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Previous Year Paper

History and Civics - 2010

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One Word Answers

1. Mention any one situation when both the houses of Parliament meet for a Joint session.

[Answer](#)



Short Answer Type

2. What happens to the ruling government when a vote of no-confidence is passed against it?

[Answer](#)

3. The legislative Council in the States and the Rajya Sabha are Permanent Houses. With references to the two Houses answer the following questions:

Mention two ways in which Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council can control the Executive. Explain one of its limitation in this regard.

[Answer](#)

4. The legislative Council in the States and the Rajya Sabha are Permanent Houses. With references to the two Houses answer the following questions:

How many members constitute the Rajya Sabha? How many members does the Governor nominate to the Vidhan Parishad? How are the members elected to the Rajya Sabha?

[Answer](#)

5. The legislative Council in the States and the Rajya Sabha are Permanent Houses. With references to the two Houses answer the following questions:

Mention four special powers of the Rajya Sabha.

[Answer](#)

6. Mr. Gurudev was nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha. Mention any one criterion on which the President would have nominated him.

How many such members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha?

[Answer](#)

7. Mention one difference between the election of the President and the Vice President of India.

[Answer](#)

8. The President of India is a nominal and Constitutional head of the nation. In this context answer the following questions:

Why is the President of India referred to as a nominal head of the State? State two example of Like. Share. Bookmark. Download. Make Notes. Print - Your Favourite Questions. Join www.zigya.com

[Answer](#)

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9. The President of India is a nominal and Constitutional head of the nation. In this context answer the following questions:

Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a national emergency.

[Answer](#)

10. The President of India is a nominal and Constitutional head of the nation. In this context answer the following questions:

Explain two Discretionary powers of the President.

[Answer](#)

11. State one point of difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers with reference to their responsibilities in the Government.

[Answer](#)

12. What is meant by the term Judicial Review?

[Answer](#)

13. Why is the Supreme Court said to be the guardian of the Constitution?

[Answer](#)

14. The Supreme Court is the apex court in the entire judicial set up in India. In this context answer the following questions:

What is meant by the term single integrated judicial system?

[Answer](#)

15. The Supreme Court is the apex court in the entire judicial set up in India. In this context answer the following questions:

Explain the impeachment procedure for the removal of judges.

[Answer](#)

16. The Supreme Court is the apex court in the entire judicial set up in India. In this context answer the following questions:

In the extensive jurisdiction of the supreme court state the difference between the original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction. Mention two functions that come under original jurisdiction.

[Answer](#)

17. Mention three types of courts that a district usually has.

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[Answer](#)

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19. Mention the regional association that each nationalist was associated with:

i. Surendranath Bannerji

ii. Dadabhai Naoroji

[Answer](#)

20. What were the two methods adopted by the radical nationalists in the freedom struggle?

[Answer](#)

21. How did Lord Curzon justify the Partition of Bengal?

[Answer](#)

22. How did the Hindi - Urdu Controversy become an important factor in the formation of the Muslim League?

[Answer](#)

23. Mention two contribution of INA to the Indian freedom movement.

[Answer](#)

24. How much did Germany have to pay as war reparation charge according to the Treaty of Versailles ?

[Answer](#)

25. Mention the Big Five countries that constituted the permanent members of the Security council.

[Answer](#)

26. Mention two underlying similarities between Fascism and Nazism.

[Answer](#)

27. Mention two rival military alliance that were formed as an impact of the Cold War. Name the respective blocs they belonged to.

[Answer](#)

28. From 1905 to 1918, there emerged as a new and a younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the old leadership. In this context, answer the following questions:

Differentiate between the Moderates and the Radical nationalists in their objectives and achievements, stating one objective and two achievements of each wing of the Congress.

[Answer](#)

29. From 1905 to 1918, there emerged as a new and a younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the old leadership. In this context, answer the following questions:

Name the radical leader known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Why is the person known as the forerunner of Gandhiji?

[Answer](#)

30. From 1905 to 1918, there emerged as a new and a younger group of leaders within the Congress

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Explain how the repressive policies of Lord Curzon and influence of international events led to Radical nationalism.

[Answer](#)

31. The Simon Commission was appointed in 1927 by the British Government. Subsequently the Civil Disobedience Movement began, in this context answer the following questions:

Why was the Simon commission appointed by the British Government ? Why did the congress boycott the commission?

[Answer](#)

32. The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 by the British Government. Subsequently the civil Disobedience Movement began, in this context answer the following questions:

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhi with his famous Dandi March on 12th March 1930. Mention the significance of this historic event .

[Answer](#)

33. The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 by the British Government. Subsequently the civil Disobedience Movement began, in this context answer the following questions:

Why did Gandhiji call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and later renew it?

[Answer](#)

34. The United Nations apart from its main organs also work through its allied agencies. In this context, answer the following questions :

Write the expanded form of UNESCO. Mention two of its functions in the field of education.

[Answer](#)

35. The United Nations apart from its main organs also work through its allied agencies. In this context, answer the following questions :

Explain three vital roles that the WHO plays in combating diseases.

[Answer](#)

36. The United Nations apart from its main organs also work through its allied agencies. In this context, answer the following questions :

Mention four functions of the security Council in maintaining peace.

[Answer](#)

37. There were several far reaching consequences as a result of the First World War. In this

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Explain how World War I brought about changed political scenario of the World.

Answer



Long Answer Type



38.

In the above historic photograph, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is seen giving his famous speech in the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947. In the context, answer the following:

- a. Mention the Provision of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the Constituent Assemblies.
- b. Discuss three basic reasons why the Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for Pakistan.
- c. Mention four important reasons for the All India Congress Committee accepting the Mountbatten Plan.

Answer