

HISTORY

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen minutes

Instructions to Candidates

1. You are allowed an **additional fifteen minutes** for only reading the question paper.
2. You must **NOT** start writing during reading time.
3. This question paper has **7 printed pages and one blank page**.
4. There are **thirteen** questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
5. This paper is divided into **three sections: A, B and C**.
6. **Section A** has **sixteen subparts** which are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
7. While answering **Multiple Choice Questions** in **Section A**, you are required to write **ONLY one option as the answer**.
8. **Section B** has **eight questions** which are short answer questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
9. **Section C** has **four questions** which are long answer questions. Each question carries 8 marks.
10. **Internal choices** have been provided in **two questions** each in **Section B** and **Section C**.
11. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

Instruction to Supervising Examiner

1. Kindly read **aloud** the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the examination hall.

SECTION A – 16 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) Which one of the following was included in the proposals of the Cripps Mission? [1]
- (a) Full independence to India in the course of the war
 - (b) Dominion status to India after the war
 - (c) Formation of an Interim government at the centre
 - (d) Formation of an Indian Federation of British India and Princely States
- (ii) The success of the Indian National Army (INA) was short-lived. Which one of the following BEST describes the reason for its failure? [1]
- (a) Japan withdrew its forces to engage them against the USA.
 - (b) The rainy season started in the Northeastern region of India.
 - (c) The Quit India Movement diverted the attention of people.
 - (d) British Army organised their forces and counter attacked in Singapore.
- (iii) Identify the popularly elected leader who subsequently established himself as dictator of the country. [1]
- (a) Jomo Kenyatta
 - (b) John F Kennedy
 - (c) Nelson Mandela
 - (d) Kwame Nkrumah
- (iv) Which of the following principles of the Panchsheel Agreement were violated during the Sino-Indian War of 1962? [1]
- (P) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
 - (Q) Non-aggression
 - (R) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs
 - (S) Equality and mutual benefit
- (a) Only (P) and (S)
 - (b) Only (Q) and (R)
 - (c) Only (P) and (Q)
 - (d) Only (R) and (S)

- (v) Who among the following was the first Chief Election Commissioner in the 1952 General Election in India? [1]
- (a) Morarji Desai
 - (b) Sukumar Sen
 - (c) Jay Prakash Narayan
 - (d) Charu Majumdar
- (vi) Which among the following was the **KEY** feature of the J P Movement? [1]
- (a) Police strike in Bihar
 - (b) Blocking of roads by Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti (BCSS)
 - (c) Reinstatement of the Chief Minister, Chamanlal in Gujarat
 - (d) Creation of Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti (BCSS)
- (vii) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]
- Assertion:** British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill described the Dunkirk rescue as a *miracle*.
- Reason:** Large numbers of the British, French and Belgian forces got surrounded by the German army at Dunkirk.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
 - (d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
- (viii) Which one of the following is a **SIMILARITY** between Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi? [1]
- (a) The *primary* goal of Gandhi and Mandela was to end racial discrimination in the country.
 - (b) Gandhi and Mandela initially believed in non-violent resistance but later resorted to armed struggle to fight a tyrannical government.
 - (c) Gandhi and Mandela mobilised the masses against oppression, hatred and prejudices.
 - (d) Gandhi and Mandela became active politicians after their release and accepted office of power after independence.

- (ix) The image given below shows Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain holding up the Munich Agreement. State the *most* significant consequence of the Agreement. [1]



(Source: www.history.com)

- (x) Give *any one* reason to explain why Albert Luthuli was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. [1]
- (xi) Expand ERP. [1]
- (xii) State *any one* reason to explain why Mussolini became an ally of Hitler after 1935. [1]
- (xiii) Mention *any one* impact of the Solidarity movement in Poland. [1]
- (xiv) State *any one* objective of the Commission on the Status of Women established in the USA in 1961. [1]
- (xv) In the context of the Israeli-Palestine conflict, the _____ Agreement was a secret pact between Great Britain and France. [1]
- (xvi) _____, President of the Russian Federation, played a significant role in the dissolution of the USSR and the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). [1]

SECTION B – 32 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Explain *any four* reasons for the change in the attitude of the British towards India after the end of the Second World War.

Question 3 [4]

State *any four* developments to show that the 1967 elections drastically changed the balance of power within the Congress.

Question 4

[4]

Analyse the role of A. Z. Phizo during Nagaland's struggle for autonomy.

Question 5

[4]

- (i) "After the 1971 General Elections, a major political-military crisis broke out in East Pakistan..... India was inevitably drawn into the fray."

(Source: India after Independence by Bipan Chandra, Mridula Mukherjee and Aditya Mukherjee by Penguin Books India 1999)

Discuss *any four* developments that led to India's active involvement in this crisis.

OR

- (ii) The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India proved to be catalytic in integrating women into the mainstream society.

(Source(edited): www.economicpoliticalweekly.com)

In the light of the above statement, discuss *any four* measures adopted by the government to support women empowerment.

Question 6

[4]

Evaluate *any four* reasons for Hitler's signing of the Non-Aggression Pact with Poland in 1934.

Question 7

[4]



(Source: www.medium.com)

Identify the leader in the image given above. State *any three* reasons responsible for his downfall.

Question 8

[4]

“We argued freely and frankly across the table. But at the end, on every point, unanimous agreement was reached.....Hitler has failed. Never before have the major allies been more closely united in their peace aims.”

(Source(edited): www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

In the above context, highlight *any four* common decisions taken by the major Allies at the Yalta Conference in 1945.

Question 9

[4]

- (i) Highlight *any four* contradictions between the Balfour Declaration and Hussein Mc-Mahon letters that aggravated the Arab-Israeli conflict.

OR

- (ii) State *any four* major points of agreement in the Camp David Accord (1979).

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

- (i) (a) Explain *any four* achievements of the Congress Ministries that demonstrated their popularity with the common people. [4]
(b) How did the non-Congress Ministries work towards improving the economic conditions of the people in Bengal? [4]

OR

- (ii) (a) Mention *any four* steps taken by Samyukta Maharashtra in the creation of Maharashtra on linguistic basis. [4]
(b) State *any four* circumstances leading to the creation of the Punjab state in 1966. [4]

Question 11

- (i) Analyse *any four* reasons for the Chinese invasion of India in 1962. [4]
(ii) Discuss *any four* consequences of the Sino Indian war. [4]

Question 12

[8]

With reference to *any eight* major political developments, explain how the Spanish Civil War eventually led to the Second World War.

Question 13

(i) (a) The Molotov Plan offered an alternative to the Marshall Plan. State *any four* reasons to justify this statement. [4]

(b) Examine *any two* features each of COMECON and COMINFORM. [4]

OR.

(ii) Evaluate the following policies that led to the disintegration of the USSR:

(a) *Glasnost* [4]

(b) *Perestroika* [4]