

SECTION A – 16 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) What was the most significant change made by the Mountbatten Plan in the Cabinet Mission Plan proposals? [1]
- (ii) The Historic Eight Documents, authored by Charu Majumdar, served as the ideological foundation of the _____ Movement. [1]
- (iii) Name the leader of Mizoram Movement (1959-1986). [1]
- (iv) Name *any one* organisation that pioneered the demonstrations against the evils of the dowry system in India. [1]
- (v) Identify the Prime Minister of India who signed the Assam Accord (1985) with the leaders of the AASU and AAGSP. [1]
 - (a) Indira Gandhi
 - (b) Morarji Desai
 - (c) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (d) Charan Singh
- (vi) Which one of the following was the primary reason for Italy's aggressive foreign policy that led to the outbreak of the Second World War? [1]
 - (a) Italy was not given the territories as promised to them by the Allies in a secret treaty signed in London.
 - (b) Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia asked Italy for military and financial help.
 - (c) Italy decided to protect the sovereignty of Germany.
 - (d) Italy aimed to counter the imperial policies of Britain and France in Asia.
- (vii) A prominent political change took place on the midnight of 3rd October, 1990 in Europe, after the fall of Communism. [1]

Identify the political change being referred to above.

 - (a) Lech Walesa became the leader of a free and united Poland.
 - (b) The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was created.
 - (c) Alexander Dubcek was removed as the leader of Czechoslovakia.
 - (d) Helmut Kohl became the first Chancellor of United Germany since the Second World War.
- (viii) **Assertion:** Germany invaded Poland on 1st September, 1939. [1]

Reason: Hitler had signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939 and ensured Russian neutrality.

 - (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.
- (ix) The African leader imprisoned by the British government for twenty-seven years was: [1]
- (a) Kwame Nkrumah
 - (b) Jomo Kenyatta
 - (c) Nelson Mandela
 - (d) Chief Luthuli
- (x) Name the original signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1936. [1]
- (xi) State *any one* difference between the freedom movement of Ghana and that of Kenya. [1]
- (xii) How did the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour change the nature of the Second World War? [1]
- (xiii) Mention *any one* challenge faced by Nkrumah after becoming the Prime Minister of Ghana. [1]
- (xiv) State *any one* Act passed by the US Congress (1963 – 64) that sought to abolish gender discrimination in the US. [1]
- (xv) What was the primary demand of the World Zionist Movement? [1]
- (xvi) What is meant by the term *Intifada* in the context of the Israeli-Palestine conflict? [1]

Comments of Examiners

- (i) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question correctly.
- (ii) Majority of the candidates used the term 'Naxalbari' in place of 'Naxal Movement.'
- (iii) A large number of candidates answered this part correctly. Some of the candidates mentioned the incorrect name of the leader.
- (iv) Most of the candidates answered this question correctly.
- (v) A large number of candidates answered the question correctly, but some candidates were confused between 'Rajiv Gandhi' and 'Indira Gandhi.'
- (vi) Many candidates chose option (c) and option (d) instead of correct option (a).
- (vii) Most of the candidates selected the correct option. However, a large number of candidates were confused and chose the incorrect options.
- (viii) Several candidates were confused about whether the 'Reason' was the correct explanation for 'Assertion' or not.
- (ix) Most of the candidates answered this question correctly.
- (x) A large number of candidates mistakenly mentioned 'Germany and Italy' instead of 'Germany and Japan.'
- (xi) Many candidates failed to answer this part correctly.
- (xii) Most of the candidates provided this answer correctly.
- (xiii) The majority of the candidates were unable to understand the question properly.
- (xiv) Many candidates answered this question correctly. However, in some cases, incorrect answers were also reported.
- (xv) Most of the candidates answered this question correctly.
- (xvi) A large number of candidates answered this part correctly.

Suggestions for teachers

- Emphasise important changes made in the Cabinet Mission plan.
- Encourage the use of correct terminology.
- Familiarise students with the names of activists/leaders of various movements.
- Support students in preparing timelines for each topic covering the period being studied.
- Elucidate the reason for Italy's grievance against the Treaty of Versailles.
- Encourage students to read the text thoroughly.
- Place the events chronologically with focus on dates, courses, results and impacts.
- Emphasise factual knowledge and create timeline for various events through rigorous practice.
- Conduct periodically short tests, Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs), and oral questioning for building correct factual knowledge.
- Mention clearly the original signatories and its completion with Italy joining.
- Distinguish clearly between the freedom movement in Ghana and Kenya.
- Mention developments taking place during the course of the war, its causes and consequence.
- Explain clearly the contributions, problems faced by Nkrumah as well as initial challenges and measures adopted by a new government to respond the situation.
- Present different acts in chronological order, focusing on the dates, in a tabular format after completing a topic.
- Provide a clear picture of the objective of the Zionist movement.
- Bring clarity among students in the meaning of the terms by explaining *Intifada*.

MARKING SCHEME

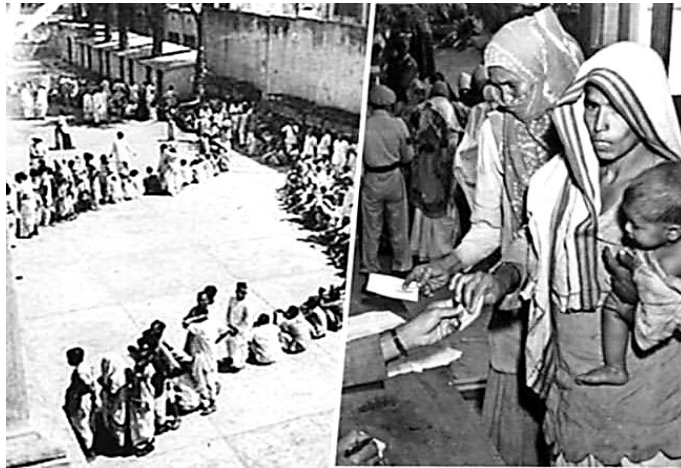
Question 1

(i)		India would be partitioned into two dominions / A new state of Pakistan would be created along with free India. <i>(Any one)</i>
(ii)		Naxalite / Naxal
(iii)		Laldenga
(iv)		Mahila Dakshita Samiti / Stree Sangharsh / Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal / Progressive Organisation of Women (of Hyderabad) / Janwadi Mahila Samiti / Karmika. <i>(Any one)</i>
(v)	(c)	or Rajiv Gandhi
(vi)	(a)	or Italy was not given the territories as promised to them by the Allies in a secret treaty signed in London.
(vii)	(d)	or Helmut Kohl became the first Chancellor of United Germany since the Second World War.
(viii)	(a)	or Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
(ix)	(c)	or Nelson Mandela
(x)		Germany and Japan
(xi)		In Ghana, the movement was peaceful while in Kenya it was marred by riots and violence. / method / nature / leaders' names.
(xii)		The entry of the USA into the war. / Transformed the war into a global conflict/World war / The war expanded into the Pacific. / Japan gets control over the Pacific.
(xiii)		He had no experience of governing the country. / Poor standard of living. / Lack of industrial development. / Poor agricultural development./ Lack of infrastructural development. / Lack of finances. / financial resources. (Nkrumah did not have any experience of governing the country. / The four territories of Gold Coast had to be unified / complete freedom from British rule.) <i>(Any one, any other challenge faced by Nkrumah)</i>
(xiv)		Civil Rights Act of 1964. / Equal Pay Act 1963.
(xv)		The primary demand of the World Zionist Movement was the demand for the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people. / The World Zionist Movement demanded a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine. / Creation of a Jewish state.
(xvi)		Meaning of <i>Intifada</i> : It refers to the series of non-violent protests./ It means 'shaking off.' / It was a long campaign of civil disobedience. / Involving strikes. /Non-payment of taxes and / an attempt to boycott Israeli products. <i>(Any other correct meaning)</i>

SECTION B – 32 MARKS

Question 2

With reference to the image shown below, explain the results and the significance of the First General Elections in India in 1952. [4]



Source: www.jagran.com

Comments of Examiners

Majority of the candidates answered this question correctly. However, it was evident that there was a lack of conceptual clarity, as many candidates failed to distinguish between results and significance.

Suggestions for teachers

- Focus on events of immense importance.
- Introduce the topic under subheadings such as preparation, process, results, and significance.
- Encourage students to understand the demands of the question before attempting it.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 2

Results of the First General Election in India in 1952

1. Congress won 75% Lok Sabha seats and 68·7% State assembly seats.
2. It had absolute majority in states (like Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Patiala and East Punjab States Union.)
3. Congress made alliances with small parties and independent candidates in some states.
4. CPI came second (they got 4·6% votes.) / They won 21 seats.
5. Jan Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and Ram Rajya Parishad won 10 seats / less seats in the Lok Sabha.
6. Former Royals and big landlords did well in some parts of the country.
7. Their party, the Ganatantra Parishad, won 31 seats.
8. Jawaharlal Nehru became the First Prime Minister of India.

(Any two)

Significance

1. The result showed that the U.A.F. was well justified.
2. The communal and leftist parties had been rejected by the people.
3. The primary class and landlords still exerted influence in Orissa, Rajasthan and North East.
4. Revealed Congress domination in the Lok Sabha, but a healthy presence of opposition and democratic culture.
5. Pressure of factionalism/corruption / fight for tickets were detected.
6. Vote bank politics was likely to overpower idealism.
7. Election was to be established as the process for making or changing of government.
8. The First General Election of India was a landmark event in the history of Independent India./self-governing country/democracy.
9. Nearly 46% of eligible voters had cast their votes.
10. Large-scale participation of women in the electoral process.
11. It was a victory for Indian secularism.
12. People of all castes stood in the same line to cast their votes.

*(Any two)***Question 3****[4]**

State *any four* developments during the J P Movement which led to the declaration of Emergency in June, 1975.

Comments of Examiners

A large number of candidates answered this question correctly. The majority of the candidates had given a detailed account of the JP Movement.

Suggestions for teachers

- Explain historical events and movements in detail, emphasizing their objectives and consequences.
- Provide a list of the main features of the movement.
- Use visual aids to make the lessons lively and interesting.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 3

Developments during the J P Movement

1. From 1973, there was a sharp decline in people's support for Congress (as the economy, the polity, and the credibility of the government suffered.)
2. From 1973 the economic situation deteriorated.
3. A combination of recession and inflation.
4. Growing unemployment.
5. Scarcity of basic foodstuff and essential commodities.
6. All these created a large budgetary deficit.
7. It led to widespread unrest and strikes. / There was unrest in Gujarat and Bihar.
8. Nav Nirman Movement was started by students in Gujarat due to shortage of essential commodities.
9. Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel was forced to resign.
10. President's rule was declared in the state in March 1975.
11. A similar movement started in Bihar by non-Communist students' group.
12. The non-Communists groups got widespread support.
13. After the Patna clash, students asked Jay Prakash Narayan to take over the leadership of the Movement.
14. He agreed on the condition that the Movement was non-violent and not restricted to Bihar.
15. The entry of JP gave the struggle a great moral boost.
16. He appealed to the students to boycott their classes.
17. He asked the people to raise the consciousness of the government.
18. The result was constant clashes between the students and the police.
19. On 5th June, 1974, at a mammoth meeting in Patna, J.P. called for a total revolution against the corruption of the government / Sampurna Kranti.
20. The agitational methods adopted by JP were extra-constitutional and undemocratic.
21. State legislators were asked to resign, and the Assembly was to be dissolved.
22. More serious was JP's incitement to the army, civil service and police to rebel. He urged them not to obey orders that were 'illegal and unjust' or 'unconstitutional, illegal or against their conscience'.
23. JP toured the country calling for the removal of the Congress and Mrs. Gandhi.
24. The impact was particularly felt where the old Socialists and Jan Sangh were strong.
25. His movement attracted support from all sections of the society.
26. Mrs. Gandhi challenged the Movement in the upcoming elections scheduled for February-March 1976.
27. The climax of the JP Movement came on 25 June, 1975 when a public call was given for a nationwide mass civil disobedience movement which would culminate in a gherao of the prime minister's residence.
28. Allahabad High Court verdict gave a boost to the J.P. movement.
29. J.P. asked Indira Gandhi to resign.
30. The popular disillusionment found its expression in the J.P. movement.
31. Mrs. Gandhi's response was to declare a state of Internal Emergency at the stroke of midnight on 25 June, 1975.

(Any four)

Question 4

Enumerate *any four* of the five principles that laid the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Bandung Conference of 1955. [4]

Comments of Examiners

A large number of the candidates answered this question correctly, while many candidates were confused and mentioned the objectives of the Non-aligned Movement.

Suggestions for teachers

Provide a comprehensive overview of the topic, followed by brief segments on principles, aims and objectives, achievements, etc.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 4

Five principles of Panchsheel were:

In the communique issued after the Bandung Conference, it was stated that the leaders subscribed to the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.

These were:

1. Mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity.
2. Non-aggression.
3. Non-interference in one another's internal affairs.
4. Equality and working for each other's benefit.
5. Peaceful coexistence.

(Any four)

Question 5

- (i) One of the primary reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War was the policy of Appeasement followed by Britain and France. [4]

Give *any four* reasons to explain why these two nations adopted the policy of Appeasement.

OR

- (ii) With reference to the World Economic Crisis (1929), give *any four* reasons to explain why Japan adopted an aggressive and militant foreign policy before the Second World War.

Comments of Examiners

- (i) Most candidates answered this question correctly. However, some candidates were confused about the reasons behind the policy and the various examples that demonstrate its application.

OR

- (ii) This question was attempted by very few candidates, and those who did attempt it were unable to provide a comprehensive answer. Their responses focused solely on Pearl Harbor, with very few mentioning the Manchurian crisis.

Suggestions for teachers

- Establish connection between factors and implementation using a tabular format.
- Provide reasons for Japan's adoption of an aggressive foreign policy.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 5

(i)	<p>Reasons for following the Policy of Appeasement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Britain and France were not willing to fight a war so soon after the First World War./ They wanted to avoid war. 2. Unreliability of the military strength of France was one of the important causes. 3. The English people were apprehensive about the spread of communism by Russia in other countries. 4. Britain felt Germany would be a buffer against communist expansion westwards. 5. Chamberlain had favoured this policy due to economic problems that arose after the Great Depression such as high unemployment rate. / Britain was no longer strong financially. 6. Economic problems weakened the military of Britain; therefore, Chamberlain wanted time to strengthen the defence of the country. (Britain and France were unable to control the militarist tendencies of Japan in Manchuria and Italy in Abyssinia or German takeover of Sudetenland, Austria and Czechoslovakia.) 7. There was a belief that Germany and Italy had genuine grievances./ If these were removed there would be no need of Italian and German aggression. 8. In view of the League of Nations' ineffectiveness. 9. Chamberlain felt disputes could be settled by personal contact between leaders. 10. Britain was looking forward to economic cooperation with Germany. 11. Britain was not able to depend on the USA because it was following a policy of isolation. 12. France was weak and divided. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four)</i></p>
OR	
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abject poverty prevailed, especially in the north for which factory workers and peasants blamed the government and big businesses. 2. Most of the army recruits were peasants. 3. The rank and file of the officer class were disgusted with what they took to be a weak parliamentary government. 4. Exports shrank as other countries introduced tariffs against Japanese goods to safeguard their own industries. 5. Japan had valuable investments and trade interests in Manchuria.

6. It had invested millions of pounds in the development of industry, banking and railways.
7. It felt that the Chinese / Chiang Kai Shek were trying to squeeze out Japanese trade and business.
8. This would be a severe blow to the Japanese economy already hard hit by the depression.
9. To preserve their economic advantages Japanese army units invaded and occupied Manchuria in September 1931.

(Any four)

Question 6

- (i) Which war is being referred to in the image of the news extract given below? [4]
Briefly explain *any three* causes of this war.



Source: www.timesnownews.com

OR

- (ii) The image given below shows the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri and President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan attending a Conference in 1966.



Source: www.quora.com

- (a) Where and after which war was this Conference held? [2]
- (b) State the *two* important outcomes of this Conference. [2]

Comments of Examiners

- (i) Majority of the candidates answered this question correctly; however, some common mistakes included claiming that Maharaja Hari Singh wanted to join Pakistan, incorrectly naming the ruler, and some candidates writing about the Kargil War. A number of candidates did not mention the First Indo-Pak War or the year, simply referring to it as the Indo-Pak War, which is incorrect. They also failed to mention that India agreed to help only if the Kashmir Raja signed the Instrument of Accession, and they did not discuss the Pathan infiltrators.

OR

- (ii) (a) Most of the candidates confused the names of the leaders who signed the agreement.
- (b) A large number of candidates provided confusing answers and mixed up the dates and results. Some candidates began their answers with the First Indo-Pak War and concluded with the 1971 Indo-Pak War. Instead of writing about the Indo-Pak War of 1965, a few candidates wrote about the 1947-48 war. Additionally, some candidates discussed the invasion of Kashmir by Pakistani infiltrators.

Suggestions for teachers

- Use maps and video clippings to teach concepts.
- Establish clear links between treaties, dates, and the leaders of the countries.
- A flow chart can be made with an emphasis on dates, causes, events, and consequences of the wars.
- Encourage students to draw comparisons between the wars using a tabular format, emphasizing dates, causes, courses, and consequences.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 6

(i)	<p>The first Indo-Pak conflict of 1947-49 is being referred to here./ First Kashmir War</p> <p><u>Causes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Muslim majority population of the state was ruled by a Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh. 2. The Raja of Kashmir, Hari Singh was unwilling to accede to the Indian Union in 1947. 3. He offered to sign a stand still agreement with both India and Pakistan. 4. In October 1947, several Pakistani-sponsored invasions of Pathan tribesmen led by self-styled General Tariq took place. 5. The invaders rapidly advanced towards Srinagar. 6. The ill-trained army of the Maharaja proved no match for them. 7. On 24th October, the desperate Maharaja appealed to India for military assistance. 8. The Indian government agreed on the condition of Kashmir's accession to India on 25th October. / Kashmir signed the instrument of accession. 9. Kashmir joined India (and Sheikh Abdullah was appointed as the head of administration.) 10. The Indian Army then started a counter-attack against the Pakistani intruders. 11. The Jammu and Kashmir National Conference volunteers helped to drive out the Pathan intruders. 12. Both India and Pakistan wanted Kashmir to join them. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three)</i></p>
OR	
(ii)	<p>(a) The conference was held in Tashkent. It was held after the Indo-Pak war of 1965. / Second Indo-Pak war.</p>
	<p>(b) <u>Outcomes of the Tashkent Conference</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The heads of the two states issued a joint declaration. / They signed the Tashkent Declaration. 2. They agreed to withdraw their respective armies to positions before the outbreak of the war. 3. For India, this meant withdrawing from the strategic Haji Pir pass. 4. They agreed to resolve all outstanding issues by peaceful methods. 5. Prisoners of war would be exchanged. 6. Both countries agreed to reopen diplomatic relations. 7. They agreed to restore economic and trade relation/ communication/ cultural exchange.

Question 7

President F.W. Klerk decided to end Apartheid and gradually move South Africa towards black majority rule. [4]

In this context, discuss *any four* steps taken by Klerk to achieve his objectives peacefully.

Comments of Examiners

Most of the candidates did not answer this question well, as they focused only on the features of apartheid and the role of Nelson Mandela. Many candidates were unable to explain the transition. Additionally, some candidates, instead of writing about the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, wrote about Martin Luther King Jr.'s movement in America.

Suggestions for teachers

The topic can be subdivided and taught as follows: features; protests—internal and external; government response; and measures taken to end apartheid.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 7

Steps taken by F. W. de Klerk.

1. Nelson Mandela was released after 27 years in jail. (1990)
2. The African National Congress (ANC) was legalised.
3. Nelson Mandela was recognised as the leader of the ANC.
4. Most of the existing apartheid laws were dropped.
5. Namibia, the neighbouring country ruled by South Africa, was given independence under a black government (1990).
6. Talks began in 1991 between the government and the ANC to work out a new Constitution.
7. This Constitution would guarantee full political rights to the blacks.
8. The talks were successful and the transition to black majority rule was agreed upon.
9. A general election was held (and the ANC won almost two thirds of the vote.)
10. Nelson Mandela became the black President of South Africa.
11. South Africa was finally able to move from Apartheid to black majority rule without a civil war.
12. F. W. de Klerk de became the Deputy President.
13. ANC / Mandela won the elections.

(Any four)

Question 8

With reference to the Civil Rights Movement in the US, identify the activist leader shown [4]
below. Discuss *any three* contributions of this activist leader.



Source: www.thesun.co.uk

Comments of Examiners

Most of the candidates provided the expected points on Martin Luther's role. However, a number of candidates included unnecessary details on Montgomery Bus Boycott without mentioning other contributions.

Suggestions for teachers

Provide specific and clear instructions to students for framing appropriate and to the point answers.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 8

Contributions of Martin Luther King Jr.

The person in the image is Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Baptist Minister and an outstanding leader of non-violent civil rights movement.

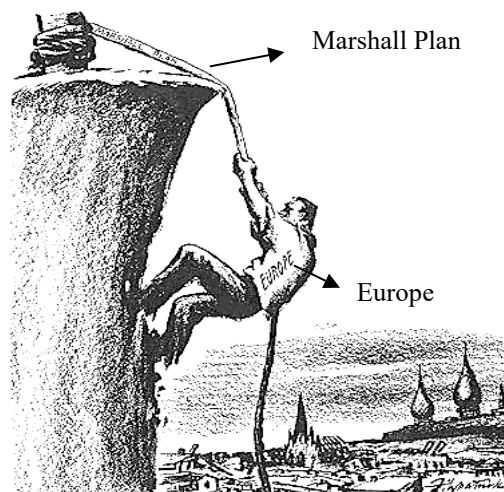
1. After the Rosa Parks incident, Dr Martin Luther started the boycott of all Montgomery buses and insisted that the boycott should be peaceful.
2. The campaign was a success and segregated seating was stopped in buses.
3. In 1957, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was founded and Martin Luther became the President.
4. It aimed to achieve full black equality by non-violent methods.
5. King launched a moral reform campaign.
6. This was the start of sit-in and peaceful civil disobedience.
7. This movement reached a climax in 1963 when there was a massive rally in Washington for jobs and freedom. This was attended by a quarter million people.
8. Martin Luther delivered the famous, "I have a dream" speech.
9. Feminist movements were inspired, and they too joined the movement.
10. In 1966, he led a campaign against segregated housing in Chicago.

11. In 1967, he began the Poor People's Campaign.
12. In 1967, Martin Luther was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace.
13. The BIG SIX were present here: Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, Martin Luther King, Whitney Young, James Farmer, and John Lewis.
14. His letter from Birmingham Jail also influenced the Civil Rights movement.

(Any three)

Question 9

Given below is a cartoon on the Marshall Plan. With reference to the cartoon, briefly [4] discuss *any four* significant features of the Marshall Plan.



Source (edited): www.bridgemanimages.com

Comments of Examiners

Most of the candidates were able to mention significant features of the Marshall Plan.

Suggestions for teachers

- Train students in the skill of interpreting cartoons.
- Teach features in point forms to make it easier for the students to frame answers properly.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 9

Features of the Marshall Plan

1. Announced in June 1947 and produced by American Secretary of State, George Marshall.
2. It was an economic extension of The Truman Doctrine.
3. It offered economic and financial help to European Countries.
4. This was known as ERP or European Recovery Programme
5. 16 western European nations had drawn up a joint plan for using the American aid.
6. 13 billion dollars of Marshal Aid flowed into these nations.
7. The ERP aimed at creating a prosperous Europe which would provide a market for American exports.

8. Its main aim was political: communism was less likely to spread in a flourishing Western Europe.
9. It fostered the recovery of industry and agriculture and helped many countries that were devastated due to war.

(Any three)

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

- (i) Name the Resolution that the All India Congress Committee passed on the 8th August, 1942. Why did Gandhi demand complete freedom immediately? [4]
- (ii) The popular upsurge in 1942 was crushed by the British Government, but the freedom struggle was carried on outside India by the Indian National Army. Discuss *any four* contributions of the Indian National Army with reference to the freedom struggle in India. [4]

OR

- (i) Why did the Cripps Mission come to India? State *any three* proposals of the Cripps Mission. [4]
- (ii) Give *any four* reasons for the rejection of the Cripps Mission by almost all political parties in India. [4]

Comments of Examiners

- (i) Most of the candidates answered the first part of the question correctly. However, a number of candidates were confused about the reasons for Gandhiji's demands related to immediate independence.
- (ii) The majority of candidates answered correctly; however, many included points related to Subhash Chandra Bose instead of the INA.

OR

- (i) A large number of candidates answered correctly, while some confused the proposals of the Cripps Mission, the Cabinet Mission, and the Mountbatten Plan.
- (ii) This question was answered correctly by the majority of candidates. Most of the candidates mentioned the reasons for rejection by Congress but not those of other parties.

Suggestions for teachers

- Segregate into subtopics: causes, course of the movement, and impact. This will allow students to frame their answers as per the requirement of the question.
- Highlight the contributions of Bose and the INA separately for better framing of the answers.
- Use tabular formats to highlight the provisions of the different plans along with the reactions of various political parties.
- Mention the reasons for rejection by different political parties to provide students with a comprehensive view.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 10

(i)	<p>Quit India Resolution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the failure of the Cripps Mission, it became clear that the British Government was not willing to transfer power to the Indian people. 2. The failure of the Cripps Mission further sharpened Congress hostility towards the British. 3. The arrival of Japan on India's Eastern Frontiers aroused mixed feelings of hope and fear in the Congress. 4. There was apprehension that India might meet the fate of Malaya and Burma and Japan would be the new imperialist power. 5. Gandhi had lost all faith in the British Government and now wanted an all-out attempt to compel the British authority to withdraw from India. 6. His view was that "the presence of the British in India is an invitation to Japan to invade India. Their removal removed the bait". 7. After a long discussion on 14th July, the Congress Working Committee adopted the Quit India Resolution. 8. This was to be ratified at the Bombay AICC meeting in August. 9. On 8th August 1942 the AICC passed the Quit India Resolution. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three)</i></p>
(ii)	<p>Contributions of the Indian National Army</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Bangkok Conference of June, 1942, the assembled revolutionaries decided to form an Indian National Army, (Azad Hind Fauj) for liberation of India. 2. INA then joined with the Japanese Army in its march towards India. 3. Netaji gave the call, "Jai Hind" and "Delhi Chalo". 4. The most famous declaration of Netaji was, "Tum Mujhe Khoon do, Main Tumhe Azadi Dunga" (You give me blood, I will give you freedom.) 5. INA advanced up to the Indian borders and after a strong fight, hoisted the tricolour flag on the Indian soil. 6. He formed the Provisional Government of Free India and declared war on the Allies (October 1943). 7. Japan handed over Andaman and Nicobar Islands which was renamed Shahid and Swaraj islands (November 1943). 8. The INA with the Japanese army captured Kohima and reached Imphal. 9. They planted the Indian Flag on Indian soil. 10. The collapse of Japan and the onset of the monsoons sealed the fate of the INA. 11. The INA under the leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose had helped to boost the sagging morale of frustrated and disillusioned nationalists in India. 12. They set before the Indian people a stirring example of courage and patriotism that was enabling and inspirational. 13. The INA trial soldiers and officers were hailed as national heroes. 14. This inspired a national anti-British upsurge. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four)</i></p>
OR	
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan (soon captured Philippines, Indo- China, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma and) marched towards Assam. 2. Thus, they brought war to the doorstep of India.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The British army was facing defeat in South East Asia. 4. There was pressure on Britain to reconsider their policy with India. / International pressure on Britain. 5. The British were now desperate for the cooperation of Indians in the war effort. 6. They wanted to break the political deadlock. 7. The government decided to send Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the war cabinet to start discussions with the members of various political parties. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any one)</i></p> <p>Proposals of the Cripps Mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dominion status would be granted to India immediately after the end of the war. 2. India would have the right to decide whether to join the British Commonwealth or not. 3. Immediately after the war, a Constituent Assembly would be set up. 4. It would consist of elected members of the British India Provinces as well as nominated members of the Princely states. 5. The Constitution so framed after the war would be adopted by the British Government on two conditions. 6. Any Indian province, if desired, could remain outside the Indian Union and negotiate directly with the British Government. 7. The Princely states would be free to choose whether to join the Indian union or to stay out of it. 8. An undertaking would be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constituent Assembly covering all matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibilities. 9. Provisions would be made for the protection of the racial and religious minorities. 10. The actual control of Defence and Military operations during the war period would be retained by the British. 11. In view of the war emergency, there was to be no change in the structure of government and the Governor General's powers would remain intact. 12. Indians were invited to join the Executive Council of the Governor General in a War Advisory Council. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three)</i></p>
(ii)	<p>Reasons for rejection of the Cripps Mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress rejected the proposals. Congress demanded full independence, but Cripps now offered Dominion Status (which Congress had already rejected in 1930). 2. The Congress rejected the provision of any province opting out of the Indian federal constitution (as it was against the principle of national unity). 3. Representation of Princely States by nominees went against the democratic principle. 4. The Congress' proposal for forming a War Council with the Indian leaders was denied. 5. All proposals were to be implemented in the future, so Congress did not rely on future promises. 6. Gandhi condemned the proposals as a "post-dated cheque on a failing bank." 7. Muslim League rejected it as it did not clearly state the establishment of the State of Pakistan. 8. The Sikhs, the Depressed Classes, the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians, demanded more safeguards for their communities. 9. The Muslim League rejected the formation of the Constituent Assembly as there was no 50:50 division of seats.

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| | 10. The Muslim League rejected it also because there was no provision for separate electorates.
11. British control over defence meant control over the whole administration. So, Indians would not get any real share in the government. |
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(Any four)

Question 11

The Elections of 1977 brought a non-Congress government to power in India for the first time since Independence.

In the context of this statement, briefly discuss the following

- (i) *Any four* policies of the new non-Congress government. [4]
- (ii) *Any four* major drawbacks that led to the downfall of this government. [4]

Comments of Examiners

- (i) Most of the candidates answered this question correctly. However, some candidates mentioned unnecessary details about the circumstances leading to the Janata Party coming to power.
- (ii) Majority of the candidates answered this question correctly. However, some candidates included unnecessary details about the events leading up to the Election of 1977 and the resulting Janata victory. In a few cases, candidates wrote about the political adjustments made by various parties, which was irrelevant.

Suggestions for teachers

- Teach the policies adopted by the government in detail.
- Mention the achievements and failures of government policies separately to enhance clarity for students.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 11

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| (i) | Policies of the non-Congress government i.e., Janata Party <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the first steps taken by the Janata Party government was to consolidate its hold over the states. 2. The government dismissed nine Congress-ruled state governments and ordered fresh elections to the State assembly. 3. Control over both Parliament and State Assembly enabled the Janata Party to elect its new unopposed candidate, N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the President of the Union in July 1977. 4. The Janata government took immediate steps to dismantle the authoritarian features of the emergency. 5. It restored liberal democracy and fundamental rights. / Repeal of MISA. 6. Full liberty to the press, political parties, and individuals was reinstated. 7. Through the 44th Constitutional Amendment, it modified the 42nd Amendment passed during the emergency repealing those of its provisions that had distorted the Constitution. |
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The right of the Supreme Court and the High Court to decide on the validity of the central or state legislation was restored. / The power of Judicial Review was restored. 9. The government adopted the food for work programme. 10. There was a shift in the economic policy with more emphasis on agriculture and small-scale industries. 11. Antodaya Scheme 12. Adult education Scheme 13. Establishment of Minorities and Backwards Classes Commission. 14. Desert Development Scheme. 15. Shift in foreign policy with more bias towards the US still maintaining the relation with USSR. 16. They continued the policy of NAM. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three)</i></p>
(ii)	<p>Drawbacks of the Janata Party</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was infighting and a power struggle for leadership. (Morarji Desai, Charan Singh) 2. By the end of 1977, political support for the Janata Party began to decline. 3. There was non-performance in administration. / There was a lack of implementation of policies. 4. They did not have a unified socio-economic programme. 5. The Janata Party could not manage the social tensions in the rural areas/atrocities were committed by landlords on Dalits, e.g., the Belchi massacre. 6. The increasing assertiveness of the Dalits could not be managed by the Janata Government. 7. There was a revival of violence between Hindus and Muslims. 8. Strikes and violence spread to university campuses. 9. The economic policy of the government was defective. 10. Emphasis was laid on small-scale industries, decentralisation and subsidies to rich farmers (<i>any one</i> example). 11. The economy showed signs of stagnation. 12. Severe droughts and famines in some areas affected agricultural production in 1978-79. 13. By 1978, different ideologies of the Janata Party came to the forefront. 14. The Janata Party's preoccupation with Mrs. Gandhi's Emergency excesses led to inaction. 15. There was forcible reversal of the 20-Point Programme. 16. There were mutinies by policemen and paramilitary forces. 17. There was price rise in fuel (petrol/kerosene) and essential commodities – the inflation had gone beyond 20%. 18. Charan Singh's deficit budget had an inflationary impact. 19. Communal agenda of the Jana Sangh almost paralysed the Government both at the Centre and in the states. 20. JP's death further weakened the party as a unifying force. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four)</i></p>

Question 12

Mao Zedong adopted a new economic policy to suit the special needs of the people of China. [8]
This policy was not based on the Russian model.

In this context, discuss *any four* features of the Great Leap Forward and its long-term impact.

Comments of Examiners

Most of the candidates answered this question correctly. However, a number of candidates could not mention about the long-term impact of the Great Leap Forward.

Suggestions for teachers

- Teach in detail the features of agricultural and industrial changes under the Great Leap Forward.
- Emphasise on both positive and negative aspects of the significance of the Great Leap Forward.
- Explain the distinction between features and impact.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 12

Features of the Great Leap Forward

1. The first step was the introduction of communes where people ran their own collective farms.
2. These performed the function of the local government under the elected council.
3. In the Communes, each family received a share of profits from the sale of the produce.
4. In the second step, the emphasis on the big industries was reduced.
5. Small factories were set up to supply tools and machinery to the agriculturalists. / Back-yard steel furnaces were set up.
6. Different public works like building roads, construction of dams, and reservoirs were undertaken.
7. In the initial stage, it appeared to be a failure but in the long run agriculture and industry increased.
8. It was decided that China would remain an agricultural economy.
9. China would be labour-oriented to reduce growing unemployment.

(Any four)

Impact

1. Agricultural and industrial production increased substantially.
2. China was at least managing to feed its massive population without famine.
3. Communes proved to be a successful innovation.
4. The crucial decision had been taken that China would remain predominantly an agricultural country with small-scale industry scattered around the countryside.
5. The economy would be labour-intensive.
6. Given the country's enormous population, this was the best way of making sure that everybody had a job, and it enabled China to avoid the growing unemployment problems of the highly industrialised Western nations.
7. Spread of education and welfare services. / Reduction of infant mortality.

8. An improvement in the position of women in society was achieved.
9. The communes were an efficient unit of local government and they enabled the Central Government to keep in touch with the local situation. (Decentralisation)

(Any four)

Question 13

- (i) Discuss *any four* causes and *any four* consequences of the Yom Kippur War (1973). [8]

OR

- (ii) The Suez Crisis of 1956 was the result of the aggressive policies of all the nations involved in it. Discuss *any four* causes and *any four* consequences of this Crisis.

Comments of Examiners

- (i) Majority of the candidates provided correct answers. However, there were candidates who confused the causes and consequences of the Yom Kippur War and Six Day War.

OR

- (ii) Most of the candidates answered the question correctly. However, some candidates confused the consequences of the Suez War with those of the Six-Day War and Yom Kippur War. In some cases, the required number of points were not mentioned.

Suggestions for teachers

- Discuss the causes and consequences of each of the Arab-Israeli Wars in a tabular format.
- Use of maps while teaching conflicts will help students better understand the locations of the participants and the areas they were fighting over.
- Clearly explain the distinction between features and impacts.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 13

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| (i) | <p>Causes of Yom Kippur War:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the aftermath of the Six Days War (1967) the considerable loss of territories by the Arab States (Egypt, Syria, Jordan) was a cause for Arab anger. 2. Pressure was being brought on the Arab States by the PLO under its leader, Yasser Arafat, for some further action against Israel. 3. Further, stimulus was added by terrorist attacks (hijacking, bombing, murder) perpetrated by an extreme faction of the PLO-PFLP. / Three airliners were hijacked and brought to Amman and blown up. 4. King Hussein of Jordan responded by expelling all PLO members based in Jordan. 5. Anwar Sadat of Egypt was increasingly convinced of the need to have a peace settlement with Israel. 6. Egypt was facing economic problems. 7. However, terrorist attacks continued, reaching a horrifying climax when some members of the Israeli team were murdered at the 1972 Munich Olympics. 8. He was worried about world opinion turning against the Palestinian cause because of the PLO's terrorist acts. |
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. He wanted to win the support of the Americans for the Arabs, so that they would persuade the Israelis to agree to a peace settlement. 10. However, the Americans refused to get involved. 11. Sadat was prepared to work with either the USA or USSR. 12. Together with Syria, Sadat decided to attack Israel again, hoping that this would force the Americans to act as mediators. 13. The Egyptians were feeling more confident because they had modern Russian weapons and training. 14. On October 6, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian forces attacked on the feast of Yom Kippur, hoping to catch the Israelis off guard. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four)</i></p> <p>Consequences of the Yom Kippur War :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Israeli victory came at a heavy price in terms of losses because of initial lack of preparedness. 2. Resignation of Israeli Prime Minister, Golda Meir. 3. Ceasefire was declared under the auspices of the USA, the USSR and the UN. 4. Syria was isolated and defeated. 5. Sadat was successful in getting US involvement. 6. Egyptian and Israeli leaders came together in Geneva for peace talks. 7. The Israelis agreed to withdraw their troops from the Suez Canal. 8. The Egyptians reopened the Canal in 1975, but not to Israeli ships. 9. The Arab-oil producing states tried to bring pressure to bear on the US and Western European states by reducing oil supplies and raising its prices. 10. This caused serious oil shortages as a way in the industrialised world. 11. Producers looked on their action as a way of preserving resources. 12. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) began to raise oil prices substantially. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four)</i></p>
	OR
(ii)	<p>The Suez Crisis of 1956 – Causes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Colonel Nasser, the new ruler of Egypt was aggressively in favour of Arab unity and independence including the Liberation of Palestine from the Jews. 2. He irritated the British, French and Americans by his actions. He organised guerilla fighters known as ‘fidayee’ to carry out sabotage and murder inside Israel. 3. Egyptian ships blockaded the Gulf of Aqaba (leading to the port of Eilat) which was taken over by Israel in 1949. 4. He revoked the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 and insisted that all British troops should withdraw immediately from the area around the Suez. 5. He sent help to the Algerian Arabs in their struggle against the French. 6. He prodded the other Arab States into opposing the British sponsored Baghdad pact and forced King Hussain of Jordan to dismiss his British Army Chief of staff. 7. He signed an arms deal with Czechoslovakia (September 1955). Russian fighters, bombers and tanks and Russian military experts went to train the Egyptian Army. 8. The Americans were outraged when Nasser bought weapons from Czechoslovakia since it meant that the West no longer controlled arms supply to Egypt. 9. Egypt now became a part of the Cold War and the Americans therefore cancelled a promised grant of 46 million dollars towards the building of a dam at Aswan.

10. Their intention was to force Nasser to abandon his new links with the Communists.
11. Crisis point was reached when Nasser immediately retaliated by nationalising the Suez Canal intending to use the income from it to finance the dam.
12. Anthony Eden, the British Conservative Prime Minister believed that Nasser was on his way to forming a United Arabia under Egyptian control.
13. Eden believed that Nasser would cut off Europe's oil supplies under Communist influence.
14. This led to secret talks between the British, French and Israelis and a plan was hatched to invade Egypt.

(Any four)

Consequences of the Suez Crisis:

1. It was a complete humiliation for Britain and France.
2. It was a triumph for President Nasser.
3. Nasser's prestige as the leader of Arab nationalism was increased / For the ordinary Arab people, he became a hero.
4. The Egyptians blocked the canal.
5. The Arabs reduced oil supplies to western Europe where petrol rationing was introduced.
6. Russian aid replaced that from the USA.
7. The British lost an ally in Iraq, when its pro-British P.M. Nur-es-Said was murdered.
8. Britain was weak and unable to follow an independent foreign policy without USA.
9. The Algerians were encouraged in their struggle for independence from France.
10. Though Israel was compelled to return all territory captured from Egypt.
11. Israel had inflicted heavy losses on the Egyptians in terms of men and equipment.
12. Since the fedayeen raids ceased, Israel could consolidate itself.
13. Israel looked towards USA as its chief supporter.

(Any four)