

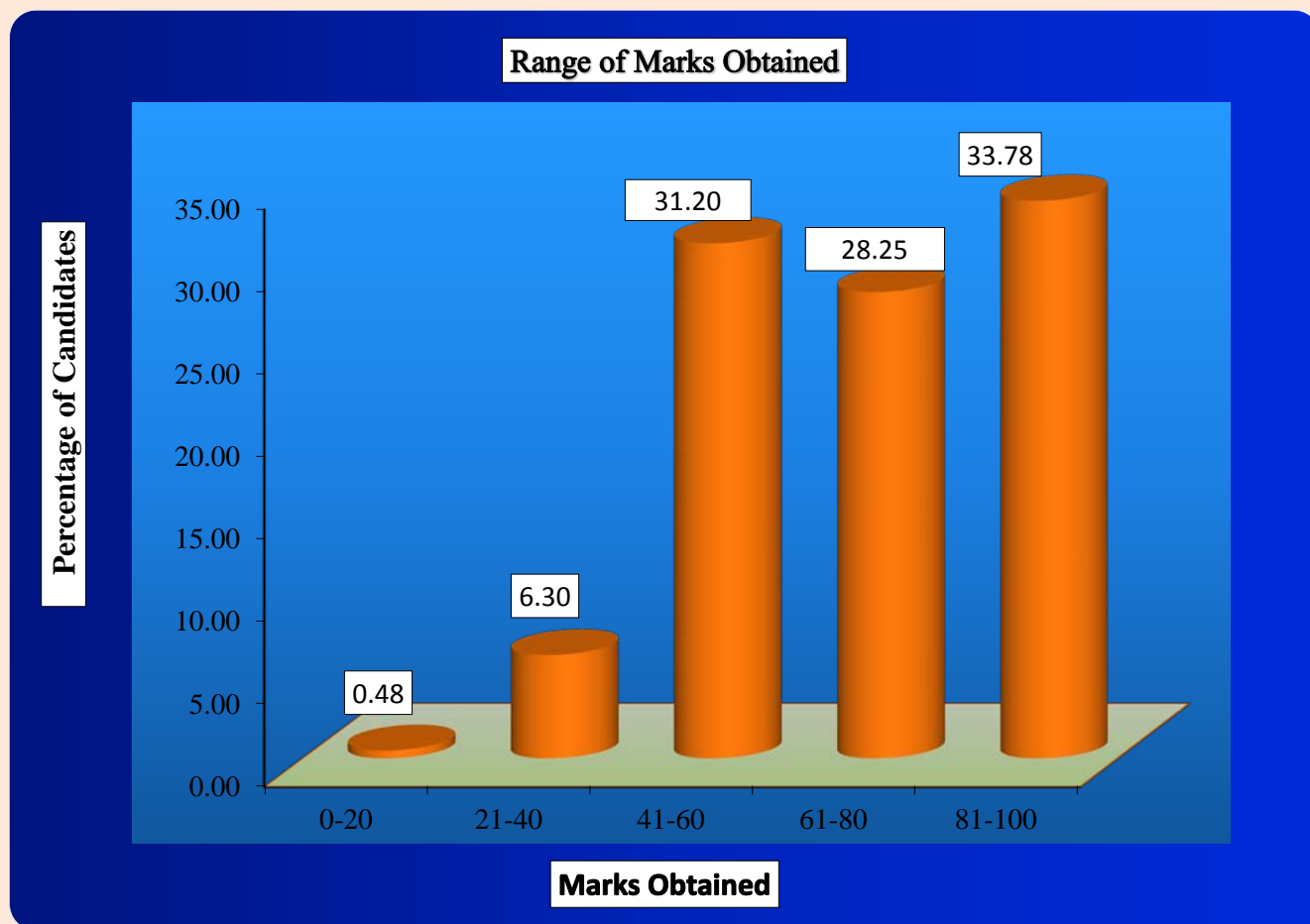
HISTORY

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Total Number of students who took the examination	3,763
Highest Marks Obtained	100
Lowest Marks Obtained	5
Mean Marks Obtained	68.9

Percentage of Candidates according to marks obtained

Details	Mark Range				
	0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100
Number of Candidates	18	237	1174	1063	1271
Percentage of Candidates	0.48	6.30	31.20	28.25	33.78
Cumulative Number	18	255	1429	2492	3763
Cumulative Percentage	0.48	6.78	37.98	66.22	100.00



HISTORY

PART I (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

Question 1

[20]

- (i) Name the leader of the Indian National Congress who popularised the vision of a socialist India.
- (ii) Why did the Congress ministries resign in 1939?
- (iii) What was the significance of the Lahore Session of the Muslim League (1940)?
- (iv) Name *any two* states whose union with India involved armed intervention by the Indian army.
- (v) Name two major political parties that played an important role during the General Elections of 1967.
- (vi) Which state was formed in 1953, on the basis of linguistic identity?
- (vii) Name the leaders of India and Pakistan between whom the Tashkent Agreement was signed (1966).
- (viii) Why did the Dalai Lama seek refuge in India?
- (ix) State *any two* major observations made by the Committee, on the Status of Women in India, in the Towards Equality Report (1974).
- (x) What was the primary demand of the All Assam Students' Union?
- (xi) State one important example of Anglo-French appeasement of Hitler (1938) that made war inevitable.
- (xii) What was the significance of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour?
- (xiii) What was the primary objective behind Mao Tse Tung's "Hundred Flowers Campaign"?
- (xiv) Name the nationalist leader under whose leadership Ghana became independent.
- (xv) Give one example to show that the Super Powers wanted to reduce East-West tension after the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- (xvi) What is the full form of CIS?
- (xvii) Name the most outstanding leader of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa.
- (xviii) Name the first president of the National Organization for Women (NOW).
- (xix) Why did Nasser nationalise the Suez Canal?
- (xx) Name the Agreement signed between the PLO and Israel (1993) that indicated a change in their respective attitudes.

Comments of Examiners

- (i) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question correctly. A few gave the answer as Indira Gandhi.
- (ii) Many candidates gave the answer as, “because the British joined the Second World War” instead of “adding and involved its colonies without the consent of the nationalist leaders”.
- (iii) A few candidates confused the Lahore session of 1940 with the Lahore session of 1929.
- (iv) Most candidates were able to answer this part correctly.
- (v) A large number of candidates were confused about the names of the parties; they also confused the 1967 elections with the 1971 elections.
- (vi) Some candidates wrote ‘Tamil Nadu’ or ‘Orissa’ instead of ‘Andhra Pradesh’.
- (vii) Many candidates wrote ‘Indira Gandhi’ and ‘Parvez Musharraf’ instead of writing PM Shastri (India) and President Ayub Khan (Pakistan).
- (viii) Instead of giving specific answers, a number of candidates wrote that ‘Dalai Lama felt safe in India’.
- (ix) Many candidates failed to understand the question. They gave suggestions instead of writing about what the report stated.
- (x) Instead of writing ‘More autonomy was demanded’ some candidates wrote ‘more rights for the Assamese were demanded’. A few candidates overlooked the word ‘primary’ and gave the answer as “education for the Assamese in Assamese language”, or “Assamese as official language in offices, schools and colleges”.
- (xi) Some candidates overlooked the date 1938. Most of the candidates mentioned the annexation of Czechoslovakia rather than the Munich Pact and Sudetenland.
- (xii) Most of the candidates could answer the question correctly.
- (xiii) A number of candidates did not write the objective of the ‘Hundred Flower Campaign’. Many candidates confused the Hundred Flowers Campaign with Mao’s initial reforms or the Great Leap Forward or the Cultural Revolution.
- (xiv) Most candidates answered the question correctly.

Suggestion for teachers

- Names of the parties should be taught chronologically.
- Linguistic formation of states should be discussed year wise.
- Chronological sequence of leaders and the periods when they were in power should be emphasized.
- The reason why Dalai Lama fled to India should be made clear.
- Teachers should find out from the Report itself the observations made in it regarding the status of women in India.
- Major demand of the Assamese should be made clear to students.
- Students should be told to pay attention to the date given in the question and answer accordingly. Specific details of the chain of events that inevitably led to the Second World War must be taught in specific detail.
- Teachers should emphasize the primary objective of the Hundred Flower Campaign.
- The differences between each set of Mao’s reforms should be taught carefully. A tabular representation could be used for this purpose.
- The home country of various Black leaders must be emphasised while teaching the Protest Movements.
- Students must be taught to write complete and specific answers to questions.

(xv) This part was correctly answered by most candidates.

(xvi) Hardly any candidate was able to attempt this part correctly.

(xvii) Majority of the candidates wrote the correct answer. A very small number wrote 'Martin Luther King'.

(xviii) This part was answered correctly by majority of the candidates, although a number of candidates misspelt the name.

(xix) Many candidates wrote 'to pay for the Aswan Dam' only instead of adding 'because the USA cancelled their promised grant'.

(xx) Instead of writing 'Oslo Peace Accord or PLO Peace Accord' some candidates wrote 'Camp David Accord'.

- The exact names of treaties, accords and peace agreements should be taught to students. The differences between the Camp David Accord of 1979 and the Oslo Accords of 1993 must be defined clearly.
- Students should be taught the difference between 'accord', 'agreement', and 'treaty'.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 1

(i)	Jawaharlal Nehru/Subhash Bose/ J P Narayan
(ii)	The British government involved India in the Second World War without the consent of the Congress/ war issue/ denied demand for independence.
(iii)	The Muslim League passed a resolution demanding partition of India to create an independent state of Pakistan after independence/ They gave an official seal to the creation of Pakistan./ adopted the two nation theory./ passed the Pakistan Resolution.
(iv)	Hyderabad / Junagadh / Kashmir
(v)	CPM, Jana Sangh, Swatantra, DMK, INC, Akali Dal, Hindu Maha Sabha, Socialist Party, C
(vi)	Andhra Pradesh
(vii)	Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri (India) and President Ayub Khan (Pakistan)
(viii)	The Chinese invaded and occupied Tibet/ After the Revolt Dalai Lama felt threatened.
(ix)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disproportionate ratio in male female population • Domestic violence • Dowry menace • Female foeticide • Infanticide • Malnutrition • Gender discrimination • Inequality.
(x)	More autonomy for Assam./To drive the foreigners out of Assam.
(xi)	The Munich Pact (1938)/ handing over Sudetenland to Germany.

(xii)	(1)It brought the USA into the Second World War/ (2) and transformed it into a global conflict/ (3)Japan gained control of the Pacific. (4) Hitler declared war on the US.
(xiii)	To encourage and promote constructive criticism of thought and expression/ to reduce the dispute between the cadres, technicians, engineers/ intellectuals, experts.
(xiv)	Kwame Nkrumah
(xv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a “hot line” link between Moscow and Washington • Nuclear Test Ban Treaty • Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty <i>(Any one)</i>
(xvi)	Commonwealth of Independent States
(xvii)	Dr. Nelson Mandela
(xviii)	Betty Friedan
(xix)	The USA announced withdrawal of US funds and assistance for Nasser’s development programme (e.g. Aswan Dam)/ refused to finance the Aswan Dam.
(xx)	Israel PLO Peace Accord or OSLO Accords.

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

- (a) What were the main proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan? **[6]**
- (b) What led to the observance of Direct Action Day by the Muslim League, on August 16, 1946? **[6]**

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Some candidates got confused between the features of the Cabinet Mission and the Mountbatten Plan. A number of candidates wrote answers beyond the scope of the question. E.g. the reasons why the demand for Pakistan was not met; the reaction of the Congress / Muslim League or Sikhs.
- (b) A number of candidates wrote incorrect facts. They failed to comprehend the question. They did not know about the dispute over seats in the Constituent Assembly and the Interim Government or League's apprehensions regarding the interests of the minority.

Suggestions for teachers

- Students should be taught to focus on the demands of the question. They should be taught to answer, in detail, only those aspects demanded by the question.
- The reasons behind the sending of the Cabinet Mission Plan, its proposals, the reactions of the various interest groups to it should all be taught under separate sub-headings.
- The differences between the different plans should be highlighted in a table given the terms of each.
- Teach events leading to the Direct Action in a step-by-step manner.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 2

(a)	<p>The main provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) An All India Federation of British Indian Provinces and Princely States was formed.2) Limited powers for Central government-defence; foreign affairs; communication3) Grouping of Provinces: into ABC (details not required) A- Madras, Bombay, Central Province, United Province, Bihar, Orissa B- Punjab, Sind, NWFP, Baluchistan C-Bengal, Assam4) Constituent Assembly to frame the Indian Constitution.5) Federal Union with three tiers: Union Centre, Regional groups of Provinces, Provinces.6) Provinces were free to form regional unions7) India given an option to remain in or withdraw from Commonwealth8) Formation of Interim Government at Centre headed by Viceroy.9) A treaty to be signed between the Constituent Assembly and Government in UK.
(b)	<p>Reasons for Observance of Direct Action Day by the Muslim League:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Muslim League accepted Cabinet Mission proposals2) Elections held to Constituent Assembly3) Sweeping victory for Congress 212 seats/Muslim League 73

	4) Dispute over question of grouping 5) Congress indicated its desire to modify the scheme and not bound by Cabinet Mission 6) Nehru's speech a political blunder 7) Jinnah afraid of a strong central government /which might suppress minority areas and minority rights 8) Muslim League call for "Direct Action" – goodbye to constitutional methods Date for direct Action fixed as 16 th August 1946 9) Hindu-Muslim riots in Calcutta <div style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</div>
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Question 3

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

Comments of Examiners

Most candidates were able to answer this question correctly. However, some repeated certain points.

Suggestions for teachers

- This topic should be taught under sub-headings such as, Preparation, Process, Results and Significance for clarity in understanding.

MARKING SCHEME	
Question 3	
(a)	1) The first General Election in India was held over a period of four months, October 1951 – February 1952. 2) The principle of U.A.F. allowed 173 million electorate to participate/ Age 21years and above/ act of faith/a leap in the dark. 3) The constitution had made provision to establish an Election Commission headed by a C.E.C. (Chief Election Commissioner) 4) House to house survey was organised to prepare the electoral list. 5) Symbols were allotted to political parties / independent candidates. 6) 2.5 million ballot boxes were prepared 7) (2,24,000) polling booths were set up at the ratio of 1:1000 voters 8) Crores ballot papers were printed. 9) One million officials were to supervise the election. 10) Arrangements had to be made to count the votes and declare the winner on the basis of relative majority. 11) There were 14 national and 63 regional parties along with a large number of independents.

- 12) The contest was for 489 seats in the Lok Sabha with 98 reserved seats for SC/ST.
- 13) To avoid impersonation, Indian scientists developed indelible ink which stayed on the voter's finger for a week.

Process:

- 14) Sukumar Sen was the first C E C who ensured a fair and free election.
- 15) Opposition was a divided house/ fragmented.
- 16) Nehru undertook hectic campaigning, stressing on secularism and national integrity.
- 17) Door to door canvassing, speeches and posters were used by all parties.
- 18) 46.6% eligible voters cast their votes.
- 19) Invalid votes were as low as 3 – 4%.
- 20) There was an atmosphere of festivity and enthusiasm.
- 21) Congress got more than 70% of the votes polled.

Significance:

- 22) The result showed that the U.A.F. was well justified.
- 23) The communal and leftist parties had been rejected.
- 24) The primary class and landlords still exerted influence in Orissa, Rajasthan and North East/ Individual Princely states emerged victorious.
- 25) Revealed Congress domination in the Lok Sabha, but a healthy presence of opposition and democratic culture.
- 26) Pressure of factionalism / corruption / fight for tickets were detected.
- 27) Vote bank politics was likely to overpower idealism.
- 28) Election was to be established as the process for making or changing of government.
- 29) One of the remarkable features was that many political parties contested freely.
- 30) Untouchables and Brahmins stood in the same line.
- 31) It was no longer believed that literacy was a test of intelligence.
- 32) It was an important start to democracy.
- 33) Organizing the election on such a large scale was a mammoth task.
- 34) Voting through secret ballot.
- 35) Communist emerged as the second largest party. (Any twelve points)

Question 4

- (a) What steps did the Congress Government take after the imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi in 1975? [6]
- (b) What was the immediate impact of this Emergency on the common people? [6]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most candidates could answer this question correctly. However, some wrote irrelevant facts like, 'agitation by JP, 'call for a rally in Delhi' instead of writing steps taken by the Congress government after the imposition of emergency.
- (b) While most candidates attempted this part well, some did not pay attention to the words 'immediate impact' and wrote about the long term impacts which was not a part of the answer.

Suggestions for teachers

- Help students understand the difference between reasons for the imposition of Emergency and steps taken by the government after its imposition.
- The topic should be divided into Long term and Short term results.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 4

- (a) **Steps taken by Congress after the imposition of Emergency in 1975**
- 1) The proclamation of Emergency suspended the federal provisions of the Constitution.
 - 2) Suspended the Fundamental Rights and civil liberties.
 - 3) The government imposed strict censorship on the Press
There could be no reports on the processions or strikes or of political oppositions or of conditions in jails
 - 4) The government tightened its hold over the dissemination of information
United New India(UNI) and Press Trust of India were amalgamated with two lesser agencies into a single state controlled service- Samachar
 - 5) Across India people were being picked up and put into jails
 - 6) Hundreds of main leaders of the Opposition were arrested under MISA-
Morarji Desai, Jay Prakash Narayan
 - 7) Arrests continued throughout Emergency but most were released after a few days or months
 - 8) The Rajmata of Gwalior and Jaipur, old political opponents were jailed
 - 9) Black marketeers and smugglers were arrested.
 - 10) Mrs Gandhi offered a Twenty Point Programme for Economic Progress
 - 11) This programme promised a reduction in prices of essential commodities, the speedy implementation of land reforms/ the abolition of indebtedness/ (any one example) and bonded labour/ higher wages for workers and /lower taxes for the middle class.
 - 12) Jokes tinged with satire were especially forbidden- (e.g. Cho Ramaswamy)
 - 13) Parliament was made utterly ineffective
 - 14) The opposition of a few brave MPs, who had not been arrested was nullified as their speeches were not permitted to be reported in Press
 - 15) The state governments were rigidly controlled- DMK & Janata were dismissed in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat
 - 16) The Congress Chief Ministers of UP and Orissa were replaced for not being reliable enough
 - 17) Internal Democracy within the Congress Party was more or less completely snuffed.

	<p>18) A series of decrees, laws and constitutional amendments reduced the powers of Judiciary to check the functioning of the Executive</p> <p>19) Effort was made to change the basic libertarian (democratic) structure of the Constitution through 42nd Amendment</p> <p>20) Fundamental Rights were indirectly emasculated by being made subordinate to an expanded version of Directive Principles of State Policy/ DP more important than Fundamental Rights</p> <p>21) Sanjay Gandhi's four-point programme soon overtook the 20 Point Programme.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>
(b)	<p>Impact of this Emergency on the common people:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The large majority of people initially responded to it with passivity. 2) The people had no experience of authoritarian rule 3) A large number of people were impressed by the positive outcomes like (a) government officials coming to office and (b) trains running on time, (c) Suppression of Black marketeers (d) availability of essential commodities 4) With the restoration of public order and discipline many felt relieved that the country had been saved from disorder and chaos 5) There was less crime in cities, uncontrolled, violent demonstrations came to an end, calm and tranquillity in the school and college campuses 6) Return of normal life after relentless disruptions was welcomed by most of them. 7) There was also an improvement in administration-public accepted it. 8) Dramatic improvement in price situations –prices of essential goods came down and their availability in shops increased. 9) A major factor in the people's acceptance was its constitutional, legal and temporary character 10) It represented an interim measure, a temporary suspension of the normal rules and institutions of democracy 11) It was not seen as an attempt to impose dictatorship 12) Measures were taken to improve the condition of the rural poor, although not followed up with great sincerity. 13) Sanjay Gandhi's extra constitutional powers. 14) Forced sterilization caused a lot of resentment. 15) Forced clearance of slums led to homelessness. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>

Question 5

- (a) Why did China attack India in 1962? [6]
- (b) What were the consequences of the Indo-China war? [6]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) A number of candidates wrote the answer correctly but irrelevant background details were given by some candidates. Specific facts like, 'Aksai Chin being claimed by China to be its part' were not written. The dispute over borders was not explained by most of the candidates.
- (b) Candidates answered this part of the question satisfactorily. However, facts such as, 'Krishna Menon was forced to resign' or 'Role of the USA' was not mentioned by some candidates.

Suggestions for teachers

- Reasons for China's attack on India should be taught under the following
 - Dispute over Dalai Lama, Border dispute, Nehru's Forward Policy.Maps showing the areas under dispute should be used to provide clarity of understanding.
- Emphasis should be laid on actual terms of agreement between India and China, its impact on Nehru and his foreign policy, the impact on India's defence and the army.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 5

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| (a) | <p>Reasons for China's attack on India in 1962:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) On the 12th October 1962, there was a massive attack by the Chinese in NEFA2) People expected Chinese takeover of the Assam Plain. <p>Reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3) Differences in borders – by 1957 China had started work on the Xinjiang – Tibet Road, which ran through Aksai Chin.4) In 1959, the Chinese President Chou En Lai, maintained that boundaries between India and China had never been formally delimited.5) Stated that Aksai Chin was always a part of China.6) India initiated a forward policy. It started sending troops into the disputed areas. This deteriorated relations between India and China.7) After Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1959, Dalai Lama who had escaped to India sought asylum from Nehru which was granted.8) China objected to it, fearing future revolt by the Tibetans against China.9) In 1959, USSR had repudiated the treaty, it had signed with China promising to help in developing nuclear technology. |
|-----|---|

	<p>10) USSR signed an agreement with India for manufacture of MIG-21 aircraft. This had angered the Chinese.</p> <p>11) USSR also informed China that it was going ahead with negotiations for Partial Test Ban Treaty. This had upset China because, her nuclear ambition will get affected adversely.</p> <p>12) China had misgivings about India providing leadership to the Afro-Asian nations on the basis of NAM.</p> <p>13) By attacking India, it hoped to topple Nehru</p> <p>14) It also hoped to undermine non-alignment and India's leadership.</p> <p>15) China was frustrated with UN's decision to deny the seat in the UN to China and instead to grant it to Taiwan.</p> <p>16) Thus, the feeling of isolation and frustration made China paranoid and aggressive.</p> <p>17) It hoped to humiliate India by confusing it.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>
(b)	<p>Consequences of Indo-China War:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) India took a long time to recover from its self-respect/ Weakness of Indian army. 2) Nehru never really recovered from this blow/ Nehru blamed for the defeat 3) The Congress lost a series of important by elections 4) He was forced to sacrifice Krishna Menon, his defence minister and friend 5) Right wing forces and pro west elements used this opportunity to undermine the Congress. 6) Blocked the constitutional amendment in land ceiling legislation 7) Nehru faced the first no confidence motion 8) India's relations with other countries got affected by the Chinese attack 9) US and UK had responded positively 10) Pakistan tried their best to use India's weakness to surrender Kashmir 11) Nehru managed to somehow withstand the pressure 12) There was considerable increase in US influence on military affairs 13) US tried to gain a foothold in India's foreign policy. 14) US Intelligence agencies developed links in the name of countering Chinese attacks 15) They planted a nuclear power device in the Himalayas to monitor Chinese military activities. 16) Nehru tried to counter this subtly and pushed ahead with military Agreements with the Soviets 17) Pakistan sided up with China thinking India was weakened and launched a war in 1965 18) Indian government passed the Defence of India Act (1962) 19) It allowed arrest and deportation of any one of Chinese ethnicity. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>

Question 6

- (a) Briefly discuss the reasons for Assam's demand for greater autonomy for the state. [6]
- (b) How did the Centre respond to Assam's agitation for more autonomy? [6]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) A number of candidates could not answer this question well. A lot of irrelevant facts were written. For e.g. some candidates traced the Assam problem from the time of the British. Very few candidates wrote about the grievances of the Assamese against the Central Government.
- (b) Many candidates were not well versed with the clauses of the agreement. Relevant facts were missing in the answers given by candidates.

Suggestions for teachers

- Reasons for agitation in Assam should be taught under the following heads: economic, cultural, linguistic, political and the problem of refugees.
- The exact and specific terms of the Assam Accord, as well as the identities of the signatories and the date on which the accord was signed, should be taught to students.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 6

- (a) Reasons for Assam's agitation for greater autonomy for the state:
- 1) The North East was aggrieved due to unfair treatment by the centre, e.g. evident in neglect of industries / lack of economic enterprises and / even in the allocation of funds.
 - 2) It was deprived of its revenue from crude oil, tea and plywood./
Assam's revenue was pumped out of the state.
 - 3) Marwaris and Bengalis were controlling Assam's economy.
 - 4) Labour forces were also largely non-Assamese, contributing to unemployment among Assamese youth.
 - 5) There was demand for better connectivity between North East and the rest of India e.g. Bridges over Brahmaputra/ railway upgradation / better road links.
 - 6) Even before independence, there had been a large scale migration from Bihar and Bengal into Assam.
 - 7) From 1971 onward, refugees poured in from Bangladesh (East Pakistan).
 - 8) Most returned back after the creation of Bangladesh but almost a lakh stayed behind.
 - 9) Peasant influx continued in search of land, triggering fear of land-loss among Assamese peasants.
 - 10) Demographic changes had generated cultural, linguistic and political insecurity.
 - 11) To face the challenge of illegal migration from Bangladesh, in 1979 All Assam Students Union (AASU) and Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (Assamese Peoples Struggle) were organised.

	<p>12) In 1983, election to State's Legislature Assembly was organised.</p> <p>13) It was marked by large scale violence.</p> <p>14) 98% of eligible Assamese voters had boycotted.</p> <p>15) Congress, however, formed the government.</p> <p>16) By- elections showed an increase in the number of voters.</p> <p>17) Identification of non Assamese by the Central Government demanded by the people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>
(b)	<p>Response of the central government to the agitation:</p> <p>1) On 15th August 1983, Rajiv Gandhi signed an Accord with AASU, Assam Gana Prarishad.</p> <p>2) All immigrants that had entered between 1951 – 1961 were given citizenship, including political rights.</p> <p>3) Those who entered after 1971 were to be deported.</p> <p>4) Entrants between 1961-1971 were denied voting rights for 10 years, but other rights were to be granted.</p> <p>5) Economic package was put in place for the development of Assam.</p> <p>6) A second oil refinery was set up</p> <p>7) A paper mill / 8) An institute for technology were to be set up.</p> <p>8) Safeguards to protect cultural, social and linguistic heritage of Assam were drafted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>

SECTION B

Question 7

- (a) Discuss the significant changes in Mussolini's foreign policy after 1935, till the outbreak of the Second World War. [6]
- (b) Why did Britain and France follow a policy of appeasement towards Germany and Italy? [6]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most candidates were able to answer this question correctly, although there was a tendency to go into unnecessary details about the reasons for Mussolini's attack on Abyssinia. There was also a tendency on the part of some candidates to discuss in detail Mussolini's foreign policy before 1935.
- (b) Most candidates were able to give the correct answer. A few candidates got confused between reasons for Appeasement and examples of Appeasement. Some even wrote detailed accounts of the occupation of Rhineland and the Spanish Civil War.

Suggestions for teachers

- The two phases of Mussolini's foreign policy should be taught separately.
- A date wise sequence of events should be prepared so that students can associate a particular foreign policy with the date.
- Students should be taught to differentiate between reasons and examples of Appeasement.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 7

(a)	<p>Significant changes in Mussolini's foreign policy after 1935, till the outbreak of the Second World War:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) 1935, when Hitler announced conscription. Mussolini joined Britain and France in condemning Hitler2) Mussolini was disillusioned by Anglo-German Naval Agreement3) 1935: When Mussolini's attacked Abyssinia (there is no need for a detailed account of the invasion, only how it marked a turning point in his policy towards Germany). League announced sanctions against Italy but4) Mussolini angered by the sanctions and began to draw closer to Hitler5) 1936: Mussolini along with Hitler sent troops to help General Franco. Spain to attack France.6) 1936 Rome-Berlin Axis Pact was signed between Mussolini and Hitler.7) 1937 Italy joined Japan and Germany in the Anti-Comintern Pact.8) 1938: Mussolini dropped objections to Anschluss: Hitler successfully achieved the union of Austria and Germany.9) 1938 Mussolini's popularity revived at Munich Conference☺ he produced the plan for the handover of the Sudetenland.10) 1939 Mussolini tried to emulate Hitler's takeover of Czechoslovakia by pointless invasion of Albania.11) 1939: Mussolini signed Pact of Steel with Germany/ which promised assistance in the event of war12) Mussolini joined the war in 1940, hoping to gain territories in France and North Africa. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>
(b)	<p>Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement towards Germany and Italy because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) It was thought essential to avoid war, which was likely to be even more devastating than ever before.2) Britain still in the throes of the economic crisis, could not afford vast rearmament and the crippling expenses of a major war.3) British government seemed to be supported by a strongly pacifist public opinion.4) Many felt that Germany and Italy had genuine grievances. Italy had been cheated at Versailles and Germany had been treated too harshly.5) Chamberlain believed that the only way to settle disputes was by personal contact between leaders.) In this way, he thought, he would be able to control and civilize Hitler, and Mussolini into the bargain and bring them to respect international law.

	<p>6) Economic cooperation between Britain and Germany would be good for both.</p> <p>7) Internal violence would die down in Germany if Britain helped her economically.</p> <p>8) Fear of communist Russia was great, especially among British Conservatives. Many of them believed that the communist threat was greater than the danger from Hitler.</p> <p>9) Underlying all these feelings was the belief that Britain ought not to take any military action in case it led to a full-scale war for which Britain was totally unprepared.</p>
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Question 8

(a)	Give a critical account of the main features of the Great Leap Forward Policy adopted by Mao Tse Tung.	[6]
(b)	What was the significance of the Great Leap?	[6]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most of the candidates answered this question correctly. However, there was a tendency to repeat points. Some candidates did not write all the required points.
- (b) A number of candidates attempted this part correctly, but in some cases, there was a lot of repetition. Some candidates only wrote the positive impact of the Great Leap Forward. The negative impact was not written.

Suggestions for teachers

- Students should be taught to focus on the demands of the question. Both agricultural and industrial changes under the Great Leap Forward should be explained clearly.
- Both positive and negative aspects of the significance of the Great Leap Forward should be emphasised.
- Students should be given practice in writing specific answers that address the scope of the question.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 8

(a)	<p>Main features of the Great Leap Forward Policy adopted by Mao Tse Tung:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This was a policy designed to meet the Chinese situation and was not based on Russian experience. 2) It involved further important developments in both industry and agriculture, in order to increase output (agriculture in particular was not providing the required food) 3) To adapt industry to Chinese conditions. 4) The introduction of communes, units larger than collective farms, containing up to 75,000 people divided into brigades and work in teams with an elected council. 5) They ran their own collective farms and factories. 6) They carried out most of the functions of local government within the commune 7) Undertook special local projects.
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	<p>8) One typical commune in 1965, for e.g. contained 30,000 people.)</p> <p>9) Each family received a share out of profits and also had a small private plot of land.</p> <p>10) A complete change of emphasis in industry: instead of aiming for large-scale works of the type seen in the USSR and the West (e.g. much smaller factories were set up in the countryside to provide machinery for agriculture.)</p> <p>11) Mao talked of 6,00,000 ‘backyard steel furnaces’ springing up, organised and managed by the communes). They also undertook to build roads, canals, dams, reservoirs and irrigation channels.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>
(b)	<p>Significance of the great leap:</p> <p>1) At first it looked as though the Great Leap might be a failure.</p> <p>2) There was some opposition to the communes.</p> <p>3) A series of bad harvests (1959-61)/ famine</p> <p>4) The withdrawal of all Russian aid following the breach between the two.</p> <p>5) Lack of experience among the cadres caused hardship in the years 1959-63; statistics which emerged later suggested that</p> <p>6) Some 20 million people may have died prematurely as a result of hardships caused by the Great Leap.</p> <p>7) Even Mao’s prestige suffered and he was forced to resign as Chairman of the People’s Congress.</p> <p>8) Both, agricultural and industrial production increased substantially.</p> <p>9) China was at least managing to feed its massive population without famine (which had rarely happened under the MKT).</p> <p>10) The communes proved to be a successful innovation. They were much more than merely collective farms.</p> <p>11) They were an efficient unit of local government that enabled the central government in Beijing to keep in touch with local opinion.</p> <p>12) They seemed to be the ideal solution to the problem of running a vast country while at the same time avoiding</p> <p>13) Over centralization that stifles initiative was avoided.</p> <p>14) The crucial decision have been taken that China would remain predominantly an agricultural country with small scale industry scattered around the countryside.</p> <p>15) The economy would be labour-intensive (relying on massive number of workers instead of using labour saving machines).</p> <p>16) Given the country’s enormous population, this was the best way of making sure that everybody had a job.</p> <p>17) It enabled China to avoid the growing unemployment problems of the highly industrialised Western Nations.</p> <p>18) Other benefits were the spread of education and welfare services</p> <p>19) Improvement in the position of women in the society.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>

Question 9

- (a) Discuss the main features of Michail Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss the events that led to the end of Communism in East Germany. [6]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Very few candidates attempted this question. Some of those who did, got confused between Glasnost and Perestroika. Relevant facts were missing in many answers.
- (b) Not many candidates were able to answer this part correctly. Some candidates wrote about the Berlin Blockade and the Berlin Wall. Nothing was written about Honecher's atrocities or the role of Chancellor Kohl.

Suggestions for teachers

- Meaning of Glasnost and Perestroika should be explained clearly. The aims of introducing these reforms should be discussed.
- Teachers should explain the sequence of events leading to the end of Communism.
- The role of Chancellor Kohl of West Germany should be explained clearly.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 9

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| (a) | <p>Main aims of Michail Gorbachov's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Gorbachev aware of the defects of the Soviet state after years of stagnation2) Wanted to modernize and reform the country3) He did not want to end communism but to replace it with more humane socialist system4) Aim was the reform of Party, government and the economy5) Glasnost (openness): mainly in the areas of human rights and cultural affairs6) Dissidents released7) Greater freedom of press8) Laws to prevent dissidents being sent to mental institutions9) Televising of Party Congress10) Purged leaders were rehabilitated11) Greater freedom to publish critical books and films12) Criticism of handling of Chernobyl explosion13) Gorbachev hoped to use media to publicise the inefficiency and corruption14) Educate public opinion and get support for his policies <p>Perestroika (i)(restructuring): economic changes: (ii) small scale private enterprise allowed/(iii) greater responsibility for quality control by the government/(iv) Law</p> |
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	<p>removed central planners control over raw materials, quotas etc. (v) Changes in government: New chamber of People's Deputies to elect a Supreme Soviet which would be like a parliament. (vi) Many former dissidents elected in first elections. (vii) Reserved seats for Communist party abolished. (viii) Gorbachev elected President of Soviet Union with new councils to assist him.</p> <p><i>(Three points for Glasnost and three for Perestroika)</i></p>
(b)	<p>The events that led to the end of Communism in East Germany:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Honecker refused all reforms and wanted to keep communism in place. 2) There was a wave of demonstrations all over East Germany demanding political freedom and end of communism. 3) He wanted to order the army to open fire on the demonstrators, but other leading communists were not prepared to cause widespread bloodshed. 4) They dropped Honecker, and his successor, Egon Krenz, made concessions. 5) The Berlin Wall was opened (9 November 1989) 6) Free elections promised. 7) When the great powers began to drop hints that they would not stand in the way of a reunited Germany, the West German political parties moved into the East. 8) Chancellor Kohl staged an election tour, and the East German version of his party (CDU) won an overwhelming victory (March 1990). 9) The East German CDU leader, Lothar de Maiziere, became Prime Minister. He was hoping for gradual moves towards reunification, but again the pressure of 'people power' carried all before it. Nearly everybody in East Germany seemed to want immediate union. 10) The USSR and the USA agreed that reunification could take place; Gorbachev promised that all Russian troops would be withdrawn from East Germany by 1994. 11) France and Britain, who were less happy about German reunification, felt bound to go along with the flow. 12) Germany was formally reunited at midnight on 3 October, 1990. 13) In elections for the whole of Germany (December 1990) the conservative CDU/CSU alliance, together with their liberal FDP supporters, won a comfortable majority over the socialist SPD. 14) The communists (renamed the Party of Democratic Socialism – PDS) won only 17 of the 662 seats in the Bundestag (lower house of parliament). 15) Helmut Kohl became the first Chancellor of all Germany since the Second World War. <p><i>(Any six points)</i></p>

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 evaluate Dr. Martin Luther King's role in the Civil Rights Movement. [6]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Many candidates confused the Civil Rights Movement in the USA with the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. Many wrote how the blacks in America were discriminated against instead of writing about the changes in the US government's attitude towards racial discrimination.
- (b) This part of the question was correctly answered by majority of the candidates except for a few who gave unnecessary details. For e.g. some wrote in general about the problems faced by the American blacks.

Suggestions for teachers

- A clear distinction between Truman Doctrine and Truman Committee should be made.
- Maps should be used while teaching. Important places related to the movement should be shown to students.
- All features of Martin Luther King's role in the Civil Rights Movement should be equally emphasised.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 10

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| (a) | <p>Reasons for change in the US government's attitude towards racial discrimination:</p> <p>In 1946, President Truman appointed a Committee to investigate civil rights.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The Committee recommended that the Congress should pass laws to stop racial discrimination in jobs.2) To allow the blacks the right to vote. The Committee itself gave several reasons for its recommendation:3) Some politicians felt that it was not morally right to treat the blacks in this way.4) It was a waste of talent to exclude the blacks from top jobs.5) The blacks gradually became outspoken in their demands for civil rights.6) America cannot claim that the country is democratic even if 1% of the population is denied of voting rights.7) Nationalism had developed in Asia and Africa where India and Indonesia were on the verge of getting independence.8) These new states might turn against America and move towards communism if America whites continue this unfair treatment towards the black people.9) Thus the government and the Supreme Court declared new laws to introduce new laws in the country |
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	<p>10) Separate schools for whites and blacks as illegal</p> <p>11) Provisions were made for the blacks to register as voters under the Civil Rights Act, 1980.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>
b)	<p>Dr. Martin Luther King's role in the Civil Rights Movement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Background: 1950s beginning of mass civil rights movement/hopes of African Americans raised by Truman's committee and slow pace of reform 2) 1955: Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus boycott – brought Martin Luther King to the forefront of the Civil Rights movement. 3) Successful campaign to desegregate buses/upheld by Supreme Court. 4) 1957 SCLC founded and King elected President. 5) Called for non-violent ways to achieve black equality. 6) SCLC and students were organized by King to have sit-ins against segregated facilities 7) Students initiated the “freedom rides” 8) King briefly arrested in Birmingham Alabama 9) 1963: The March on Washington where a huge rally was organized. King's “I have a Dream” speech inspired the blacks. 10) 1964: King awarded the Nobel Peace Prize 11) King - widened the struggle /Poor People's Campaign in 1968/aim to reduce poverty not only among the African Americans but also among other disadvantaged minorities 12) 1965: King organized a protest rally which was brutally attacked at Selma Alabama 13) King also criticized the Vietnam war which cost him some white support 14) 1968: King assassinated by white supremacist 15) Brilliant speaker 16) Showed courage and stamina in leading the movement 17) Able to unite different strands of the movement – students, workers etc. 18) At times joined rather than initiated movement (e.g. freedom rides) 19) Was able to pressurize the federal government. 20) Congress passed Civil Rights Act, 1964, the Voting Rights Act 1965. 21) He launched a moral campaign for the Blacks to reform themselves. 22) Emphasis on non-violence won him the support of blacks and whites <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six points)</i></p>

Question 11

Discuss the causes and consequences of the Suez War of 1956.

[12]

Comments of Examiners

Most of the candidates were able to answer the question correctly. However, many wasted time in writing the events of the war which had not been asked in the question. Some candidates confused the consequences of the Suez War with those of other wars related to the Arab-Israeli Conflict, such as the 1973 Yom Kippur War

Suggestions for teachers

- Students should be told to answer according to the question.
- Written practice of specific questions should be given.
- A tabular format could be used to record the causes and consequences of each of the Arab-Israeli Wars.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 11

Causes and consequences of the Suez War of 1956:

Causes:

- 1) Colonel Nasser was aggressively in favour of Arab unity and independence, including liberation of Palestine from the Jews.
- 2) He organised guerrilla fighters known as Fedayeen to carry out sabotage and murder inside Israel.
- 3) He refused to renew the Treaty with Britain which had earlier allowed the British to keep troops at Suez.
- 4) Nasser sent troops to Algerian Arabs in their struggle against France.
- 5) He prodded other Arab States into opposing the British sponsored Baghdad Pact.
- 6) He signed an Arms deal with Czechoslovakia for Russian fighters, bombers and tanks.
- 7) Russian military experts went to train the Egyptian army.
- 8) The Americans were outraged at this, since it meant that the west no longer controlled arms supplies to Egypt.
- 9) Egypt now became part of the Cold War because any country which was not a part of the Western alliance was considered to be in communist camp.
- 10) The Israelis who had captured the entire Sinai Peninsula agreed to withdraw.
- 11) It was a humiliation for Britain and France.
- 12) Crisis point was reached when Nasser immediately retaliated by nationalizing the Suez Canal.

- 13) Anthony Eden, the British Conservative Prime Minister believed that Nasser was forming a united Arabia under Egyptian control and communist influence, which could cut off Europe's oil supplies at will.
- 14) Secret talks took place between the British, French and Israelis and a plan was hatched to invade Israel.

Outcomes:

- 1) It was a triumph for Nasser.
- 2) His prestige as leader of Arab Nationalism against interfering Europeans was greatly increased
- 3) He became a national hero.
- 4) Egyptians blocked the Canal.
- 5) Arabs reduced oil supplies to Western Europe.
- 6) Russian aids replaced USA.
- 7) British action lost them an ally in Iraq.
- 8) Britain was now weak and unable to follow a foreign policy independently of USA.
- 9) Algerians were encouraged and achieved their independence from France in 1962.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

(a) Topics found difficult by candidates:

- Events leading to Direct Action Day
- China's motives for attacking India
- Reasons for the Assamese peoples' demand for greater autonomy
- The exact details of the Assam Accord
- Gorbachev's policies
- End of Communism in East Germany

(b) Concepts between which candidates got confused:

- The term of the Cabinet Mission and Mountbatten Plan
- Impact of Emergency –Positive and Negative
- Causes of Indo- China War
- Glasnost and Perestroika
- The Civil Rights Movement in the USA and the Anti- Apartheid Movement in South Africa.
- The Camp David Accord of 1979 and the Oslo Peace Accord of 1993.

(c) Suggestions for candidates:

- Do a detailed and systematic study of each topic
- Every topic must be studied with sub-headings to achieve clarity
- Written practice of questions must be done, keeping in mind the format of the question paper
- The demands of the question must be identified before writing the answer
- Do not waste time in long introductions.
- Presentation of answers should be neat and handwriting legible.
- Repetition of points must be avoided
- Last minute study must be avoided.
- Try to comprehend the topic instead of just learning it.
- Refer to authentic books and websites for in depth knowledge.
- Presentation of the answer must be neat and the handwriting legible.
- Questions must be numbered correctly, using the same system as in the question paper.