

ICSE Solved Paper 2023

History & Civics

Class-X

(Maximum Marks : 80)

(Time allowed : Three hours)

Attempt all questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).

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**.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I

(30 marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part)

1. Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.
(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only). [16]
- (i) An ordinance has to be approved by the Parliament within _____ weeks.
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Six (d) Eight
- (ii) The junior category of ministers who assist senior ministers:
(a) Cabinet Ministers (b) Ministers of State
(c) Deputy Ministers (d) Council of Ministers
- (iii) A major natural calamity has taken place and the opposition wants the house to lay aside all other business and take up this matter of urgent importance.
Which motion should the house move to allow this?
(a) Adjournment Motion
(b) No-confidence Motion
(c) Confidence Motion
(d) Censure Motion
- (iv) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.
(a) Advisory (b) Revisory
(c) Original (d) Appellate
- (v) The _____ has the power to *summon* the Houses of Parliament.
(a) Speaker (b) President
(c) Vice President (d) Chief Justice of India
- (vi) Court of District Judge : Civil Cases :: Sessions Court: _____ Cases
(a) Advisory (b) Criminal
(c) Constitutional (d) Appellate
- (vii) Formation of Congress: 1885 :: Formation of Muslim League: _____
- (a) 1905 (b) 1906
(c) 1907 (d) 1908
- (viii) The plan of Partition of Bengal was proposed by _____ .
(a) Lord Canning
(b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Curzon
(d) Lord Ripon
- (ix) People protested against the _____ because it had seven British members and no Indian representation.
(a) Simon Commission
(b) Lucknow Pact
(c) Ilbert Bill
(d) Cabinet Mission
- (x) The main objective of the Assertive Nationalists was _____ .
(a) Constitutional agitation
(b) Peaceful protests
(c) Purna Swaraj
(d) Self-government under British Rule
- (xi) Identify the Early Nationalist leader.
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Jyotiba Phule
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (xii) The *Lucknow Pact* was signed between _____ .
(a) The British and the Congress
(b) The Congress and the Muslim League
(c) The Early and the Assertive Nationalists
(d) The Muslim League and the British
- (xiii) _____ was one of the causes of the **Quit India Movement**.
(a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
(b) Rowlatt Act
(c) Mountbatten Plan
(d) Failure of the Cripps Mission

(xiv) The International Court of Justice has _____ judges.

- (a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 15

(xv) Which of these leaders was an architect of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) Joseph Stalin (b) Abdel Nasser
(c) Winston Churchill (d) Franklin Roosevelt

(xvi) The immediate cause of the First World War was _____.

- (a) Imperialism (b) Alliance System
(c) Sarajevo Crisis (d) Arms Race

Ans. (i) Option (c) is correct

Explanation: An ordinance can be passed by the President when the Parliament is not in session but it needs to be approved within six weeks by the Parliament.

(ii) Option (b) is correct

Explanation: Ministers of State are the junior ministers who assist the cabinet ministers who hold the important portfolios in the government.

(iii) Option (a) is correct

Explanation: This motion is introduced in the Lok Sabha to gain its attention to important matters related to the public which need immediate discussion and resolution.

(iv) Option (b) is correct

Explanation: Supreme Court has the power to reverse its own decision under its revisory jurisdiction. This decision is acceptable by all courts in India.

(v) Option (b) is correct

Explanation: The President of India has the power to issue summon to both the Houses of the Parliament and call them for a meeting or session.

(vi) Option (b) is correct

Explanation: The Sessions Court looks after criminal cases and provides resolutions to them. Civil cases on the other hand are taken care of by the Court of District Judges.

(vii) Option (b) is correct

Explanation: The formation of the Muslim League took place in Dhaka in the year 1906. Some of its founding members were Nawab Salimullah and Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

(viii) Option (c) is correct

Explanation: The plan for the partition of Bengal was formulated by Lord Curzon who felt that such an action will weaken the nationalist movement in Bengal. It was a part of the Divide and Rule policy of the British.

(ix) Option (a) is correct

Explanation: Simon Commission was an all-white member commission that came to India for analysing and submitting a detailed report on the working of the Government of India Act 1919.

(x) Option (c) is correct

Explanation: The main objective of the assertive nationalists was to attain Purna Swaraj from the British Government in India and establish their administration and government.

(xi) Option (a) is correct

Explanation: G.K Gokhale was one of the earliest nationalist leaders who played an important role in raising the consciousness of the Indian people against British rule. Mahatma Gandhi even called him his political guru.

(xii) Option (b) is correct

Explanation: The famous Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed between the Congress and the Muslim League under which they negotiated and agreed on some crucial points and to make peace with one another.

(xiii) Option (d) is correct

Explanation: The British Government in the year 1942 sent Sir Stafford Cripps to draw up a plan for India to decide its future after the war. However, this plan was not accepted by Congress, and soon after it they started the Quit India Movement in August 1942.

(xiv) Option (d) is correct

Explanation: The International Court of Justice has fifteen judges belonging to different nationalities. Its headquarter is in Hague, Switzerland.

(xv) Option (b) is correct

Explanation: Abdul Nasser PM of Egypt along with Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of India and Joseph Tito were the main architects of the Non-Alignment Movement in India.

(xvi) Option (c) is correct

Explanation: The archduke of Austria Franz Ferdinand while his visit to Bosnia was shot dead by Serbian armed men. After this Austria declared war on Serbia and gradually all of Europe got into the war due to the Alliance system.

2. (i) Mention any two ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive. [2]

(ii) State any two legislative powers of the Cabinet. [2]

(iii) Mention any two repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [2]

(iv) Give two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]

(v) State any two objectives of the Muslim League. [2]

(vi) Mention any two clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. [2]

(vii) Name the two alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. [2]

- Ans. (i) Two ways in which the independence of the judiciary is ensured in India are:
- Fixed Tenure and Service Conditions
 - No discussion about the decisions taken by the judges in the courtroom except when impeachment proceedings are carried against them.
- (ii) Two legislative powers of the Cabinet are:
- The Cabinet Ministers can introduce all kinds of bills in the Parliament and their bills also receive priority among the other member's bills.
 - It plays a crucial role in preparing the draft for the constitutional amendment bills. They can also get the issuance of the Ordinance by the President in special circumstances.
- (iii) There were several repressive policies of Lord Lytton. Two of them were:
- Vernacular Press Act of 1878:** This act was passed to put censorship on the vernacular newspapers that published objectionable content against the British Government.
 - He also led to the reduction of the maximum permissible age limit for Indians to appear in the Civil Services.
- Two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten plan by Congress were:
 - It accepted the demand for the formation of the new constitution of India entirely by the constituent assembly.
 - The Congress were also aware of the fact that the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan was inevitable so they had to accept the division as proposed in the plan.
 - Two objectives of the Muslim League were:
 - To represent the interests of the Muslim community in India at the national level and become the sole representative party of the Muslims in India.
 - To work with the British to secure the interests of the Muslims in the field of education, administration and politics.
 - The two clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are:
 - Germany had to pay a huge war indemnity to the allied nations and many of its areas were put under the control of the allied nations.
 - There were restrictions imposed on the military strength of Germany so that it remains weak and cannot possess a threat to the European nations.
 - Two alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of World War I were:
 - Triple Alliance:** Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
 - Triple Entente:** Great Britain, France and Russia

PART II

(50 marks)

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

3. The Union Legislature comprises the President and the two Houses of the Parliament. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- Mr. Raj wants to be a member of the Lok Sabha. [3]
Mention any three qualifications required to contest elections for the Lok Sabha.
- Mention any three legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- The Parliament controls the Executive. [4]
Mention any four ways in which it exercises its control.

- Ans. (i) To seek membership in the Lok Sabha, a person must have some basic qualifications. He/she should:
- be a citizen of India.
 - not be less than 25 years of age.
 - not be a proclaimed criminal.
 - not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.

- has his/her name incorporated in the electoral rolls in any part of the country. (Any Three)
- The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws on 97 subjects in the Union List, e.g., defence, foreign policy, currency, etc.
In the Concurrent List, the Union Parliament, along with State Legislative Assemblies can make laws on 47 subjects. In case of a conflict, the law passed by the Union Parliament will prevail.
The Parliament can be legislative even on the State List subjects:
 - in case of emergency,
 - if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution that a particular subject in the State List has assumed special importance, or
 - when two or more States request the Parliament to legislate on a subject given in the State List.
- Four ways by which, the Parliament exercises control over the Executive are:

- (a) **Interpellation:** The Question Hour, Calling Attention Notices and Half-an-Hour discussion are some of the devices to seek information from the Government about its policies and performances. Of these, the most important is the Question Hour. The first hour of sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering questions. The questions are asked to obtain information on a matter of public importance or to highlight a grievance.
- (b) **Vote of No-Confidence:** If a government acts against the Constitutional provisions, it can be voted out of office by passing a vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister, the Ministry as a whole or any of its members. In such a case, the whole Ministry has to resign.
- (c) **Adjournment Motion:** The motion for adjournment is aimed at censuring the acts of omission and commission of the Ministers. The following are some of the occasions on which Adjournment Motions were allowed in the past: (a) death of several persons due to the consumption of unlicensed liquor; (b) killing of a senior IPS Officer in a place of worship, etc.
- (d) **Constitutional Amendment Bills:** The Constitutional Amendment bills have to be passed by both the Houses of the Parliament to come into force and too with a special majority.
4. **The President is the head of the State and exercises his/her powers on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. With reference to this, answer the following questions:**
- (i) **What are the *three* types of emergencies that can be proclaimed by the President?** [3]
- (ii) **Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President.** [3]
- (iii) **Give *any two* reasons to justify the need for indirect election of the President.** [4]
- What is the composition of the Electoral College which elects the President?**
- Ans. (i) **The President can proclaim a state of emergency in the following cases:**
- (a) **National Emergency (Article 352)**
- (1) The President, if satisfied that the security of the Nation is threatened by war or external aggression or an armed rebellion, can proclaim National Emergency.
- (2) Every such proclamation must be approved by the Parliament within one month by a special majority. Once passed, it remains operational for six months. Beyond that, it has to be passed again by the Parliament.
- (b) **President Rule (Article 356)**
- (1) On receiving a report from the Governor, if the President is satisfied that there is a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state, he may declare an emergency in the state assuming all or any functions of the state, to himself.
- (2) Once proclaimed, it must be ratified by the Parliament within 2 months after which, it remains operational for 6 months.
- (c) **Financial Emergency (Article 360)**
- (1) If a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credibility of the Nation is threatened, the President can declare Financial Emergency.
- (2) The President may appoint a Finance Commission to suggest methods to get out of the financial crisis, he/she may reduce salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons including the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (3) He/She can also issue instructions to the States regarding the utilisation of funds in the manner he/she may deem fit or may order the State to submit Money Bills to him/her for his/her assent.
- (ii) (a) The President can summon, prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha or even call a joint session of the Parliament.
- (b) After the general elections, the President addresses the joint session of the newly elected Parliament and the first session of it every year and outlines the Government's National and International Policies.
- (c) A Bill passed by both houses of Parliament becomes an Act after it gets the assent from the President.
- (d) When an ordinary bill is sent to the President after it has been passed by the Parliament, he can:
- (1) give his assent to the bill, or
- (2) withhold his assent to the bill, or
- (3) return the bill. However, if the bill is passed again by the Parliament; with or without amendments, the President has to give his assent to the bill.
- (e) Money Bills are introduced with the prior consent of the President, so he has to give his assent when these are presented to him.

(f) **Promulgation of Ordinances:** The President can promulgate an ordinance under Article 123, during the recess of the Parliament.

(iii) As India has a Parliamentary form of Government, the President here is the nominal head of the country and thus he/she is elected indirectly. Additionally, the indirect election of the President in India can be justified on the following grounds:

(a) It would be an anomaly if the President is elected directly by the people as he does not enjoy real powers. It might create an imbalance between the powers of the President and the Prime Minister, who has the real authority.

(b) The inclusion of members of the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral College makes the President, the elected representative of the whole nation. A clear voice would be given to the state as well, by this process.

(c) An indirect election protects the President to become a nominee of the ruling party at the Centre. The indirect election of the President also ensures that it is an election conducted with dignity as it should be. The indirect election also saves time, money and energy.

The President is indirectly elected by the elected members of the Parliament (both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) and the Vidhan Sabha including that of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry, by a system of proportional representation using a 'Single Transferable Vote'. The voting is done by a secret ballot. All the disputes regarding the election of the President shall be decided by the Supreme Court of India.

5. **The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State. With reference to the High Courts and Subordinate Courts, answer the following questions:**

(i) **Who appoints the judges of the High Court?** [3]

Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of a High Court.

(ii) **Mention *any three* cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court.** [3]

(iii) **What are Lok Adalats?** [4]

Mention any three advantages of the Lok Adalats.

Ans. (i) The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the concerned state. While appointing other judges, the President consults the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of that High Court.

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

(a) Should be a citizen of India.

(b) Should not be above 62 years of age.

(c) Should have held a judicial office within the Indian territory for at least 10 years.

(ii) **Original Jurisdiction:** Original jurisdiction of a High Court extends to those cases which can be directly heard and decided by the High Court in the first instance without having been heard in the lower courts.

The original jurisdiction of a High Court extends over:

(a) Power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

(b) Cases related to marriage, divorce, wills, contempt of court, etc.

(c) State revenue and its collection.

(d) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.

(e) Matters of admiralty.

(iii) 'People's Courts' set up on the recommendation of Justice PN Bhagwati under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 as a legal forum to provide aid and justice to those, who are not in a position to engage lawyers or bear expenses of legal proceedings that try and bring around settlement through negotiations and compromises.

The cases are settled informally and cordially with the involvement of conflicting parties. Lok Adalats solve the cases, which are yet to go to any court.

The advantages of Lok Adalat are the following:

(a) These Adalats work in the spirit of compromise and understanding, which results in both parties satisfaction.

(b) These courts deliver fast and inexpensive justice. Any person can move to the Lok Adalat

by application on plain paper in a prescribed format.

- (c) Lok Adalats reduce the workload of other courts. Thus, enabling them to deal with more serious matters.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

6. The Indian Nationalists described the Great Uprising of 1857 as the First War of Independence. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three policies used by the British to expand their political power in India. [3]
 (ii) The Revolt of 1857 is also known as the Sepoy Mutiny. Mention any three military causes which led to the uprising. [3]
 (iii) Mention any four economic causes of the Revolt. [4]

Ans. (i) Three policies used by the British to expand their political power in India were:

- (a) **Lord Dalhousie's Policy of Annexation** including the most unpopular one, Doctrine of Lapse as per which the heirs to the throne adopted without British consent were allowed to inherit only the private property of the deceased ruler and not their territories which were claimed by Britishers thereafter, made British very unpopular. Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and Sambalpur were some of the important states annexed owing to the Doctrine of Lapse. The rulers of the different states became bitter enemies of the British.
 (b) **Subsidiary Alliance:** This alliance brought the administration of many states under the control of the British.
 (c) **General Enlistment Acts:** This act was passed in 1856 by the British Parliament. Under this act the British government could recruit the Indian men to serve in the British Indian army.

(ii) Some of the military causes for the revolt of 1857 were:

- (1) The Indian and the British soldiers were not treated equally. The salary of the Indian soldiers was too meagre to support their families, while the duties of both the British and the Indian soldiers were more or less similar.
 (2) The Indian soldiers could rise only up to the position of *Subedar*.

- (3) As per the British parliamentary law of the General Service Enlistment Act 1856, Indian soldiers could be sent overseas on duty. Indian soldiers considered sea voyages against their religious beliefs and customs.
 (4) Numerical strength of the Indian soldiers was much higher than the number of the European soldiers, which encouraged them to fight against the British.
 (5) Indians believed that the British were invincible, but the British were beaten in the First Afghan War (1838–42). This made the Indian soldiers feel that if the Afghans could defeat the British, why couldn't they?

(Any three)

(iii) The economic causes of the revolt were:

- (a) The resources from India were exploited for the benefit of the British people and the growth of industries in Britain. The raw material was exported and finished goods were imported. It ruined the Indian industries and handicrafts.
 (b) There was a gradual decline in Indian handicrafts which now began to compete with the textiles manufactured in England. The British put pressure on the East India Company to forbid the sale of Indian textiles in England. They impose heavy export duties on India's export of handycraft products, but allowed free export of India's raw material to Britain and free import of British finish goods into India. Machine made British cloth was cheaper and of better quality. This eventually led to the shutting down of looms in India.
 (c) People moved to cities to find employment, which was very difficult to get. Peasants were forced to pay tax in cash, which pushed them into the hands of the moneylenders, as the tax was collected even during the famines.

7. Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- (i) Name the *march* being led by Gandhiji in the given picture.

Which movement did this *march* launch? [2]

- (ii) What were the *three* causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [4]

Name the incident which led to the suspension of this movement.

- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin signed a pact in 1931. [4]

Mention *any two* conditions that the Congress agreed to and two conditions that the British Government agreed to according to this pact.

- Ans. (i) The march given in the above picture is the famous Dandi March which was started by Gandhiji from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi for breaking the salt law.

This famous march led to the beginning of another mass movement in India known as the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- (ii) There were three main reasons behind the non-cooperation movement:

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (b) Rowlatt Act
- (c) Khilafat Movement

In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement in the wake of the Chauri-Chaura incident.

- (iii) Lord Irwin agreed to:

- (a) The manufacture of salt by people living near the seashore.
- (b) Free those political prisoners who were not charged with violence.
- (c) Return confiscated properties of the Congressmen.
- (d) Permit picketing of liquor shops as long as it was peaceful picketing.
- (e) To roll back repressive ordinances passed intending to suppress the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Congress agreed to -

- (a) Suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (b) They agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.

8. The heroism of the Indians was revealed by the courage of Subash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [3]

- (ii) Mention *any three* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. [3]

- (iii) Who was the founder of the Indian National Army? [4]
Mention *any three* of its objectives.

- Ans. (i) The objectives of the Forward Bloc were:

- (a) The main objective of the Forward Bloc was the liberation and rebuilding of India on Socialist lines with the support of workers, peasants, youth and other organisations.
- (b) the Forward Bloc aimed to bring all radical elements of the Congress Party into the newly founded Forward Bloc.
- (c) It stood for the complete independence of India and carried on the Anti-Imperialist struggle till the goal was achieved.

- (ii) Contributions of Subash Chandra Bose:

- (a) He organized student and youth associations throughout the country to strengthen the Nationalist Movement.
- (b) He organized the left-wing socialist parties under the banner of 'Forward Bloc' in 1939.
- (c) Subash Chandra Bose became the leader of the radical wing of the national movement and an idol for youth all over the country.
- (d) He got support from the Germans and the Japanese to eliminate British rule from India.
- (e) He helped in reorganizing the INA and infusing a new life and spirit into the soldiers. He urged them to move towards Delhi and free India from the atrocities and control of the British Government.

- (iii) The founder of the Indian National Army was Mohan Singh.

Objectives of the Indian National Army were:

- (a) To organize an armed resolution and to fight the British Army with modern arms.
- (b) To use the Indians living abroad in East Asia and then confront the British.
- (c) To organize a Provisional Government to free India.
- (d) Total mobilization of the Indian manpower and money for a Total War.
- (e) The motto of the INA was 'Unity, Faith, Sacrifice'.
- (f) To train people for the armed struggle inside and outside the country.

9. The world wars marked a turning point in the history of the world. With reference to this period, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [3]
- (ii) State the *three* consequences of the Second World War. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* causes of the Second World War. [4]

Ans. (i) **Similarities between Fascism and Nazism**

- (a) Both believed in confrontational nationalism and imperialism.
- (b) Both had faith in dictatorial rule and hated democracy and its features.
- (c) Both supported the one-party and one-man rule.

(ii) **Some of the consequences of the Second World War were:**

- (a) Unimaginable suffering and destruction were caused; millions lost their lives and millions were wounded. Vast lands were left in ruins. The plight of civilians and the armed forces was terrible.
- (b) The Allies defeated the Dictators—the Nazis and the Fascists.
- (c) Germany was occupied by the Allies and divided into 4 zones- each under Britain, France, Russia and the USA respectively. Later, West Germany was formed by merging the zones under France, USA and Britain. The zone under the Russians was called East Germany.
- (d) Soon after the Cold War got started, the entire World was almost divided into two blocs— the Democratic and Capitalistic bloc led by America and the Communist bloc led by Russia. Thus, with the start of the Cold War, uneasy peace started.
- (e) The Second World War led to the lowering of the status of France and England and the emergence of Russia and America as World Superpowers.

(iii) **Four causes of the Second World War were:**

- (a) The Treaty of Versailles by which the First World War came to an end, created more problems than it had solved as it was based on the spirit of revenge and was forced on Germany and proved to be harsh and humiliating for the Germans. Under Hitler, Germany decided to violate the Treaty. Thus, war became inevitable.

(b) France had captured the Industrial zone of Ruhr after the First World War. This revengeful attitude of France had been one of the major causes of the German Democratic Rule transforming into a military dictatorship.

(c) Italy, Japan and Germany wanted to set up Colonies. Empires like that in England. Italy annexed Ethiopia, Japan annexed Manchuria, and Germany annexed Austria, Sudetenland, and Czechoslovakia. This created an atmosphere of hostility in the entire World.

(d) **Policy of Appeasement:**

- (1) Britain and France followed the Policy of Appeasement i.e., the policy of conciliating an aggressive power at the expense of some other country towards Germany and Italy.
- (2) They decided to accept the hostile demands of the aggressive nations to gain peace. They knew that for both Germany and Italy, the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh and humiliating and if the grievances of Germany were removed, it would not disturb world peace.
- (3) They also wanted to check the rising tide of Communism and Russian Bolshevism and therefore, allowed Germany to rearm and to remilitarise the Rhineland and capture Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- (4) Due to this policy, Fascism and Nazism survived for a long and thus, were able to unleash the Second World War.

10. **The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:**

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [4]
What is the term of the *non-permanent* members?
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the General Assembly. [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of UNESCO. [4]
Mention *any three* of its functions.

Ans. (i) **Composition of the Security Council:**

- (a) It has 15 members.
- (b) Five members are permanent. They include Russia, the USA, the United Kingdom, China and France.
- (c) Non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two years.
- (d) All the permanent members have Veto Power.
- (e) Each member of the Security Council has one vote. The permanent members have the

Veto power i.e., a negative vote. However, abstinence from voting does not amount to a negative vote or a veto.

The term of the non-permanent members of the Security Council is two years.

(ii) Some of the functions of the General Assembly were:

It takes decisions on important issues such as:

- (a) Admission of new members to the various organs of the UN.
- (b) To consider and approve the UN budget.
- (c) To determine the amounts of funds to be contributed by respective members.
- (d) To make recommendations for peaceful settlement of international disputes.
- (e) To promote international cooperation.
- (f) To elect ten non-permanent members of the Security Council.
- (g) To receive and evaluate reports from the Security Council and other organs of the UNO.

(iii) UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

(a) The major aim of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication, i.e., to promote understanding among the people.

(b) In the sphere of Education, it:

- (1) tries to eliminate illiteracy by helping in setting up educational facilities.
- (2) advices about publishing textbooks, designing syllabi, and teachers' training. It has set up an International Institute of Education Planning.
- (3) helps to set up library systems, gives fellowships.

(c) In the sphere of Science and Technology:

- (1) it promotes research in various science subjects.
- (2) organises conferences to bring scientists on one platform.

