

PAWAR PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHANDUP.



Class	Subject	Prelim	Marks	Date	Duration	No. of printed sides
X	History and Civics	2	40	02.02.22	1hr 30 mins	4

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory). A **total of three** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, **one** out of two questions from Section A and **two** out of three questions from Section B.
The marks intended for questions are given in brackets []*

PART I

*(Attempt **all** questions from this Part.)*

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.) [10]

- (i) When the Chief Justice of India is unable to perform the duties of his office then _____ .
- (a) the President impeaches the Chief Justice.
 - (b) the President appoints new Chief Justice.
 - (c) the President may appoint another judge of the Supreme Court as the acting Chief Justice
 - (d) the President assumes the role of the Chief Justice
- (ii) Which of the following statements are TRUE with regards to election of President?
- i. President is elected indirectly by the members of an electoral college.
 - ii. Electoral college consists of elected members of both the houses of the Parliament.
 - iii. Electoral college consists of the nominated members of both houses of the Parliament
 - iv. President is elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the states
- (a) i, ii, iii
 - (b) i, iv
 - (c) i, ii, iv
 - (d) i, iii, iv
- (iii) Lok Adalat's were set up by _____.
- (a) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
 - (b) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1988
 - (c) The Local Services Authorities Act, 1987
 - (d) The Legal Social Authorities Act, 1988

- (iv) The Cabinet Ministers _____.
- (a) May or may not hold an independent charge of any portfolio
 - (b) Are junior ministers and are placed under senior ministers.
 - (c) Are appointed by the Prime Minister as per the advice of the President
 - (d) Determines the policies and programs of the government
- (v) Transfer of cases from lower courts comes under the _____ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- (a) Appellate
 - (b) Judicial Review
 - (c) Revisory
 - (d) Original
- (vi) The presidency of the General Assembly rotates each year among five groups of state because of _____
- (a) the demand of the Government of those States.
 - (b) the UN objective to disarm, decolonize and develop.
 - (c) special request by the members of the Security Council.
 - (d) equitable geographical representation
- (vii) The _____ launched the program to immunize children against six major diseases.
- (a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - (b) World Health Organization (WHO)
 - (c) International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - (d) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- (viii) 'To uphold one party and one leader' was the ideology of _____.
- (a) Allied Powers
 - (b) League of Nations
 - (c) Fascism and Nazism
 - (d) Triple Entente

- (ix) The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were actually decided by
- (a) Lloyd George
 - (b) Woodrow Wilson
 - (c) Georges Clemenceau
 - (d) All of the above
- (x) Which two countries were the first to declare war on Germany on September 3rd 1939?
- (a) The United States and the USSR
 - (b) Norway and Denmark
 - (c) Italy and Greece
 - (d) Britain and France

PART II

SECTION A

*(Attempt **any one** question from this Section.)*

Question 2

The President is the nominal head, where as the Prime Minister is the real head of the Nation. With reference to the Prime Minister and importance of Council of Ministers, answer the following.

- (i) Explain the position and the role of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. [3]
- (ii) How does the Parliament keep a check on the authority of the Prime Minister? [3]
- (iii) Difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers. [4]

Question 3

The Supreme Court is the apex court of Indian Judicial system and the Constitution also provides for a High Court for each State for smooth functioning of the Judiciary at all levels. In this context, answer the following.

- (i) Besides being an Indian Citizen, list the other qualifications required to become a judge of the High Court. [3]
- (ii) State the difference between the Court of the District Judge and the Sessions Judge. [3]
- (iii) What is the meaning of 'Lok Adalat'? State any three advantages of Lok Adalat [4]

SECTION B

*(Attempt **any two** question from this Section.)*

Question 4

Many historians believe that the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, sowed the seeds for the Second World War. In this context, answer the following.

- (i) Explain how the vast British Empire lead to rivalries and wars. [3]
- (ii) How was Germany made to compensate to the Allies as per the Treaty of Versailles? [3]
- (iii) Why is the rise of Fascism and Nazism considered as one of the causes that led to the Second World War? [4]

Question 5

In the post-World War II scenario, United Nations was established with the hope of a free and peaceful world. With reference to this answer the following.

- (i) What are the functions of the Security Council? [3]
- (ii) Mention the composition of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) Identify and write the expanded form of the logo of the United Nations agency and explain how it works for the preservation of the world cultural heritage. [4]



Question 6

The concept of non-alignment emerged post Second World War due to Cold War between the Americans and the Russian, it also was an awakening for the Asian and African nations. With references to the Non-aligned Movement, answer the following.

- (i) State the features of the Non-aligned Movement. [3]
- (ii) Name the Founding Fathers of Non-aligned Movement, with respective countries they represented. [3]
- (iii) Enlist the objectives of Non-aligned Movement. [4]
