective action to prevent an international war.
 2. To formulate plans, submitted to the members of the UN on issues such as regulation of armaments.
 3. To call on member states to apply and enforce economic sanctions against the aggressor and thus to put pressure on the guilty state to stop aggression.
 4. To investigate international disputes, any threat to peace or act of aggression and recommend appropriate methods of settling and resolving such disputes. *(any 3 points can be written)*
- (iv) The reasons behind the establishment of united Nation are:
1. **The Second World War and the Fear of another War:** Second World War proved to be more destructive than the first. It left millions of people dead and disabled. The economy of many nations was also left in complete shambles. Realization of the fact that another war of a greater scale would possibly bring about complete destruction of the world and wipe out human civilization became a matter of concern all over the world.
 2. **Elimination of Mutual Suspicions:** The results of the Second World War was the division of some of the major countries into diametrically opposed ideological blocs. There was an urgent need to pacify and bring them together through an institution that appeared to be even handed and neutral.
 3. **Invention of destructive Weapons:** With the invention and deployment of sophisticated nuclear weapons, the threat to the survival of modern civilization had intensified more than ever. Therefore, an organization was required to ensure that such deadly weapons would not be used.

Answer 6.

- (i) It is the emblem of "International Court of Justice". Its headquarter is located at The Hague, Netherlands.
- (ii) Two functions of International Court of Justice are :
 - 1. The jurisdiction extends to disputes pertaining to the interpretation of international law, reparation i.e., compensation for breach of international obligation.
 - 2. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give its advice or opinion on any legal question.
- (iii) Three functions of UNESCO are :
 - 1. To correct imbalances in scientific and technological man power, which is largely concentrated in the countries.
 - 2. To make primary education compulsory for the removal of illiteracy.
 - 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.

(any 3 points can be written)
- (iv) Major functions of UNICEF are :
 - 1. It provides services in primary health, nutrition, family and child welfare, basic education, vocational training for the benefit of children, sanitation and women's development programmes are undertaken in developing countries.
 - 2. These programmes include providing balanced food and protective food like milk, meat fish etc.
 - 3. Training and orientation of national personnel including health and sanitation workers, teachers, nutritionists and child welfare specialists.
 - 4. Technical supplies, equipment and other aids ranging from paper for text books and equipment and medicines for health to pipes and pumps for bringing clean water to villages are delivered.
 - 5. Basic social services are provided for children in developing countries like campaigns against endemic diseases and preventable diseases and malnutrition have been carried on. Emergency help is provided to victims of floods, earthquakes drought or other diseases.
 - 6. Interests of women and facilities for pregnant women are provided. Conventions for suppression of traffic in women and children, crime prevention etc. are supported. *(any 3 points can be written)*

**Answer to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
You will not be allowed to write during first 15 minutes.
This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
Section A is compulsory. Attempt any four questions from Section B.
The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].**

SECTION A (40 MARKS)
(Attempt all questions from this Section)

Question 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answer only.)

- (i) A person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court has to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before which of the following?
- (a) Prime minister (c) Attorney General of India
(b) Chief Justice of India (d) President of India
- (ii) With respect to the parliamentary form of government in India, who among the following is considered as the nominal executive?
- (a) Vice President of India (c) Prime Minister of India
(b) President of India (d) None of these
- (iii) The _____ is presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha.
- (a) President (c) Vice President
(b) Speaker (d) Prime Minister
- (iv) How many types of writs are issued by Supreme Court?
- (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 6
- (v) Arunachal Pradesh _____ Comes under the jurisdiction of which high court.
- (a) Sikkim (b) Meghalaya (c) Gauhati (d) Kolkata
- (vi) On which date United Nations Organisations was formed in San Francisco?
- (a) March 1, 1990 (c) October 24, 1945
(b) September 6, 1957 (d) December 8, 1940
- (vii) Which country was not part of Triple alliance in First World War?
- (a) Russia (c) Germany
(b) Italy (d) Austria-Hungary
- (viii) Which country is not the permanent member of United Nation Security Council?
- (a) France (c) Germany
(b) Russia (d) China

(ix) The Treaty of Versailles signed on:

(a) 28 Jun., 1919

(b) 12 Feb., 1919

(c) 28 Dec., 1920

(d) 24 Oct., 1920

(x) Who led the fascist movement in Italy?

(a) Adolf Hitler

(b) Joseph Stalin

(c) Benito Mussolini

(d) Vladimir Lenin

Part-II

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

Question 2.

The scheme of parliamentary system of government provided by the Constitution. In this context, answer the following question:

- (i) Describe any two executive powers of President.
- (ii) Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a National Emergency.
- (iii) What are the functions of Cabinet?
- (iv) State any three qualification required for a candidate to be elected as the Vice President of India

Question 3.

- (i) How are the Judges of a High Court appointed?
- (ii) What is meant by judicial review?
- (iii) India has a single integrated judicial system that is independent and supreme. With reference to the judiciary answer the following:
Who appoints the judges of High court and State any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High court judge.
- (iv) State the term of office of the Judges of the High Court. Explain when and how the Judges can be removed from office.

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

Question 4.

With reference to the First World War, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention two similarities between Fascism and Nazism
- (ii) How Treaty of Versailles cause the rise of Nazism in Germany?
- (iii) Why the league of Nation failed? Mention any three causes.
- (iv) Mention any three causes for the rise of Fascism in Italy.

Question 5.

- (i) When is United Nation day observed? How many official languages are in United Nation name them?
- (ii) Why veto power is considered a negative power in the Security Council?
- (iii) Mentions any three functions of Security Council.
- (iv) What are the reasons behind the establishment of united Nation?

Question 6.

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



- (i) What is the composition of International Court of justice?
- (ii) Mention any two functions of UNESCO.
- (iii) What are the major functions of UNICEF? Mention any three.
- (iv) Explain the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in Non-aligned movement.