

ISC SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
HISTORY

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: One and a half hours

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

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

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

Select the correct option for each of the following questions.

Question 1 **[1]**

When did Kashmir accede to the Indian Union?

- (a) Kashmir became a part of India on the eve of independence.
- (b) Kashmir joined India after signing the Instruments of Accession.
- (c) 26th October, 1947.
- (d) 24th October, 1947.

Question 2 **[1]**

What was decided about Indian Independence?

- (a) Prime Minister Attlee announced that the British would leave India by 15th August, 1947.
- (b) Lord Mountbatten would replace Lord Wavell.
- (c) Power would be handed over to the Muslim League.
- (d) The Princely States would continue to be under British control.

Question 3 **[1]**

According to the Mountbatten Plan, where would a referendum take place?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Punjab
- (c) North West Frontier Province
- (d) Assam

Question 4 [1]

Which islands were handed over to the INA by the Japanese?

- (a) Spice Islands
- (b) Lakshadweep Islands
- (c) Andaman Islands
- (d) Coral islands

Question 5 [1]

Why was the Cripps Mission sent to India?

- (a) to transfer power.
- (b) to offer complete independence.
- (c) Japan was at the doorstep of India.
- (d) to please the Indian leaders.

Question 6 [1]

Why did the Congress Ministers resign in 1939?

- (a) They could not administer the provinces effectively.
- (b) Over the issue of independence.
- (c) Over the Issue of autonomy.
- (d) They were not consulted by the British over war issues.

Question 7 [1]

Why were many Congress leaders arrested on 9th August, 1942?

- (a) To show the power of the British.
- (b) To stop the spread of the Quit India Movement.
- (c) To make the movement unsuccessful.
- (d) On the charge of destroying government property.

Question 8 [1]

Which of these statements is correct about the *Towards Equality Report*?

- (a) The *Towards Equality Report* set up a legal framework to bring justice to women.
- (b) The *Towards Equality Report* brought the issue of women's rights into the open officially for the first time.
- (c) The *Towards Equality Report* suggested measures against the practice of dowry.
- (d) The *Towards Equality Report* pointed out the faults in the Dowry Act of 1961.

Question 9 [1]

III stands for:

- (a) Institute of International Law
- (b) Indian Independence League
- (c) Indian Institute of Law
- (d) None of the above.

Question 10 [1]

The Muslim League adopted the Resolution of Two-Nation Theory in:

- (a) Lucknow session, 1939
- (b) Lahore session, 1940
- (c) Calcutta session, 1940
- (d) None of the above

Question 11 [1]

The name of the Movement which toppled the Gujarat government in 1974 was:

- (a) Nav Jagaran Movement
- (b) Nav Gujarat Movement
- (c) Nav Nirman Movement
- (d) Nav Chetna Movement

Question 12 [1]

The mass sterilisation programme in 1976 was initiated by:

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Rajiv Gandhi
- (c) Jay Prakash Narayan
- (d) Sanjay Gandhi

Question 13 [1]

The main objective of the Akalis was:

- (a) To get a Punjabi Suba.
- (b) To use Gurmukhi as the official script.
- (c) To remove foreigners from Punjab.
- (d) To have a separate state.

Question 14 [1]

The Naxal Movement began in:

- (a) Srikakulam
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Darjeeling
- (d) Patna

Question 15 [1]

Syndicate means:

- (a) A group of influential Congress leaders.
- (b) A group of influential Janata Party leaders.
- (c) A group of influential Akali Dal leaders.
- (d) A group of influential Communist Party leaders.

Question 16 [1]

Razakars were:

- (a) Social reformers
- (b) A group of militias
- (c) Police force
- (d) Advisors to the Nizam

Question 17 [1]

An all-women's regiment formed by Netaji was:

- (a) Zeenat Mahal Regiment
- (b) Rani Jhansi Regiment
- (c) Rani Gaidinlieu Regiment
- (d) Rani Lakshmibai Regiment

Question 18 [1]

Congress agreed to Mountbatten's proposal for Partition because:

- (a) They wanted to avoid communal strife.
- (b) They had finally accepted the Two-Nation Theory.
- (c) They wanted to grant a moth-eaten Pakistan to the Muslim League.
- (d) None of the above.

Question 19 [1]

Provincial autonomy means:

- (a) Independence of the provinces.
- (b) Independence of the princely states.
- (c) Elected legislatures in the provinces.
- (d) Elected legislatures in the princely states.

Question 20 [1]

‘Do or Die’ was a popular slogan given during:

- (a) Naxal Movement
- (b) JP Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Khalistan Movement

Question 21 [1]

‘Give me blood and I will give you freedom’ was a call for the independence of:

- (a) India
- (b) East Pakistan
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Nagaland

Question 22 [1]

Which one of the following chronological orders of the given events is correct?

- (a) Formation of the Indian Independence League – formation of the Forward Bloc – formation of the Indian National Army.
- (b) Formation of the Indian Independence League – formation of the Indian National Army – formation of the Forward Bloc.
- (c) Formation of the Forward Bloc – formation of the Indian Independence League – formation of the Indian National Army.
- (d) None of the above.

Question 23 [1]

Which one of the following chronological orders of the given events is correct?

- (a) Mountbatten Plan – Cabinet Mission – Indian Independence Act
- (b) Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten Plan – Indian Independence Act
- (c) Cabinet Mission – Indian Independence Act – Mountbatten Plan
- (d) None of the above

Question 24**[1]**

Which one of the following chronological orders of the given events is correct?

- (a) JVP Committee – Dar Commission – States Reorganisation Commission
- (b) States Reorganisation Commission – JVP Committee – Dar Commission
- (c) Dar Commission – JVP Committee – States Reorganisation Commission
- (d) None of the above.

Question 25**[1]**

Which one of the following chronological orders of the given events is correct?

- (a) Gujarat agitation – agitation in Bihar – Call for Total Revolution
- (b) Call for Total Revolution – agitation in Bihar – Gujarat agitation
- (c) Agitation in Bihar – Call for Total Revolution – Gujarat agitation
- (d) None of the above.

Question 26**[1]**

Match the phrases in the left column with the names on the right:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Demand for a separate state – | (i) Nagaland |
| (2) Demand for a language-based state – | (ii) Mizoram |
| (3) Protest against influx of foreigners – | (iii) Punjab |
| (4) Demand for complete independence – | (iv) Assam |

The correct match for numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 is:

- (a) iv, i, ii, iii
- (b) iii, iv, i, ii
- (c) ii, iii, iv, i
- (d) i, ii, iii, iv

Question 27**[1]**

Match the events in the left column with the impact on the right:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) GOI Act 1935 | (i) Quit India Movement |
| (2) Cripps Mission | (ii) Naval mutiny |
| (3) Cabinet Mission | (iii) Congress ministries |
| (4) INA trials | (iv) Interim government |

The correct match for numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 is:

- (a) ii, iii, i, iv
- (b) iii, i, iv, ii
- (c) i, iv, ii, iii
- (d) iv, ii, iii, i

Question 28**[1]**

Link the terms in the left column with those on the right:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Operation Grand Slam | (i) Against Khalistanis |
| (2) Operation Black Thunder | (ii) Against terrorists |
| (3) Operation Blue Star | (iii) Against Naxalites |
| (4) Operation Steeplechase | (iv) Against India |

The correct match for numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 is:

- (a) i, iii, iv, ii
- (b) iii, iv, ii, i
- (c) iv, ii, i, iii
- (d) ii, i, iii, iv

Question 29**[1]**

Arrange these events in the correct chronological order:

- (i) Pathan raiders infiltrated Kashmir
- (ii) Hari Singh offered to sign a Standstill Agreement
- (iii) India took the Kashmir issue to the UN
- (iv) Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession

The correct order is:

- (a) ii, i, iv, iii
- (b) i, iv, iii, ii
- (c) iv, iii, ii, i
- (d) iii, iv, i, ii

Question 30**[1]**

Arrange these events in their correct chronological order:

- (i) Declaration of Emergency
- (ii) Allahabad High Court verdict
- (iii) Jay Prakash Narayan's call for Total Revolution
- (iv) Nav Nirman Andolan

The correct order is:

- (a) iv, iii, ii, i
- (b) iii, ii, i, iv
- (c) ii, i, iv, iii
- (d) i, ii, iii, iv

Question 31**[2]**

- (i) The death of _____ sparked off violent protests in the Andhra region.
- (a) Laldenga
 - (b) Bhindranwale
 - (c) Potti Sriramulu
 - (d) K. M. Munshi
- (ii) The persistent demand made by the states in the 1950s forced the government to come up with _____.
- (a) Government of India Act
 - (b) Maintenance of Internal Security Act
 - (c) Telangana Tenancy Act
 - (d) States Reorganisation Act

Question 32**[2]**

- (i) _____ was the Chief Minister of Gujarat when the Nav Nirman Andolan took place.
- (a) Vikram Shah
 - (b) L. K. Advani
 - (c) Chimanbhai Patel
 - (d) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (ii) _____ played an active role in the Bihar agitation against the ruling government in 1974.
- (a) CPI (M)
 - (b) Swatantra Party
 - (c) ABVP
 - (d) Janata Party

Question 33**[2]**

- (i) During the Emergency, the power of _____ remained unchecked.
- (a) MPs
 - (b) Police
 - (c) Judges
 - (d) Press

- (ii) _____ were arrested under MISA.
- (a) Smugglers
 - (b) Black marketeers
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) Neither of the above.

Question 34

[2]

- (i) Pakistan calls its part of Kashmir _____.
- (a) Free Kashmir
 - (b) Independent Kashmir
 - (c) Azad Kashmir
 - (d) Hamara Kashmir
- (ii) The proposed referendum for Kashmir was never held because:
- (a) India did not withdraw
 - (b) Pakistan did not withdraw
 - (c) UN troops did not withdraw
 - (d) Kashmiri troops did not withdraw.

Question 35

[2]

- (i) The volunteer group that fought a guerrilla war against West Pakistan was called:
- (a) The Razakars
 - (b) The Lashkars
 - (c) The Mukti Bahini
 - (d) The Shahid Bahini
- (ii) The 1971 War ended with:
- (a) Surrender by Yahya Khan
 - (b) Surrender by Ayub Khan
 - (c) Surrender by Mujibur Rahman
 - (d) Surrender by A. A. K. Niazi

Question 36

[2]

- (i) Which one is NOT a reason why the Cabinet Mission rejected the creation of Pakistan?
- (a) It would not solve the communal problem.
 - (b) Partition would solve the problem of the princely states.
 - (c) It would be difficult to divide the postal and telegraph system.
 - (d) The proposed Pakistan would be separated by 700 miles of Indian territory.

- (ii) The Cabinet Mission Plan led to:
- (a) The Interim government.
 - (b) The transfer of power.
 - (c) Elections to provincial assemblies.
 - (d) Integration of princely states.

Question 37

[2]

- (i) Which is NOT a reason why the Syndicate chose Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister?
- (a) She was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (b) She had an all-India appeal.
 - (c) She had a lot of political experience.
 - (d) She could easily be directed.
- (ii) The objective of the Syndicate was:
- (a) To control the party.
 - (b) To control the prime minister.
 - (c) To control both the party and the government.
 - (d) To decide on national issues.

Question 38

[2]

- (i) Which is NOT a reason why the Naxal Movement started?
- (a) Socio-economic issues.
 - (b) Rich farmers did not want to lose their land.
 - (c) Ineffective land reforms.
 - (d) Non-implementation of the Fifth Schedule.
- (ii) Students joined the Naxalite Movement because:
- (a) They were sympathetic to the cause of peasants.
 - (b) They were inspired by Stalin's ideology.
 - (c) They were not getting admission into university.
 - (d) They wanted to emulate the Vietcong.

Question 39**[2]**

- (i) Which of these is NOT a reason why the students of Bihar invited JP Narayan to take over the leadership of their movement?
- (a) He was highly respected.
 - (b) He went to jail during the Quit India Movement.
 - (c) His entry would give a great moral boost.
 - (d) He was in favour of the Congress government.
- (ii) It was after the _____ that the Bihar students approached JP Narayan.
- (a) Ranchi rally
 - (b) Patna clash
 - (c) Darbhanga incident
 - (d) Bokaro police firing

Question 40**[2]**

- (i) Which of these statements about the elections of 1967 is NOT correct?
- (a) The Congress won by a huge margin.
 - (b) There was strong opposition to Indira Gandhi.
 - (c) It was the first general election under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership.
 - (d) A number of smaller parties emerged in the states.
- (ii) The Communist party split on the issue of:
- (a) Ideology
 - (b) Methodology
 - (c) Party membership
 - (d) Party nomenclature

Question 41**[2]**

- (i) Which of these is NOT a reason why the Janata Government failed?
- (a) Lack of implementation of policies.
 - (b) Infighting among the leaders.
 - (c) Weak economic policies.
 - (d) Support of the Dalits.
- (ii) Which was NOT an important achievement of the Janata Government?
- (a) Food for Work Programme.
 - (b) Preoccupation with Mrs Gandhi.
 - (c) Restoration of Fundamental Rights.
 - (d) Bringing back the power of Judicial Review.

Question 42**[2]**

- (i) The most prominent leader of the Nagas was:
- (a) Phizo
 - (b) Laldenga
 - (c) Muivah
 - (d) Sangma
- (ii) The Nagas began a separatist movement because:
- (a) They wanted to protect their cultural identity.
 - (b) They wanted to merge with Burma.
 - (c) They wanted to form a Greater Nagaland.
 - (d) They wanted to be a part of the NATO countries.

Question 43**[2]**

- (i) Which of these was NOT a measure taken during the Emergency of 1975-76?
- (a) Suspension of Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Censorship of the press
 - (c) Jailing of black marketeers
 - (d) Increase in the power of the Judiciary
- (ii) Why was the 42nd Amendment adopted?
- (a) To give greater power to the Prime Minister.
 - (b) To give greater power to the President.
 - (c) To give more importance to the Judiciary.
 - (d) To give more importance to the Fundamental Rights.

Question 44**[2]**

- (i) Which is NOT a reason why Harcharan Singh Longowal was assassinated?
- (a) He signed the Punjab Accord.
 - (b) He agreed to hold elections in Punjab.
 - (c) He cooperated with the Central Government.
 - (d) He refused to hold elections in Punjab.
- (ii) Which of the following is NOT a term of the Punjab Accord?
- (a) All citizens of the country would have the right to enrol in the Army.
 - (b) The construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link canal would continue.
 - (c) The Capital Project Area of Chandigarh would go to Punjab.
 - (d) Punjabi would be made the state language of Punjab.

Question 45**[2]**

- (i) Which of the following is NOT a reason why the JVP Commission was reluctant to divide India along linguistic lines?
- (a) It would lead to a massive law and order disturbance.
 - (b) It would be a threat to national unity.
 - (c) India would be unable to resist attacks from Pakistan.
 - (d) India would be able to develop her economy rapidly.
- (ii) The recommendations of the SRC DID NOT include:
- (a) Recognition of division along the linguistic principle.
 - (b) Dismantling of the old state of Hyderabad.
 - (c) Dividing Madras State into Andhra and Madras.
 - (d) Creating the state of Kerala.

Question 46**[4]**

“The eleven sitting members representing the existing States of Punjab and Patiala and East Punjab States Union shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been duly elected to fill the eleven seats allotted to the new State of Punjab.”

The States Reorganisation Act, 1956

- (i) PEPSU stands for:
- (a) Punjab and East Pakistan States
 - (b) Patiala and East Punjab States
 - (c) Patiala and East Punjab States Union
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) The dispute over Chandigarh was resolved by:
- (a) Making it the capital of Punjab.
 - (b) Making it the capital of Haryana.
 - (c) Awarding it to neither Punjab nor Haryana.
 - (d) Making it a Union Territory.
- (iii) The Dispute over the sharing of the Ravi and Beas river waters among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan was resolved:
- (a) By the building of Bhakra Nangal Dam.
 - (b) By the building of the Satluj-Yamuna Link canal.
 - (c) By the building of the Haathi Kund Barrage.
 - (d) None of the above.

(iv) The bifurcation of Punjab took place in:

- (a) 1964
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1967

Question 47

[4]

Shastri's statement, given in consultation with the army chief, General J. N. Chaudhuri, was that whenever India gave battle it would be "at a time and place of its own choosing."

(i) This statement was a response to:

- (a) a military clash in the Rann of Kutch.
- (b) India's weak military condition.
- (c) Internal disturbances in India.
- (d) None of the above.

(ii) Who was the President of Pakistan in 1965?

- (a) Yahya Khan
- (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (c) Asif Zardari
- (d) Ayub Khan

(iii) Which country supported India?

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) USSR
- (d) PRC

(iv) The agreement that brought the conflict to an end was:

- (a) Simla Agreement
- (b) Delhi Agreement
- (c) Islamabad Agreement
- (d) Tashkent Agreement

Question 48**[4]**

Jay Prakash Narayan had been critical of the functioning of Indira Gandhi's government. Her continuation in office, he said, was "Incompatible with the survival of democracy in India."

(i) What was the main objective of the JP Movement?

- (a) to unite the Opposition parties.
- (b) to unite students in their movement.
- (c) to weaken the Congress party.
- (d) to topple the government.

(ii) Why did JP tour India?

- (a) to unite the Opposition parties.
- (b) to create an anti-Indira awareness.
- (c) to help the peasants.
- (d) to win the support of the middle class.

(iii) By '*Sampoorna Kranti*', JP meant:

- (a) Complete rejection
- (b) Complete rebellion
- (c) Complete revolution
- (d) Complete rehabilitation

(iv) The parties that supported JP were:

- (a) Akali Dal and CPI
- (b) Socialist Party and Akali Dal
- (c) Jan Sangh and Jamaat-i-Islami
- (d) Congress (O) and Congress (R)

Question 49**[4]**

In spite of Sardar Vallabhai Patel's skillful persuasion, by August 15, 1947, the princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad and Kashmir had not joined either India or Pakistan. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) The Nawab of Junagarh decided to join Pakistan because:

- (a) his state was adjacent to Pakistan.
- (b) the population of his state was largely Muslim.
- (c) he was Muslim and wanted to join Pakistan.
- (d) he was Muslim so Pakistan's leaders asked him to join them.

- (ii) The Indian leaders decided to
- (a) accept the Nawab's decision to join Pakistan.
 - (b) accept Pakistan's decision to take over Junagarh.
 - (c) accept the peoples' decision not to join Pakistan.
 - (d) accepted the peoples' decision to join their Nawab.
- (iii) The people of Junagarh decided to
- (a) begin a popular movement against Pakistan.
 - (b) begin a popular movement against India.
 - (c) force their nawab to join India.
 - (d) force their nawab to flee and form their own government.
- (iv) The issue was settled when:
- (a) The people formed a provisional government and invited the Indian army to intervene.
 - (b) The Indian army intervened and a plebiscite was held.
 - (c) Neither (a) nor (b).
 - (d) Both (a) and (b).

Question 50

[4]

The *Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India* was described as a 'historic benchmark' when it was first published in 1974. With reference to the statement answer the questions given below.

- (i) The *Towards Equality Report* highlighted the issue of_____.
- (a) rights of the girl child
 - (b) child marriage
 - (c) dowry
 - (d) women's rights
- (ii) The *Towards Equality Report* was inspired by:
- (a) The Feminine Mystique
 - (b) Manushi
 - (c) Agitation against Dowry
 - (d) Journal for Gender Studies
- (iii) The prominent organization fighting against dowry related issues was:
- (a) Mahila Sewa Sangh
 - (b) Snehalaya Samiti
 - (c) Mahila Dakshata Samiti
 - (d) Stree Sewa Samiti

(iv) The need to spread anti-dowry awareness among the masses led to performance of street plays called

- (a) Om Swaha
- (b) Om Shanti
- (c) Hari Om
- (d) Om Tatsat