

# 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.)

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*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 [ ].*

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## PART I (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

### Question 1

[20x1]

- (i) State one reason for the arrival of Cripps Mission in India.
  - (ii) Why did the Muslim League declare 16th August, 1946 as Direct Action Day?
  - (iii) Who was the main force behind the integration of the princely states with India?
  - (iv) State one recommendation of the JVP Commission.
  - (v) Name two members of the Syndicate.
  - (vi) What was the name of the economic reforms program launched by Indira Gandhi during the Emergency?
  - (vii) When was the Janata Party formed?
  - (viii) Why was Operation Blue Star launched?
  - (ix) Who signed the Tashkent Declaration in 1966?
  - (x) State one aim of the Non-aligned Movement.
  - (xi) What was the significance of the Battle of El Alamein?
  - (xii) Give one reason for the defeat of the Axis powers.
  - (xiii) What was the primary objective behind Mao Tse Tung's "Hundred Flowers Campaign"?
  - (xiv) Name the leader of the Kenya African Unity Party (KAU).
  - (xv) Why did Stalin blockade Berlin?
  - (xvi) Which organisation led the movement against Communism in Poland?
  - (xvii) Give one example of racial discrimination in the USA after the Second World War.
  - (xviii) Why did the ERA fail to get passed?
  - (xix) What was the main aim of the McMahon-Hussein Correspondence?
  - (xx) What is the meaning of the term Intifada? When did the first Intifada occur?
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## 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) What were the main proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan? [6]
- (b) Why did the Congress agree to the proposal for partitioning the country? [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) What were the main causes and events that led to the uprising in Naxalbari in 1967? [6]
- (b) What measures did the authorities undertake to suppress the Naxalite Movement? [6]

#### Question 5

- (a) What were the main causes of the first Indo-Pak War of 1947-49? [6]
- (b) What were the consequences of the first Indo-Pak War? [6]

#### Question 6

- (a) Briefly discuss the significance of the *Towards Equality Report* (1974) with reference to women's issues. [6]
- (b) How did the movement against dowry and domestic violence develop in India in the 1970s and 1980s? [6]

### SECTION B

#### Question 7

- (a) Why did Britain and France follow a policy of appeasement towards Germany and Italy? [6]
- (b) Give an account of the events that led to the entry of USA into the Second World War. [6]

#### Question 8

- (a) What were the causes of the Communist victory in the Civil War in China in 1949? [6]
- (b) What problems did the Chinese Communists face in the initial years? [6]

**Question 9**

- (a) Discuss the reasons for the *thaw* in the Cold War in the 1950s. Give examples to show that the thaw was only partial. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss the events that led to the end of Communism in Czechoslovakia. [6]

**Question 10**

- (a) Why was there a significant change in the US government's attitude towards racial discrimination with the appointment of the Truman Committee (1946)? [6]
- (b) Briefly state the main features of the Apartheid policy followed in South Africa. [6]

**Question 11**

Examine the causes and events that led to the signing of the Camp David Accord in 1979. What were the terms of the Peace Accord? [12]