

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 **Question 1** (Compulsory) from **Part I** and **five** questions from **Part II**,
choosing **two** questions from **Section A**, **two** questions from **Section B**
and **one** question from either **Section A** or **Section B**.

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

PART I (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions.

Question 1

[20×1]

- (i) What is the significance of 8th August, 1942, in the history of India's struggle for freedom?
- (ii) Why did Subhash Chandra Bose resign from the post of Congress President at the Tripuri Session in 1939?
- (iii) Name the activist who undertook an epic fast unto death for a separate Andhra State.
- (iv) Who succeeded Lal Bahadur Shastri as the Prime Minister of India, in 1966?
- (v) Name two important leaders of the Naxalite Movement in Bengal.
- (vi) What was the fundamental difference between the demands of the Khalistan Movement and that of the Assam Movement?
- (vii) In the context of the Non-Aligned Movement, what was India's stance during the Korean War?
- (viii) What was the primary objective of the 'Sampoorna Kranti Movement' (Total Revolution) led by Jayprakash Narayan?
- (ix) Why did the Dalai Lama seek asylum in India?
- (x) Name *any one* organisation that campaigned against the evils of the dowry system in the 1970s.
- (xi) Define the term *appeasement* in the context of the causes of the Second World War.

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- (xii) What was the objective of *Operation Overlord* launched by the Allied Powers on 6th June, 1944?
- (xiii) In the context of Mao Tse Tung's agricultural policy, what is meant by the term *Communes*?
- (xiv) What is the most important reason for the downfall of Kwame Nkrumah?
- (xv) Mention *one* example to show that the thaw in the Cold War was partial.
- (xvi) Name the first Chancellor of United Germany (1990) since the Second World War.
- (xvii) Mention *any one* important international organisation that condemned Apartheid.
- (xviii) What is the full form of :
- (a) NOW
- (b) ERA
- (xix) Name the signatories of the Sykes-Picot Agreement.
- (xx) By which treaty (1993) did Israel and the PLO formally and mutually recognise each other?

PART II (60 Marks)

Answer **five** questions in all, choosing **two** questions from Section A, two questions from Section B and **one** question from either Section A or Section B.

SECTION A

Question 2

- (a) Outline the main features of Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act of 1935. [6]
- (b) Critically assess the working of the Congress ministers from 1937 to 1939. [6]

Question 3

The first General Election in India (1952) was a landmark event in the history of independent India. Discuss. [12]

Question 4

- (a) Critically review the Assam agitation. [6]
- (b) What was the Centre's response to the Assam agitation? [6]

Question 5

- (a) Give an account of the main features of the course of the J P Movement which led to the declaration of Emergency on 25th June, 1975. [6]
- (b) What were the main features of the Emergency declared on 25th June, 1975? [6]

Question 6

- (a) Trace the circumstances that led to the outbreak of the Indo-China war in 1962. [6]
- (b) What were the consequences of this war? [6]

SECTION B

Question 7

- (a) State the main aims of Hitler's foreign policy and his plans to fulfil those aims. [6]
- (b) Give an account of the Anschluss with Austria with reference to Hitler's aggressive policy. [6]

Question 8

In the context of the rapid growth of African nationalism and decolonization in Africa, discuss:

- (a) Kenya's struggle for freedom under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta. [6]
- (b) The initial achievements of Kwame Nkrumah in the field of internal and external affairs of Ghana. [6]

Question 9

With reference to the break-up of the USSR, answer the following questions:

- (a) To what extent was the failure of Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reforms responsible for the end of the Soviet Union? [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss the coup of August 1991. [6]

Question 10

Give an account of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa and its transition to black majority rule. [12]

Question 11

In the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, discuss the following:

- (a) The role of Anwar Sadat in the signing of the Camp David Accord (1979). [6]
- (b) The circumstances that led to the Oslo Peace Accords (1993), its terms and impact. [6]

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