

HISTORY

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: Three Hours

*(Candidates are allowed **additional 15 minutes for only** reading the paper.*

*They must **NOT** start writing during this time.)*

*Answer **all** questions from **Section A**, **Section B** and **Section C**.*

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

SECTION A – 16 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) The All India Kisan Sabha was formed by the Socialists and the Communists to fulfil their need for one central peasant organisation. [1]
State *any other* purpose for the formation of this organisation.
- (ii) Give *any one* reason to show that the Cripps Mission challenged the idea of a single and indivisible nation. [1]
- (iii) The paramilitary forces created in Hyderabad in 1946-47 were known as _____. [1]
- (iv) Identify the correct statement about the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) passed by the Indian Parliament in 1971. [1]
- (a) It was enacted to regulate the functioning of non-governmental organisations.
- (b) It allowed for the detention of individuals without a trial.
- (c) It was never repealed by any Indian government.
- (d) It was repealed later by the Janata government.
- (v) What was the **primary** reason for the rejection of imperialism and colonialism by the world leaders at the Belgrade Conference? [1]
- (a) To encourage the spread of democracy in the world
- (b) To assert the right of self-determination for all nations
- (c) To promote economic cooperation and trade among nations
- (d) To establish a new world order under the leadership of non-aligned nations

- (vi) Which one of the following describes the reason for the establishment of COMECON? [1]
- (a) It was Stalin's plan to create an economic extension of the Warsaw Pact.
 - (b) It was a response to the formation of NATO and the threat it posed to Soviet security.
 - (c) To enable the Eastern European countries to gain access to Western markets.
 - (d) To increase the economic influence of the US in Eastern Europe.
- (vii) Which one of the following was the impact of the policies of *Glasnost* and *Perestroika*? [1]
- (a) Anarchy
 - (b) Economic investment
 - (c) Demand for democracy
 - (d) Collapse of the aristocracy
- (viii) **Assertion** : Hitler's invasion of Poland became a cause of worry for Britain and France. [1]
Reason : The security of Poland's borders were guaranteed by Britain and France.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
 - (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.
- (ix) Give *any one* reason to show how the Axis Powers were at a big disadvantage against the Allied Powers during the Second World War. [1]
- (x) State *any one* effect of Mao Zedong's *Great Leap Forward Policy* on China's economy. [1]
- (xi) Give *any one* contribution of the Mahila Dakshita Samiti in promoting the rights of women. [1]
- (xii) State *any one* fact to highlight the significance of the General Election of 1967. [1]
- (xiii) Why were the Historic Eight Documents significant in the Naxal Movement? [1]
- (xiv) Mention *any one* similarity between Black Americans' experiences before the emergence of Dr. Martin Luther King and Black South Africans' experiences under Apartheid rule. [1]
- (xv) Why was PLO critical of the Oslo Peace Accord 1993? [1]
- (xvi) Mention *any one* effect of the first Arab-Israel war on the lives of Palestinians in Gaza. [1]

(ii) Which war is being referred to in the news extract given below? State *any three* clauses of the agreement that was signed at the end of the war.



Source: Quora.com

Question 4

[4]

How did the censorship of the Press from 1975-1977, violate the democratic rights of common people in India?

Question 5

[4]

With reference to the image given below, explain how the fight against the dowry system took shape in various forms during 1970s and 1980s in India.



News article on the protest. 1979, New Delhi. [Source: anaemiconabike.com]

Question 6

[4]

One of the key reasons for the defeat of the Axis Powers in the Second World War was their inability to develop and implement a grand strategy. Evaluate *any four* tactical errors made by them in this war.

Question 7

[4]

Explain *any four* initial challenges faced by the People's Republic of China after its establishment in 1949.

Question 8

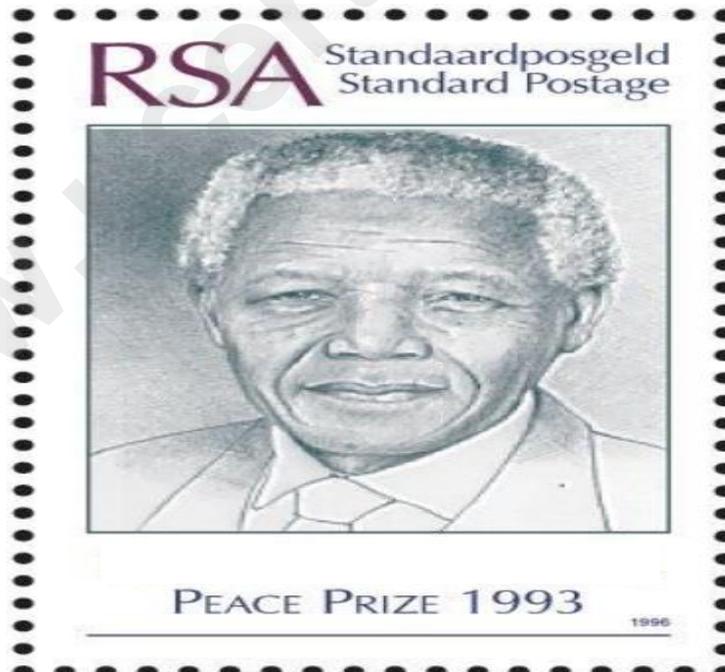
[4]

Analyse the controversies that surrounded Jomo Kenyatta's rule.

Question 9

[4]

- (i) In the context of the anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa, discuss *any four* contributions of the person shown in the image given below.



Source (edited): South African Post Office

OR

- (ii) Refer to the image given below and describe the key events that led to the Feminist Movement in the 1960s.



Source: <https://www.theatlantic.com/family/archive/2018/11/forgotten-pro-family-feminists/575683/>

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

- (i) Analyse the circumstances that led the British government to send the Cabinet Mission to India. [4]
- (ii) State *any four* key proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946. [4]

OR

- (i) How did the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League respond to the proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946? [4]
- (ii) Why were the proposals ultimately unsuccessful in preventing the Partition of India? [4]

Question 11

[8]

The JP Movement (1974-75) was primarily a protest against the authoritarianism of the Prime Minister and the corruption of the government in power at that time.

In the light of the above statement, give an account of the Movement's progress till the arrest of its leader.

Question 12

[8]

The crisis of 1948 in Czechoslovakia, a bridge between Eastern and Western Europe, led to the completion of the Iron Curtain. Discuss.

Question 13

[8]

(i) Discuss the causes and the results of the Arab-Israeli war of 1948-49.

OR

(ii) Why did the Egyptians and Israelis agree to start negotiations in 1978 to resolve their differences? State *any four* proposals of the Camp David Accord that followed.