

HISTORY

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- (i) Answer **all** the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying **2** marks should not exceed **30** words each.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying **5** marks should not exceed **100** words each.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying **8** marks should not exceed **250** words each.
- (v) Attach the map with the answer scripts.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1/1

MODERN INDIA

1. Explain briefly any two main achievements of Bahadur Shah I. 2
2. What was the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 ? 2
3. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj ? Mention any one of its principal aims. 2
4. Who founded the Arya Samaj ? Describe the role of Arya Samaj in the social awakening of India. 1+4

OR

- Discuss the main objectives of the East India Association founded in London. Who founded the association ? 4+1
5. Explain three main reasons for the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 and name the two Britishers who had helped in its foundation. 3+2

OR

- What were the main demands of the Moderate nationalists ? Mention their two main achievements.
6. Explain the importance of the revolutionary movements in the freedom struggle of India. 5

OR

- Explain how the Home Rule movement was neither entirely moderate nor was thoroughly revolutionary. 5

7. Why was the Khilafat movement started ? Explain its political significance. 5

OR

Explain the main aspects of constitutional changes introduced in 1919. Examine the nationalists' reactions of these changes. 3+2

8. Explain any four achievements of the Congress ministries formed after 1937. Mention any two states where the Congress had formed ministries. 4+1

OR

What was the Mountbatten Plan ? Explain its main outcome. 2+3

9. Examine the main reasons which prompted the Europeans to come to India during the 16th and 17th centuries. Explain how India was portrayed in European writings during the period. 5+3

OR

Examine any two main objectives of the East India Company at the time of its foundation. Explain the main features of its structure and mention the British Government's relations with the company. 2+4+2

10. Describe the economic causes of the Revolt of 1857 and mention any two revolts which preceded it. 6+2

OR

Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail ? Mention any two Indian rulers who sided with the British during the revolt.

11. Critically analyse the nature of freedom struggle in Goa. When was Goa finally liberated ? 7+1

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

"In order to settle the issue immediately and prevent the slaughter of innocent people, the Congress decided to agree to the division of the country and demanded the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. This was no surrender to the Muslim League or policy of appeasement"

- (i) Why did the Congress accept the partition of India in 1947 ? 1
- (ii) Why did the Muslim League demand a separate and independent state ? 2
- (iii) Do you agree with the view that the acceptance of the demand for the partition of the country was an act of appeasement ? Give reasons. 5

12. On the given outline map (Political) of India locate and label the following as on 15th August, 1947 : 5
- (i) Two French regions
 - (ii) Two Portuguese regions
 - (iii) One Princely State

OR

On the given outline map (Political) of India locate and label the following chief centres of the Revolt of 1857 :

- (i) Two centres in Karnataka
- (ii) Two centres in Andhra
- (iii) One centre in Kerala

Note : The following question are only for the Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 12.

- (i) Name the two French regions as on 15th August, 1947 in India.
- (ii) Name the two Portuguese regions as on 15th August, 1947 in India.
- (iii) Name one Princely State as on 15th August, 1947 in India.

OR

Name the following chief centres of the Revolt of 1857 :

- (i) Two centres in Karnataka
- (ii) Two centres in Andhra
- (iii) One centre in Kerala

CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY

- 13. What is meant by covenant of the League of Nations ? 2
- 14. Explain the meaning of blitzkrieg in the context of World War II. 2
- 15. Describe one main reason of the Arab-Israel conflict in contemporary history. 2
- 16. What is meant by 'Globalization' ? 2
- 17. Mention the two indicators of an advanced society or a State. 2
- 18. Mention any main characteristic of the modern Japanese novel. 2
- 19. Explain the meaning of Contemporary period in history. Mention how it is different from Modern period. 3+2

OR

Explain the basis of Anglo-French Entente of 1904. Mention one of its main consequences. 4+1

20. Describe the main reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany. Mention one of its main outcome. 4+1

OR

What led to the social crisis in Britain during the inter-war period ? Mention when were women given the right to vote there.

21. Critically analyse the success of the Communists in China in 1949. Mention the name of their main leader. 4+1

OR

Explain the post II World War developments in Vietnam and assess the role of the United States of America in it. 5

22. Explain the main developments during the World War II which led to Germany's surrender. Explain two main outcomes of her surrender. 6+2

OR

Explain the term decolonization. Examine how the process of decolonization got strength after the World War II. Name one country which was decolonised soon after the World War II. 2+5+1

23. On the given outline map of Europe locate and label five countries which actively participated in the World War I. 5

OR

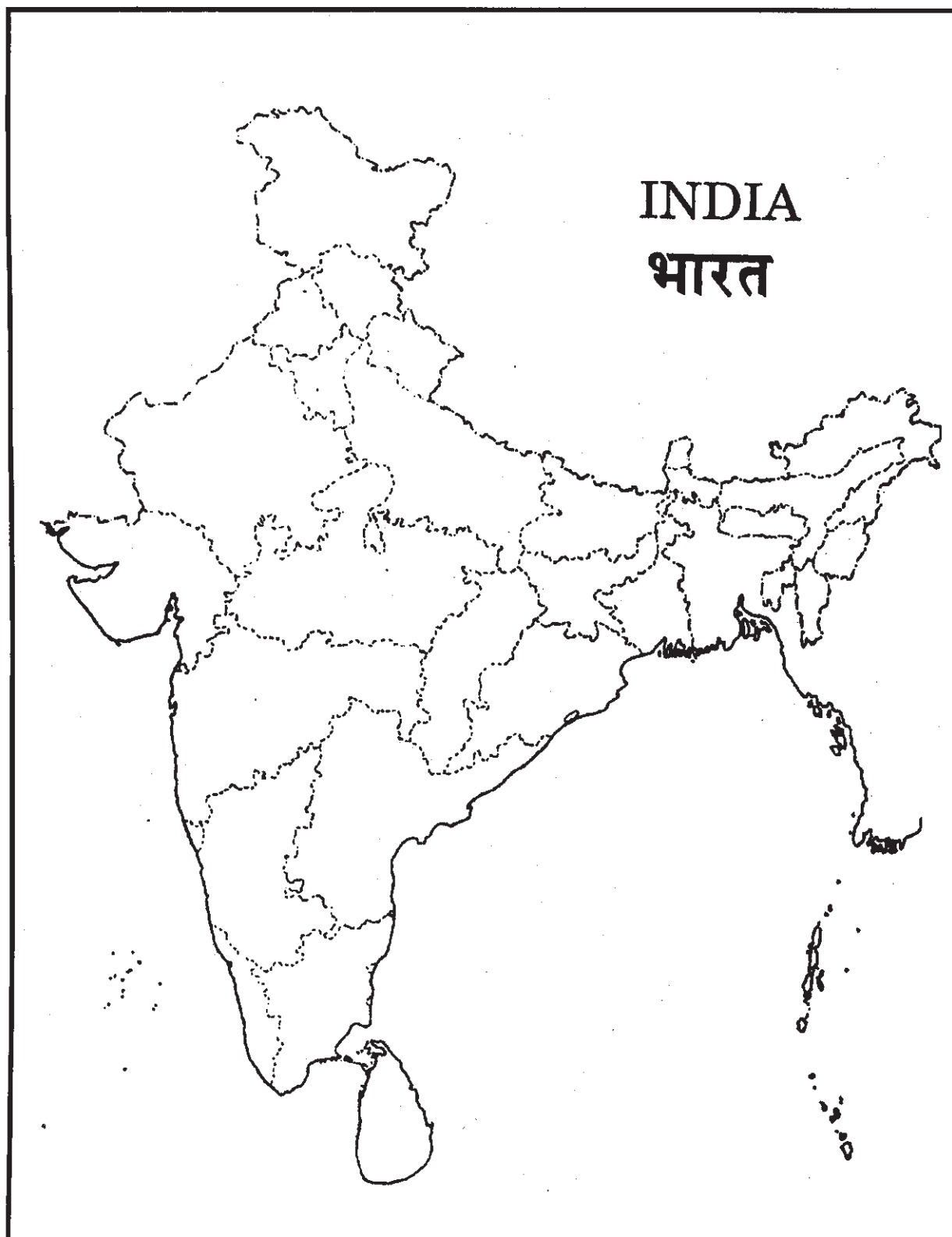
On the given outline map of Europe, locate and label three neutral countries and two allied countries during the World War II.

- N.B:** The following question is only for the Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 23.

Mention the names of five countries of Europe which were actively participating in the World War I. 5

OR

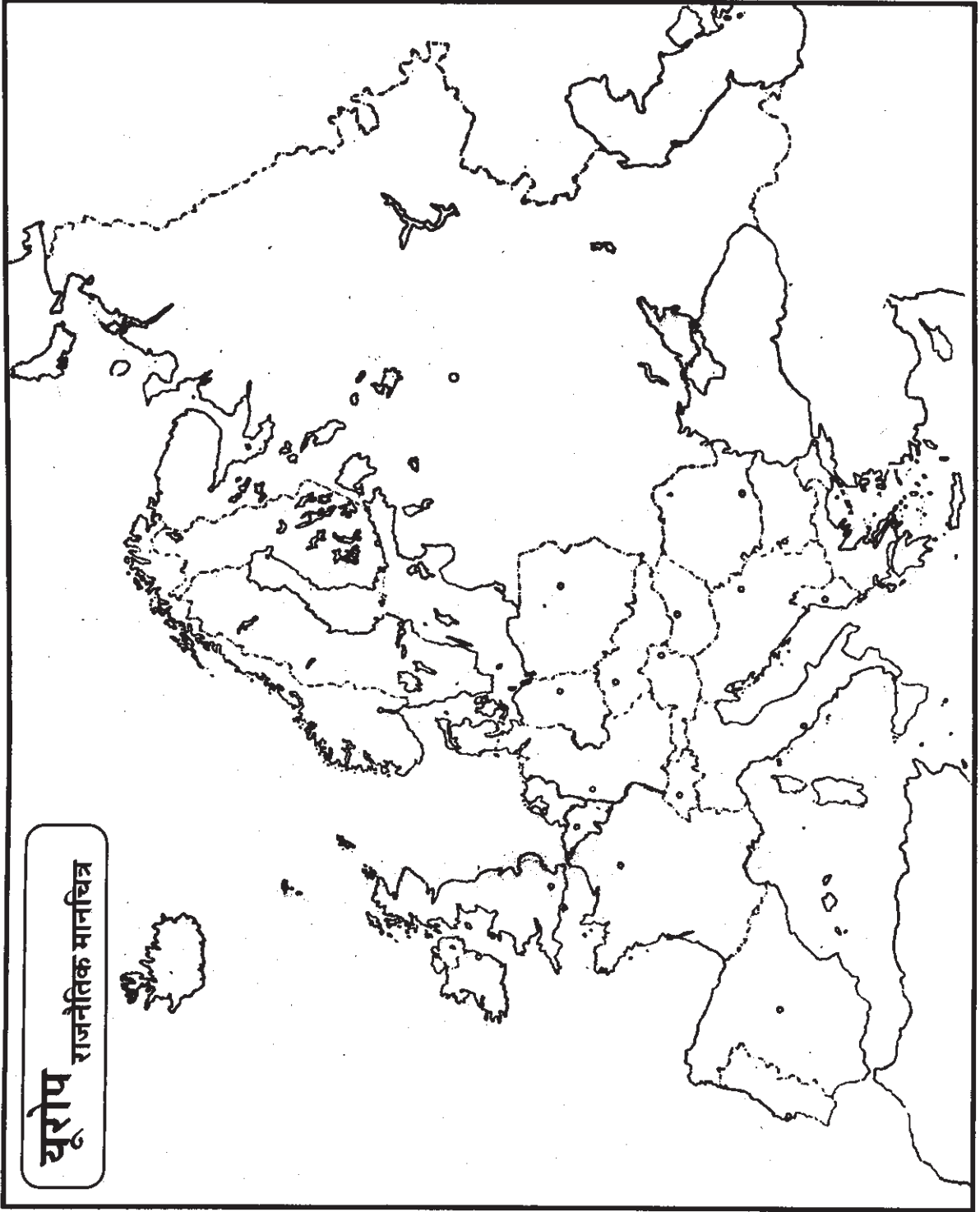
Mention names of any three neutral countries and two allied countries of Europe during the World War II.



For Q. No. 23

EUROPE - OUTLINE

प्रश्न सं. 23 के लिये



यूरोप
राजनैतिक मानचित्र

QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1

MODERN INDIA

1. Briefly explain any two main consequences of the Third Battle of Panipat. 2
2. Explain the far-reaching effects of the Councils Act of 1861. 2
3. Mention the two proposals given by Raja Rammohan Roy to promote internationalism. 2
4. Who founded the Satya Shodhak Mandal in Maharashtra ? Describe the significance of the organisation in modern India. 1+4 = 5

OR

Describe the nature of political developments preceding the formation of the Indian National Congress. Mention any organisation which can be called as the predecessor of the Congress. 4+1 = 5

5. What was the Ilbert Bill controversy ? Explain its main contributions to the freedom struggle of India. 2+3 = 5

OR

Explain the significance of moderate nationalism in the freedom struggle of India. Name any two main moderate nationalists. 3+2 = 5

6. Describe the meaning of revolutionary movements in the context of the Indian freedom struggle. Discuss three main reasons for the rise of such movements. 2+3 = 5

OR

Describe the main provisions of the Morley-Minto Reforms. Describe the nationalists' attitude to the reforms.

7. Explain the main features of the Quit India Movement. Mention any one political group which opposed the movement. 4+1 = 5

OR

What was the Poona Pact ? Examine Mahatma Gnadhi's role in it. 2+3 = 5

8. Explain the nature of the political developments in Pondicherry during the course of the freedom struggle. When was Pondicherry liberated ? 4+1 = 5

OR

Explain the demands of the 'Muslim League' for Pakistan. When did the League raise the demand ?

9. Explain the traditional trade routes between India and Europe in the medieval times. Examine the main changes with regard to the trade routes after 1453. 3+5 = 8

OR

Which particular development made the English East India Company a political power in the 1760s ? Explain the nature of dual administrative system during the period. Why was the system withdrawn ? 2+4+2 = 8

10. Explain how the Doctrine of Lapse was responsible for the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857. Explain the immediate cause of the revolt. 5+3 = 8

OR

Examine the nature of the Revolt of 1857. Can it be called the First War of Indian Independence ?

11. Explain the reasons for the formation of the Swaraj Party. Describe its role in the freedom struggle of India. 8

OR

Read the following statement and answer the questions that follow :

"After leading a popular movement for twenty years and continuous struggle of trying to solve problems and asking for concessions he has received brickbats instead of food the Indians should no longer be satisfied with mere mendicancy neither should they beg the English for concessions."

- (i) Explain the context in which this statement was made.
- (ii) This statement marked the beginning of a new phase in the freedom movement. What was this new phase ?
- (iii) What did this change signify ?
- (iv) Explain the differences between the Moderates and the Extremists. 2+1+1+4 = 8
12. On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 9) mark and label the following: 5

Any five states which were under the protected area of East India Company in 1818.

OR

- (i) Two major centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Two major centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Maharashtra.
- (iii) The place where Mangal Pandey refused to bite the greased cartridge in 1857.

Note : The following questions is for the Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 12.

Write the names of any five states which were under the protected area of East India Company in 1818.

OR

- (i) Mention the name of two major centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Mention the name of two major centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Maharashtra.
- (iii) Mention the name of the place where Mangal Pandey refused to bite the greased cartridge in 1857.

CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY

- 13. In what way did the League of Nations try to placate France ? 2
- 14. In what way did the Nazi invasion of the USSR change the course of World War II ? 2
- 15. Mention one main reason for the Islamic Revloution of 1978 in Iran. 2
- 16. Mention one main objective of the European Economic Community (EEC). 2
- 17. Explain how the technology of single wind-mill has been improved to meet the needs of energy in the modern world. 2
- 18. Mention any unique feature of the Bengal School of Art. 2
- 19. Explain how elasticity or flexibility is a characteristic of the contemporary world history. Mention two other characteristics of contemporary world history. 3+2 = 5

OR

Explain the basis of Triple Alliance formed before the World War I. Mention any of its consequences. 4+1 = 5

- 20. Describe the main reasons for the rise of Fascists to power in Italy and mention one of its effects on Italy. 4+1 = 5

OR

What was the nature of the social problems in USA during the inter-World War period ? Mention any reason for such problems.

- 21. Why was the Cultural revolution started in China ? Mention one of its important features. 4+1 = 5

OR

Examine the main basis of the Korean War of 1950. What was China's role in it ?

3+2 = 5

22. When did Japan surrender during the World War II ? Explain the main developments which led to her surrender. Discuss two of its main consequences on world politics.

1+5+2 = 8

OR

What is meant by Cold War ? Discuss its main features and also mention the main rivals in the Cold War.

2+4+2 = 8

23. On the given outline map of Europe (on page 11) mark and name any three countries which formed the Central Powers and any two countries which were neutral during the First World War.

3+2 = 5

OR

On the given outline map of **Europe** (on page 11) mark and name any five countries which were in the Communist block during the Cold War period.

5

Note : The following questions is for the Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 23.

Mention two countries which belonged to the Central Powers and two neutral countries during the First World War. Describe two effects of the war on the Central Powers.

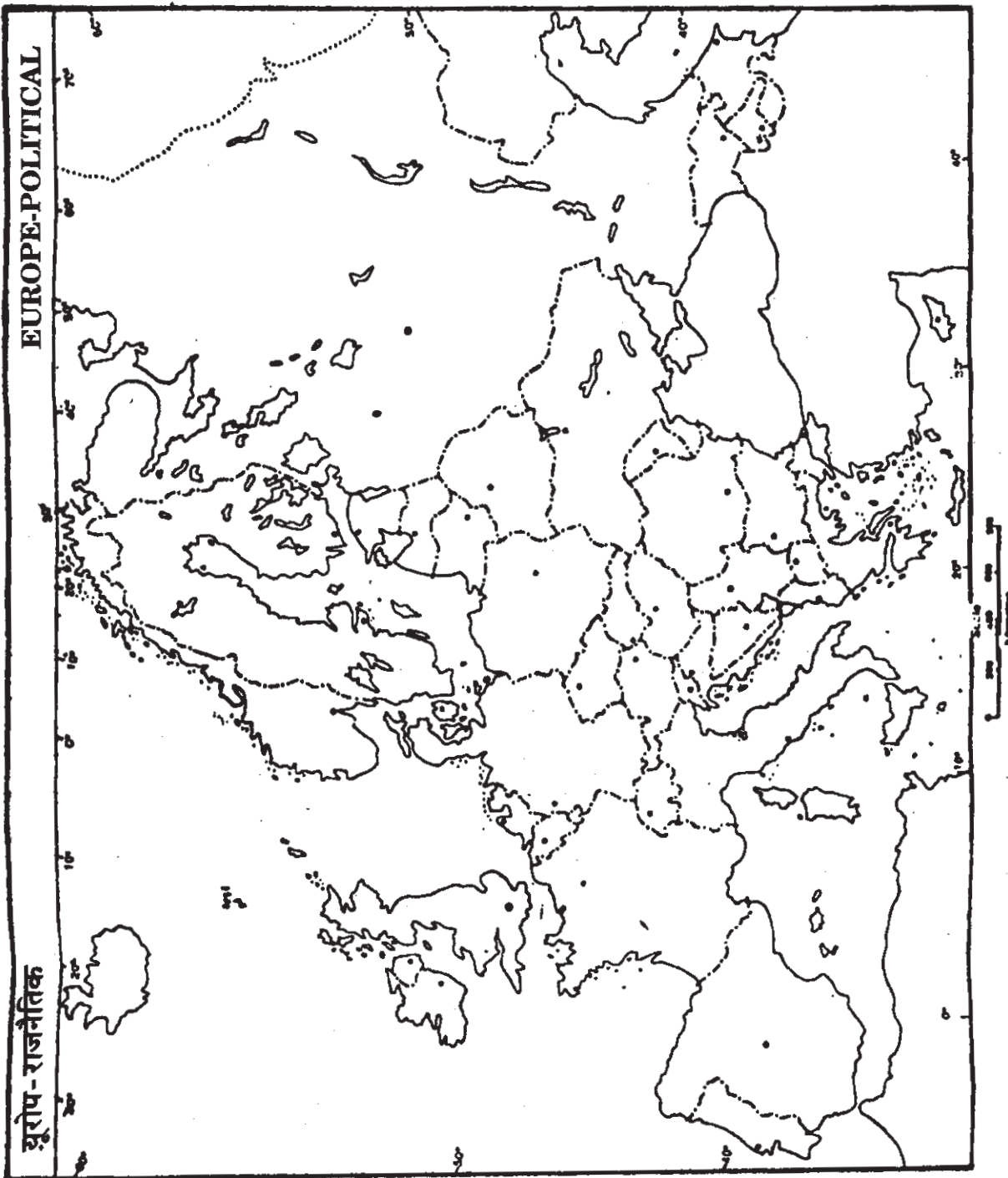
OR

What was the Warsaw Pact ? Mention any four countries which signed the pact.



For question no. 23

प्रश्न सं. 23 के लिए



Marking Scheme — History

General Instructions :

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration —Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different part of the question should then be totalled up and writtern in the left hand margin and circled.
4. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin and circled.
5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, marks obtained in the question attempted first should be retained and the other answer should be scored out.
6. In questions carrying 5 marks each, the approach in case of break-up of value-points with 3 and 2 marks may be flexible. If the answer reflects understanding of the scope of the questions, thevalue points in the same question may be allowed as 2 and 3 marks and vice versa.
7. In case of long questions carrying 8 marks, distribution of marks may be indicated in case of break-up of value points mentioned in the Marking Scheme prepared excepting those to be marked as a whole and the total to be ploughed back within a circle.
8. No marks should be awarded if the candidate himself has crossed the answer to any question.
9. A full scale of marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

MODERN INDIA

- A-1 (i) He followed the Policy of Conciliation with the Jats, Rajputs, Bundelas and Marathas.
(ii) He abolished the Jaziya.
(iii) He abolished the narrow minded policies of Aurangazeb.
(Page 6 and 7) (Any two points) $2 \times 1 = 2$ Marks
- A-2. (i) End of Company's Rule.
(ii) Clarified the principles of administration.
(iii) Certain assurance to the Indians - No extension of the present territorial possessions.
(iv) To show Queen's good will, tolerance and equality to Indians.
(Page 118) (Any two points) $2 \times 1 = 2$ Marks
- A-3. (i) Founder : Raja Rammohan Roy
(ii) Principal aims of the Brahmo Samaj
- To eradicate the evils from Hindu society.
- To check the growing influence of Christianity.
- To establish fundamental unity in all religions.
- The Brahmo Samaj aimed of purging Hinduism of all its obscurantist elements and give it a new orientation.
- Any other relevant point.
(Page 141-42) (Any one point) $1+1 = 2$ Marks
- A-4. (a) Founder: Dayananda Saraswati 1 Mark
(b) (i) Adopted aggressive attitude towards superstitions and social reforms.
(ii) Great emphasis on Education - Net work of Dayanand Anglo Arabic School College, Gurkuls and Girls School in the country.
(iii) Equality of men and women
(iv) Brought out the importance of Vedas.

(vi) Opposed social evils such as child marriage, female infanticide, untouchability, practice of Purdah, hierarchical caste system.

(vii) Infused a feeling of self respect towards Indian culture.

(Page 150-151)

(To be assessed as a whole)

4 Marks

Total : 1+4 = 5 Marks

OR

1. Objectives of the East India Association :

(i) To keep the British leaders informed about the policies in India.

(ii) To focus their attention towards Indian interests and to keep the British Leaders informed about the problems in India.

(iii) To bring to the notice of the British about the economic exploitation (drain of Wealth) of India.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(To be assessed as a whole)

1×4 = 4 Marks

2. It was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji.

1 Mark

(Page 155 – 156)

Total : 4+1 = 5 Marks

A-5. Reasons for the foundation of the I.N.C. :

(i) The British started the INC as a Safety Valve.

(ii) To instill a feeling of National unity and unity among the educated sections of Indians.

(iii) To safeguard the capitalist interests.

(iv) To instill a feeling of Comaraderie among political workers active in different parts of the country

(Page 156)

(Any three points)

3×1 = 3 Marks

Two Britishers :

(1) Lord Ripon

(2) Lord Dufferin

(3) A.O. Hume

(4) William Wedderburn

(Page 156)

(Any two British Officers' name)

2×1=2 Marks

Total : 3+2=5 Marks

OR

Demands :

- (i) Reforms in Indian Council
- (ii) They wanted the British to abolish the post of Secretary of State for India.
- (iii) Indianization of civil services.
- (iv) Separation of civil and judicial administration.
- (v) Spread of Education and protection of Civil Rights.
- (vi) Progress in trade and commerce and industries and use of swadeshi goods was emphasised.
- (vii) Improve the Economic condition.
- (viii) Legislative changes - Reform in the Indian Council.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

(Page 163,164)

(Any three points)

3×1=3 Marks

Achievements of Moderates :

1. Organized the middle classes and prepared the base for the Indian National Movement.
2. Gave political training and education and their policies were realistic.
3. Emphasized on the need for local self-government.
4. Exposed the drain of wealth and exploitation of India
5. They sowed the seeds of Indian National Movement.
6. Initiated the process of modern politics and created a forum for fighting Colonial rule.

(Page 165-66)

(Any two points with examples)

2 Marks

Total : 3 +2 = 5 Marks

- A-6.
- (i) Revolutionary movement was inspired by the objective of making sacrifices for the freedom of the country.
 - (ii) Brought nationalist consciousness and a sense of nationalism.
 - (iii) The revolutionaries mostly came from the middle classes.
 - (iv) They advocated the promotion of Indian traditions.
 - (v) They were great patriots and became inspiration for the masses.
 - (vi) They believed in efficacy of armed rebellion

- (vii) Important revolutionaries names may be mentioned.
- (viii) Any other relevant point.

(Page 191)

(Any five points)

5×1=5 Marks

OR

- (i) The Home rule movement was started by Annie Beasant and Tilak in 1916.
- (ii) Demand was to obtain for India, a status equal to the self ruled colonies of the British Empire.
- (iii) Movement was conducted peacefully and using constitutional methods, otherwise the reigns of the country's policies would have shifted to the revolutionaries.
- (iv) Ultimate aim was to end the slackness and disappointment that had come to prevail in Indian politics.
- (v) It compelled the Government to take the serious view of the growing influence of revolutionaries. Hence, decided to adopt repressive measures.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

Note : Since the answer is not directly discussed in detail in the book, the examiners should use their discretion.

(Page 201-203)

(To be assessed as a whole)

5 Marks

- A-7.
- (i) Protection of Caliph
 - (ii) Future of Islamic places of worship in Turkey
 - (iii) Upset about the injustice done by the allied powers to the people of Turkey
 - (iv) The movement was started by Ali Brothers, MA Ansari Maulana Azad etc.

(Any three points with examples)

3×1=3 Marks

Political Significance:

- (i) Active participation of Muslims in the struggle against British due to the efforts made by Gandhi
- (ii) Unity of Hindus and Muslims
- (iii) After the abolition of the post of Caliph, communal feelings intensified.
- (iv) The Muslims were finding their roots somewhere else.

(Page 214-15)

(Any two points)

2×1 = 2 Marks

Total : 3 + 2 = 5 Marks

OR

Main aspects of constitutional changes in 1919 :

- (i) Dyarchy
- (ii) Bicameral Legislature
- (iii) Enlargement of Central Legislature
- (iv) Decentralization (Demarcation of Subjects between centre and state)
- (v) Communal Electorate expanded.
- (vi) Representation of Indians increased in the Central and Provincial legislature.
- (vii) Some functions taken away from Secretary of State and given to the High Commissioner.
- (viii) King's council formed.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3×1=3 Marks

Nationalist Reaction :

Nationalists not satisfied because of :

- (i) It was not upto the expectations of Indians.
- (ii) Unrestricted powers of the Viceroy and Governors.
- (iii) Communal Electorate was extended.
- (iv) No freedom given to legislature to take an independent initiative.

(Page 224 – 25)

(Any two points)

2×1 = 2 Marks

Total : 3 + 2 = 5 Marks

A-8. Four achievements of the Congress Ministries :

- (i) Release of Political prisoners
- (ii) Removal of ban imposed on Press.
- (iii) Farmers given reprieve on loans.
- (iv) Enactment of laws for health and welfare of the workers.
- (v) Improve the system of education.

(Any four points)

4×1=4 Marks

Congress ministries formed are :

- (i) North west Frontier province (ii) Bihar (iii) Orissa
- (iv) Central provinces (v) Madras (vi) United Provinces

(Page 236)

(Any two States)

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ Mark

Total : 4 + 1 = 5 Marks

OR

Mountbatten Plan :

1. Transfer of power.
2. Partition of India and Creation of Pakistan.
3. Boundary Commission appointed.
4. Princely States were given the choice to merge with India or Pakistan.
5. Any other relevant point.

Outcome :

1. Communal riots.
2. Formation of two independence states.
3. Indian Independence Act was passed in 1947.

(Page 254–55 & 57) (To be assessed as a whole)

5 Marks

A-9. Main reasons :

1. To civilize the Indians.
2. To find wealth.
3. Expand Trade.
4. Spread Christianity.
5. To understand India's spiritual and cultural heritage.

(Five points)

5×1=5 Marks

India's portrayal in European writings :

Writings of Shakespeare, Milton, Hegel called India a land of opportunities, a land of desires and a land overflowing with riches.

(To be assessed as a whole)

3 Marks

Total : 5 + 3 = 8 Marks

OR

Main Objectives :

1. To trade in the East and expand it.
2. Main features of the structure :
 - (i) EIC was a joint stock Company
 - (ii) Court of proprietors
 - (iii) Court of Directors.
 - (iv) Council of chairman and 4 members to look after the commercial interest and company affairs.
 - (v) A number of trading posts / factories were established in India.

3. Relations between the British Government and the Company :
 - (i) Queen Elizabeth gave the charter to the EIC to trade in the East in 1600.
 - (ii) Many members of the Royal family and House of Commons were shareholders of the Company.

(Page 63)

(To be assessed as a whole)

8 Marks

- A-10.
1. Exploitation of the peasantry.
 2. Destruction of Handicrafts and artisans under British Rule.
 3. Drain of wealth crippled the Indian economy.
 4. British economic policies resulted in unemployment, famines and poverty.
 5. Thus profusion of public debit, plunder, bribery gifts and expenditure incurred on British officials had adverse effect on the Indian economy.
 5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points may be elaborated)

3×2 = 6 Marks

Revolts that preceded it :

- (1) Santhal (2) Kol (3) Bhil (4) Gond.

(Any two Revolt)

2×1= 2 Marks

(Page 100)

Total : 6 + 2= 8 Marks

OR

1. It could not mobilize the entire population.
2. Limited objectives.
3. Lack of able leadership.
4. No coordination among the leaders
5. Lack of discipline among the soldiers.
6. Lack of modern weapons.
7. Lack of strategy and lack of national feelings.
8. Premature uprising
9. British control of a railways and telegraph & Grand Trunk Road.
10. Fall of Delhi in September also proved to be matter of disappointment.
11. Liberal policy of Canning

(To be assessed as a whole)

6 Marks

Rulers / States :

- (i) Gulab Singh of Kashmir
- (ii) Salarjung of Hyderabad
- (iii) Nabha , Jind, Patiala
- (iv) Rani Zeenat Mahal
- (v) Scindias
- (vi) Any other ruler/state.

(Page 113 – 114)

(Any two points)

2×1 = 2 Marks

Total : 6+2 = 8 Marks

- A-11. 1. Goa was a Portuguese colony.
2. The Portuguese did not want to leave Goa.
3. Government of India requested Portuguese to quit , but the request was not conceded.
4. Goa Liberation Army formed to liberate Goa.
5. Satyagraha of 18th June 1954.
6. Interest taken by Shri Rajendra Prasad
7. 15th August 1955 incident
8. SS Sabarmati incident in 1961
9. Operation Vijay in Dec 1961 under J.N. Chaudhary

(Page 267-68)

(To be assessed as a whole)

7 Marks

Goa was liberated 1961.

1 Mark

Total : 7+1= 8 Marks

OR

- (i) 1. Deteriorating situation in the country.
2. To settle the issue immediately and prevent the slaughter of innocent people.

(Page 253)

(Any one point)

1 Mark

- (ii) Two Nation theory to be explained.

(Page 238 – 39)

2 Marks

- (iii) Do not Agree

It was not an act of appeasement because the condition in the country was drifting towards anarchy. The choice was between accepting (the partition) or committing suicide. If the demand had not been accepted, it would have resulted in further division of the country.

(Page 253 – 34)

(To be assessed as a whole)

5 Marks

It was an act of Appeasement:

1. It was a surrender to the direct action plan of the Muslim League
2. Muslim League was not willing to settle for anything less than Pakistan.

(To be assessed overall)

5 Marks

1+2+5 = 8 Marks

A-12. (i) **Two French regions :**

Pondicherry, Mahe, Chandernagore, Karaikkal, Yanam (Any two)

2 Marks

(ii) **Two Portuguese regions :**

Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagarhaveli (Any two)

2 Marks

(iii) **One princely state:**

Hyderabad, Junagarh, Jammu & Kashmir (Any one)

1 Mark

(Any other place)

Total : 2+2+1 = 5 Marks

(Outline map has been attached) —

OR

On the given outline (Political) map of India locate and label the following chief centres of the revolt of 1857 :

(i) **Two centres in Karnataka :**

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| (1) Bangalore | (2) Mysore | (3) Bijapur |
| (4) Sholapur | (5) Koppal | (6) Jamkhindi |

(Any two Centres)

2 Marks

(ii) **Two centres in Andhra Pradesh :**

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) Cuddappah | (2) Nellore | (3) Masulipatam |
| (4) Visakapatam | (5) Kurnool | (6) Hyderabad |
| (7) Rajahmundry | | |

(Any two centres)

2 Marks

(iii) **One centre in Kerala :**

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| (1) Calicut | (2) Cochin | (3) Quilon |
|-------------|------------|------------|

(Any one centre)

1 Mark

(Page 110)

Total : 2+2+1 = 5 Marks

(Map has been attached) — INDIA.

FOR BLIND CANDIDATES in lieu of Q. No. 12

(i) **Name the two French regions as on 15th August 1947 in India :**

- (a) Pondicheri (b) Mahe (c) Chandernagore
(d) Karaikkal (e) Yanam

2 Marks

(ii) **Name two Portuguese regions as on 15th August, 1947 in India :**

- (a) Goa (b) Daman (c) Diu
(d) Dadra (e) Nagar Haveli

2 Marks

(iii) **Name one Princely state as on 15th August, 1947 in India :**

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Junagarh (c) J & K

1 Mark

Total : 2+2+ 1= 5 Marks

OR

(i) **Two centres in Karnataka :**

- (a) Bangalore (b) Mysore (c) Bijapur
(d) Sholapur (e) Koppal (d) Jamkhindi

2 Marks

(ii) **Two centres in Andhra Pradesh :**

- (a) Cuddappah (b) Nellore (c) Masulipatam
(d) Visakapatam (e) Kurnool (f) Hyderabad
(g) Rajahmundry

2 Marks

(iii) **One centre in Kerala :**

- (a) Calicut (b) Cochin (c) Quilon

1 Mark

Total : 2+2+1=5 Marks

CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY

A-13. 1. List of rules by which the league was to operate.

(Page 74)

2 Marks

A-14. 1. Blitzkrieg means 'Lightening War'.

2. It began with attack of Hitlers armies on Poland.

3. It was to characterise the invasion strategy of Hitler's armies throughout Europe.

(Page 120-21)

(To be assessed as a whole)

2 Marks

- A-15. 1. Zionist movement
2. Issue of Jerusalem
3. Gaza Strip
4. West Bank area
5. Golan Heights issue
6. American interest in the region
(Page 149,150) 2 Marks

- A-16. Integration of the World into a World village in all matters and for all practical Purposes.
(Page 291) 2 Marks

- A-17. (i) Literacy rate (ii) Longevity
(iii) Standard of living (iv) Scientific and Technological developments
(v) Any other relevant point.
(Page 247) (Any two) 2×1=2 Marks

- A-18. 1. Influence of Western ideas.
2. Hollowness of the Middle class society
3. Absurdities of life
(Page 276) (Any one point) 2 Marks

- A-19. 1. Contemporary history is of the period in which we are living
2. It is 20th century history
3. It begins where the modern history ends.
3 Marks

How it is different from the Modern period ?

- (i) It is easy to be objective about Modern period than about Contemporary period.
(ii) In Contemporary history, the result is unknown, It is 'Open ended' while the Modern history is based on a subject that has already happened.
(iii) Contemporary history is difficult to study because document /data not available while comprehensive information is available about Modern history.
(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Page 4-9) (Any two points) 2×1 = 2 Marks

Total : 3+2 = 5 Marks

OR

1. A series agreements signed between Britain and France in 1904 is called Anglo-French entente
2. Freehand to British in Egypt .
3. Freehand to France and Morocco
4. Legal position on Suez Canal was settle.
5. France gave up fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland.
6. French had access to Lake Chad.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Page 53)

Consequences :

1. Paved the way for closer understanding between Britain and France.
2. It can be seen as a step in the direction of First World War.
3. It solved the outstanding problems between Britain and France.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Page 54)

(To be assessed as whole)

5 Marks

- A-20.
1. Treaty of Versailles.
 2. Economic crisis.
 3. Political Instability.
 4. Hitler's coming to power was a conspiracy or a backstage deal.
 5. Nazi ideology appealed to Germans.
 6. Hitler's three fold plan.
 7. Personality of Hitler – Hitler seems as saviour of Germany.

(Any four points)

4×1 = 4 Marks

Outcome :

1. Nazi Dictatorship.
2. Fire in the Reichstag building was blamed on the communists.
3. Treaty of Versailles was systematically violated by Hitler.
4. Extermination of Jews.
5. Policy of expansion.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Page 79 – 80)

(Any one point)

1 Mark

Total : 4 + 1 = 5 Marks

OR

Social Crisis in Britain :

1. Economic stagnation resulted in a social crisis.
2. There were number of strikes and demonstrations.
3. There was widespread unemployment.
4. Irish problem created a social crisis.
5. Women were not given the right to vote creating a disparity, inequality and injustice in society.

(To be assessed overall)

4 Marks

Women were given the right to vote in 1918.

1 Mark

(Page 83-84)

Total : 4+1= 5 Marks

- A-21.
1. Chinese Communist Revolution was a peasant revolution.
 2. Condition of China in the years before 1949
 - Food shortage
 - Underdeveloped agriculture
 - No industrial development
 - Poverty stricken people
 3. Mao-Ze-Dong achieved success in the Revolution by making a coalition of peasants, workers, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie.
 4. Success not possible without help of bourgeoisie.
 5. It resulted in land reforms and industrialization of China
 6. Any other relevant point.

(To be assessed as a whole)

4 Marks

Leader 1. Mao- ze-Dong.

1 Mark

Total : 4+1 = 5 Marks

OR

1. Vietnam was a French colony before World War II.
2. France tried to regain Vietnam after the war.
3. Ho Chi Minh, backed by the communists, had declared Vietnam a Republic.
4. French installed a puppet regime.
5. Fighting between the French forces and the Ho Chi Minh. French lost in the Dien Bien Phu incident in 1954 and the French Withdrew.

6. Geneva conference – division of Vietnam in to North and South Vietnam.
7. North Vietnam was under communist rule and South Vietnam under non-communist rule.
8. US entered Vietnam ‘to contain communism’.
9. Full scale war between North and South Vietnam. North Vietnam supported by USSR and china and US backed South Vietnam.
10. US was defeated and US forces withdrew.
11. North and South Vietnam were united.

(Page 187, 188, 189)

(To be assessed as a whole)

5 Marks

A-22. Main developments during the World War II :

1. Battle of Britain.
2. German invasion of South Union.
3. US entry into World War II.
4. Battle of Stalingrad
5. Opening of the Second Front – D Day
6. Italian surrender resulted in German surrender.
7. Russian advance from the east.
8. Fall of Berlin
9. Suicide by Hitler – End of the 3rd Reich.

(To be assessed as a whole)

6 Marks

Outcome :

1. War ended in Europe
2. Division of Germany
3. Nazis put on trial.
4. Theatre of war shifted to Asia against Japan
5. Any other relevent point.

(Page 122, 123, 124)

(Any two points)

2×1 = 2 Marks

Total : 6 + 2 = 8 Marks

OR

1. Decolonization means withdrawal by a Colonial power from its colonies leaving the people independent.

(Page 290)

2 Marks

Process of Decolonization after World War II :

1. World War II shattered the myth of European supremacy.
2. People's resistance to reinstatement of Colonial rule.
3. European powers weakened after the War and could not withstand nationalist resistance
4. Emergence of US as a super power and it opposed Colonial rule.
5. New Government came to power in Europe (e.g. Britain) and they were in favour of independence to colonies.
6. USSR emerges as a friend of countries under colonial rule.
7. Emergence of Neo-colonialism after world war II.
8. Imperialism no more considered as a matter of prestige and power.

(Page 134)

(Any five points)

1×5 = 5 Marks

Countries, which became independent soon after world war II. :

1. Malasiya
2. Sri Lanka
3. Phillipines
4. India
5. Pakistan

(Any one Country)

1 Mark

Total : 2+5+1 = 8 Marks

A-23. **Map Question** : (As per map attached — Europe)

FOR BLIND CANDIDATES in lieu of Q. No. 23 (Map)

1. Britain
2. France
3. Germany
4. Russia
5. Austria- Hungary
6. Bulgaria
7. Italy
8. Turkey

(Page 64)

(Any five countries)

1×5 = 5 Marks

OR

Allied Countries

1. Britain
2. France
3. Russia
4. Turkey
5. Ireland
6. Sweden

(Any two countries)

Neutral Countries

1. Spain
2. Portugal
3. Switzerland

(Any three countries)

(Page 121)

5 Marks

QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

MODERN INDIA

A-1. Two main consequences of the third battle of Panipat :

- (i) Crushing defeat of the Marathas.
- (ii) Paved the path for the emergence of British power.
- (iii) Decline of Mughal Empire.

(Page 29)

(Any two points)

1×2 = 2 Marks

A-2. Far reaching effects of the councils act of 1861 were :

- (i) The people of India came to be involved in the law making process.
- (ii) It laid the foundation for decentralization of powers by which the provinces were able to get internal autonomy in 1937.
- (iii) It provided Madras and Bombay Governments. The right to make laws.

(Page 121)

(Any two points)

1×2 = 2 Marks

A-3. Two proposals given by Raja Rammohan Roy.

- (i) He gave proposal to form an international organization, which should include one member each from the Parliaments of all the countries.
- (ii) He also suggested to remove passport system.
- (iii) Supporter of liberty, equality and democracy around the world.

(Page 142)

(Any two points)

1×2 = 2 Marks

A-4. Jyotirao Govindrao Phule founded the Satya Sodhak Samaj in 1873 at Poona. 1 Mark

Significance of the organization in modern India :

- (i) Justice for the backward and depressed class.
- (ii) Derided the rigidity of caste system and its loathsome fallout in the form of untouchability.
- (iii) Worked for social unity and equality.
- (iv) Developed a feeling of national consciousness.

Page (152-53)

4 Marks

Total : 1+ 4 = 5 Marks

OR

The second half of the 19th century witnessed the flowering of national political consciousness and the foundation and growth of an organized national movement. Failure of 1857 made it clear that the traditional political resistance to British rule

under the leadership of the landed upper classes could no longer succeed and that resistance to colonialism must flow along new channels the politically conscious Indians realized that the existing political associations were too narrowly conceived to be useful in the changed circumstances. And so, they groped their way towards a new type of political organization.

1. In 1866 Dadabhai Naoroji organized the East India Association in London, branches of which were organized in major Indian cities, to discuss Indian questions and to influence British public opinion.
2. Justice Ranade, Ganesh Vasudev Joshi, S.H. Chiplunkar and others organized the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1870 which carried on active political education for the next thirty years.
3. The doctrine of Swadeshi was first preached during 1870s as a method of protecting Indian Industries against the onslaught of British manufactures.
4. The new political mood among the young Indians was first noticed in Bengal which refused to accept the doctrine that India must be ruled by the Britain forever. Indian Association founded by Anand Mohan Bose and Surendra Nath Banerjee in 1876 was the manifestation of this ideology. In order to bring the common people into the current of the broad political movement, the leaders of this association started agitation of the tenants against the zamindars and the plantation workers against the foreign tea planters.
5. Any other relevant point.

4×1 = 4 Marks

Predecessor organization of congress :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (1) Landholders Society 1843. | (4) Bombay Association 1852. |
| (2) British Indian Society 1851. | (5) The Indian Association in Bengal 1876. |
| (3) Native Association 1852. | (6) The Mahajan Sabha in Madras 1884. |

(Any one)

1 Mark

Total : 4+1 = 5 Marks

- A-5. Illbert Bill was introduced during the tenure of Lord Ripon in 1883. By this Bill Ripon wanted to remove the racial inequalities from the field of justice. In judicial services he wanted to give the Indian District and Session judges the same jurisdiction as the European judges had. But due to sharp reaction he had to change his bill.

2 Marks

Effects on the Freedom struggle of India :

1. It had the effect of accentuating the bitter feelings between the two races.
2. Indians were disillusioned about the impartiality of the British administration.

3. The political and economic discontent of the Indian people which had been gathering steadily, especially after 1870, almost threatened to reach an explosive point after this.

(Page 157)

3 Marks

Total : 2+3 = 5 Marks

OR

Significance of moderates :

1. The annual session of the I. National congress, by bringing together the leading representatives from widely remote parts of India, gave a reality to the ideal of the Indian unity.
2. They gave political training to the Indian masses.
3. Developed patriotic feelings among all classes and the diverse races and the creed of India.
4. Their works enhanced the political prestige of India and quickened our sense of national pride.
5. Through the personality, character, patriotism and high intellectual brilliance of the great galaxy of eminent moderate leaders who nurtured the infant institution, congress, and brought safely to an adolescent stage.

(Any three points)

3×1=3 Marks

- Names : (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Dadabhai Norojee
(d) Pheroze Shah Mehta

(Page 165-66)

(Any two points)

1×2 = 2 Marks

Total : 5 Marks

- A-6. Freedom struggle under the leadership of those who were advocating for revolutionary changes is termed as revolutionary movement in the History of Indian Freedom Struggle. They were against constitutional agitation as this could be, in their opinion, effective only in a country where the people elected the parliament and through it controlled the Govt. They believed in high ideas of patriotism and sacrificing everything for the sake of Nation.

(To be assessed as a whole)

2 Marks

Causes of the rise of Revolutionary movements ——

1. Failure of moderates to achieve anything in concrete.
2. High handedness of British Govt.

3. The defeat of Russia at the hands of Japan in 1905 and that of Italy in 1886 at Adowa exploded the belief of invincibility of the white race.
4. Unemployment among the educated youths made them disoriented from the liberals and they rallied behind the revolutionary camp.
5. Famine and plague and Economic exploitation of India.
6. Revival of Hinduism
7. Split in congress.

(Page 171-172)

(Any three points)

3 x 1 = 3Marks

Total : 2+3 = 5 Marks

OR

Main provisions of Morley - Minto Reforms.

1. The act increased the size of the legislative council.
2. It was provided that the imperial council will retain substantial official majority.
3. But the Provincial Council will retain non-official majority.
4. The act raised the number of the members of the Executive council in Bombay, Bengal and Madras to 4.
5. Muslims were given separate electorates.

Though the moderates did not welcome the reforms, yet consented to assist in their implementation.

(Page 224)

(To be assessed as a whole)

5 Marks

- A-7.
1. The Q.I.M. had passed through four stages - In first stage - strikes, demonstrations and public meetings were organised in various towns and cities. In second stage, the Govt. adopted is policy of repression and Govt. structures, departments came under public ire. In the third stage, armed attacks on Govt. buildings. In fourth stage, When Gandhi ji was released the Q.I.M. became final attempt for countries freedom.
 2. Three generations of Indians – school students, college and university youth and women and experienced politicians – collectively participated in this struggle for the liberation of the country in the Quit India Movement.
 3. This movement paved the way for India's freedom, aroused the feeling of bravery. and enthusiasm India was now not willing to settle for anything less than complete freedom.

4. On account of this movement a new generation of leadership emerged in Indian politics and under their leadership the self confidence.
5. In the absence of leadership the movement was successful.

4×1 = 4 Marks

Communists, Anglo Indians, Hindu Mahasabha, Sikh community opposed this movement.

Any other relevant points.

(Page 242)

(Any one point)

1 Marks

Total : 4+1=5 Marks

OR

Poona pact was an agreement signed between Dr. B. R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 as a compromise formula on the question of special provision of representation of depressed people.

2 Marks

Main provisions of Poona Pact :

- (i) When under the system of communal award with a motive to divide our society, depressed classes were considered as a separate community and thus given the right of separated electorate, Mahatma Gandhi protested against it and went on fast unto death in the Yerwada jail on 20th Sept. 1952.
- (ii) It was agreed to have a common electorate of all Hindus including depressed classes in the Poona Pact.
- (iii) Special provision for representation of depressed people in local bodies and civil services were also agreed to.
- (iv) Provisions for financial assistance to depressed class for education was also agreed to.
- (v) Gandhiji was not against the provisions of safeguard of the interest of the depressed class. But he was visionary and so he could understand the real aim of the British P.M. Ramsay Macdonald to divide the society. To protect the solidarity of the Hindu Society he opposed it.

(Page 233)

(Any three points)

3×1 = 3 Marks

Total : 2+3 = 5 Marks

- A-8. 1. In 1946, besides many other organization, “The French Indian National congress” and the “French Indian students congress” had been established with the objective of liberating Pondichery.

2. The French government adopted the repressive measures. She imposed ban on all public meetings.
3. In spite of this ban, a huge public meeting was held in 1948.
4. The government of India also took up the matter with the French govt.
5. Some French territories were liberated in 1954.
6. Govt. had to bow down before the popular movement and dialog was started between French and Indian government.

(As a whole)

4 Marks

In Oct. 1954 all the French territories were liberated.

1 Mark

(Page 267)

Total : 4 + 1 = 5 Marks

OR

In March 1940, in the Annual session of the League at Lahore, the demand of 'Pakistan' was voiced on the basis of "Two Nations Theory" :

1 Mark

- (i) The genesis of the demand of a separate nation on the basis of considering Hindus and Muslims as separate identities was not new.
- (ii) It got momentum after the election of 1937 when the Muslim League was defeated badly even in the Muslim dominated areas.
- (iii) When the demand of League for the Coalition govt. was rejected by the Congress, the league started creating an impression that the majority Hindus were not caring for the minority.
- (iv) To counter this Nehru started public contact programme.
- (v) Bitterness increased
- (vi) In the name of "Islam in danger" league started creating a psychological fear in Muslims in the name of Hindi, Congress Flag and Bande Matram.
- (vii) Jinnah propagated 'two nations theory'.
- (viii) Along with Jinnah's communal speeches, the Pirpur report and the Sharif report also inflamed the communal passion of the people in 1938.
- (ix) In 1939 league celebrated 'Deliverance day' on 12th Dec. when the congress popular ministries had resigned as a protest against inclusion of India in the Second World War.
- (x) Any other relevant point.

(Any four points)

4×1 =4 Marks

And finally in 1940 the Muslim league passed the demand of Pakistan at their Lahore session.

1 Mark

(Page 238-39)

Total : 4 + 1 = 5 Marks

A-9. Three routes :

1. Caspian and Black seas through Central Asia along the banks of river Oxus.
2. Upto Mediterranean sea through Syria.
3. Egypt via the Red sea and from there going to different European countries by crossing the Mediterranean sea.
4. Any other relevant point.

3×1 = 3 Marks

Changes after 1453 :

After the Turkish conquest of Constantinople in 1453, all these three routes were closed. So it forced to search new routes :

- (1) 1492 – Spanish Navigator Columbus could not reach India but discovered America.
- (2) 1498 – Portuguese Navigator Vasco da Gama discovered the route to India via Cape of Good Hope.
- (3) Advent of the Dutch who were highly interested in the spice trade.
Formation of Dutch East India Company (Holland) to trade with India.
- (4) East India Company of England
- (5) East India Company of France came to India.

(Page 32)

5×1 = 5 Marks

Total : 3+5=8 Marks

OR

1. The battle of Buxar in 1764 established the company as a paramount political power in Bengal and thus in India.
2. After the Allahabad treaties of 1765 Nizamat and Diwani of Bengal , Bihar and Orissa were given to the company.
3. As a result of the treaty of Allahabad they got right to free trade in Awadh and right to keep on British army at the expense of Awadh.

(To be assess as a whole)

2 Marks

After this treaty Clive introduced Dual System of Administration in which responsibility was divided from power. Power was with the British whereas responsibilities were on the shoulders of the Nawab.

Effects —

- (1) The effects of this system were disastrous .
- (2) Peasants were ruined. State of Anarchy, exploitation and corruption prevailed.

- (3) Law and order broke down.
- (4) Crippled the judicial system
- (5) Company officials carried out their personal trade at the cost of the interests of the company

(Any four points)

4×1= 4 Marks

Reasons for withdrawal : —

Dual systems was withdrawn because it did not benefit any one.

It had a negative impact on the trade and Industry.

(Page 44–45)

(Assess as a whole)

2×1= 2 Marks

Total : 2+4+2 = 8 Marks

- A-10. (1) Meaning of Doctrine of Lapse - with explanation
- (2) Annexation of different states like Satara Jhansi, Nagpur, Baghat, Udaipur Sambalpur on the pretext of this doctrine by Lord Dalhousie led to unrest & dissatisfaction among the Indian Rulers. They became rebels.

(Explain as a whole)

5 Marks

Immediate Cause :

Greased Cartridge — Enfield rifles were introduced in which cartridges were used. Before loading them in the gun

These were to be bitten by teeth .These cartridges were greased with the fat of beef and pork. It hurt the religious sentiments of Hindus and Muslims alike. Resulting in the revolt against the British.

(Page 102, 103)

(Assess as a whole)

3 Marks

Total : 5+3 = 8 Marks

OR

- (i) Historians are having different opinion regarding the nature of Revolt of 1857.
- (ii) Most of British Historians as well as sum of the Indian Historians considered this as sepoy mutiny.
- (iii) Some consider it as a clash between Western and Eastern culture.
- (iv) Historians like Ashok Mehta and Veer Savarkar consider this as first war of independence.
- (v) Contemporary Englishman regarded it as a handwork of the Muslims. Roberts and Mrs. Coopland called in a Battle of blacks against the white.
- (vi) L.E.R Rees considered it to be a war of the orthodoxy against Christianity.

(With explanation)

5 Marks

1. It is true that this revolt started with the discontentment of the sepoys but very soon this was joined by the common people.
2. Evidences are there to prove that at many centres, the revolt was started by the common people first and sepoy joined at a later stage.
3. Havelock was denied services by a ferryman to cross the river, it is an evidence of mass feeling.
4. The British govt. while crushing the rebellion inflicted punishment on common people, it is also a proof of mass rebellion.
5. Had it been sepoy mutiny it could have confined only in the areas of military cantonment but there are proofs that it spread through out the country.
6. Letter of Bahadur Shah to the native rulers clearly indicates that the main objectives of this rebellion was to oust the Firangis from the country.
7. The way in which Hindus and Muslims fought this rebellion together is also a proof of its national character.
8. Thus we can call it "First War of Indian Independence"

(Page 114-115)

(Any three points)

3×1 = 3 Marks

Total : 5+3 = 8 Marks

- A-11. (i) Disappointment among the people due to suspension of non-cooperation movement.
- (ii) Leaders like C.R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru were of the opinion to wreck the legislature from within, so they advocated for participation in elections.
- (iii) Reference of changers and no changers.

(To be assessed as a whole)

4 Marks

Role of Swaraj Party :

- (i) It proposed necessary changes in the Act of 1919 and Round Table Conference.
- (ii) It also passed important resolutions against the repressive laws of the government.
- (iii) It passed a resolution in the central legislative council against Dyarchy.
- (iv) It passed several resolutions against budget proposals of the government in the Provincial legislature.
- (v) It played a significant role in boosting the morale of the people of the country.
- (vi) They played an important role in attracting the attention of the intelligentsia of the country and succeeded in boosting the morale of the people.

(Page 225 to 227)

(Any four points)

1×4 = 4 Marks

Total : 4 + 4 = 8 Marks

OR

- (i) This statement was made by Lala Lajpat Rai when there was a strong feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointed lingering on among the Indians after finding that Acts passed in 1861 and 1892 after the Royal proclamation of the Queen, had not fulfilled any of the assurances given to the people.
(To be asses as a whole) 2 Marks
- (ii) Rise of Nationalist ideology
Division of Congress into two groups-Moderates & Extremists. 1 Marks
- (iii) Growth of the feeling of self confidence and self respect among the people. 1 Marks
- (iv) (i) Moderates believed in adopting constitutional methods to achieve their goal. But the Extremists did not have faith in constitutional methods.
(ii) Moderates wanted reform in the Indian council while the extremists wanted a total changeover.
(iii) Moderates wanted to be appointed to high government posts but the extremists never wanted it.
(iv) The moderates in their earlier phase demanded dominion status but the extremists wanted total independence.
(v) The moderates believed in the policy of 3 Ps while the extremists wanted to use force for getting their demands fulfilled.
(vi) Moderates sent literature and delegations to England to appraise them of the poor morale conditions of Indian, where the extremists did not believe in it. They wanted to use forces to achieve a change.
(Page 161) (Any four points) 4×1=4 Marks
Total : 2 + 1+1+4 = 8 Marks

A-12. Map Questions : As per map attached (INDIA.)

- Five protected States area in 1818 of E.I.C : (Map of India attached)
Awadh, Rajpulana, Baroda, Indore, Nagpur, Nizam, Mysore.
(Any five States) 5 Marks

OR

- (i) Centres of Revolt in Tamil Nadu :— Tirunelevelli, Madras, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Madaurai, Salen.....
(Any two Centres) 2 Marks
- (ii) In Maharashtra – Nasik, Aurangabad, Poona, Satara, Bijapur or any other Centre as per map attached of Southern India.
(Any two Centres) 2 Marks

- (iii) Place where Mangal Pande refused to use the greased cartridges –
Barrackpure. 1 Mark

As per Map attached on Page 101 and 110 and Map on Page 46 India in 1818.
NCERT Book.

Total : 2+2+1 = 5 Marks

A-12. For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q. No. 12

(Map Page 110 Modern India)

- (i) Centres of Revolt in Tamil Nadu : Madras, Pondicherry, Tanjore,
Madaurai, Salen..... (Any two Centres) 2 Marks
Or any other centre as per map attached.
- (2) In Maharashtra : Nasik, Aurangabad, Poona, Satara, Bijapur or any other
Centre as per map attached of Southern India. (Any two Centres) 2 Marks
Or any other centres as per map attached.
- (3) Place where Mangal Pande refused to use the greased cartridges –
Barrackpure. 1 Mark

Total : 2+2+1 = 5 Marks

CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY

- A-13. (1) In order to placate France, the League of Nations kept the Germans and
Russians out of it.
- (2) When Poland backed by France seized the Vilna area from Lithuania in 1920
the League remained quiet.

(Page 74-75) (To be assessed as a whole) 2 Marks

- A-14. (i) In August 1942-Germans reached Stalingrad in the hope of capturing Moscow
but due to the heroic resistance of the Red army and the local population and
the severity of the winters, the Germans were forced to surrender in February,
1943 whereby shattering the myth of the invincibility of Hitler's army which
proved to be turning point in the course of Second World War.
- (ii) Germans were pushed back in April, 1945 due to Red army's counter attack
with the help of the British and Americans forces.

(Page 122-23) (To be assessed as a whole) 2 Marks

- A-15. Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's reign- marked by
1. Westernization programme- Uprooting the Iranian's culturally.
 2. Economic slump of the late 1970's
 3. Terror, torture and repressive administration in Iran.
- (Page 157) (Any one point) 2 Marks
- A-16. One main objectives of EEC was the setting up of a common market with :
- (i) Aim of promotion of concept of free flow of capital, labour and working towards
 - (ii) Elimination of custom duties on each other's goods and commodities, balance between wage and social benefits.
- (Page 231) (Explain with explanation) 1 + 1 = 2 Marks
- A-17. By installing a large number of windmills at a time over a large area.
- (Page 251) (Explain with example) 2 Marks
- A-18. 1. Confluence of Indian Theme and Western techniques.
2. Extensive use of watercolours.
3. Extensive influence of Chinese and Japanese art forms
4. Washed technique.
- (Page 289) (Any two points) 2 Marks
- Q19. The first feature of Contemporary History could be outlined as elasticity or flexibility of the category since the whole concept is relative. What is contemporary for the present generation may not remain so, for the future generations. As a result the boundaries and content of the subject would keep changing. For instance for some it starts from the Post-World War II period and for others it is not the same.
- (Explained properly with an example) 3 Marks
- Two other characteristics of Contemporary World History :
1. Contemporary events require much more depth than any other period of history.
 2. Post- Modernism
 3. Emergence of third World
 4. Emergence of USA as a super power
 5. Interdependence and Globalization.
 6. Balance between historical facts and perceptions of contemporary values
- (Page 7) (Any two points may be given) 2 Marks
- Total : 3+2 = 5 Marks

OR

Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance :

1. Austria-Hungary was a multiracial state and it suffered from all the disadvantages attendant upon the rising tide of nationalism.
2. German wanted Austro-Hungarian Empire only as a recruitment ground for its army and a crucible against the Russian pressure.
3. Austro-Hungarian Empire had to outlaw its millions of Slavs for German interest.
4. Italy's antagonism towards France over the latter's policy in Africa and its Mediterranean interests also clashed with those of France.
5. An outcome of mutual mistrust and as a form of defence against the Triple Entente

(Page 55)

(To be assess a whole)

4 Marks

Consequences of the Triple Alliance :

1. Intensified mutual rivalries setting the stage for war.
2. Race for armaments
3. Local issues became Global issues

(Page 64)

(Any one point)

1 Mark

Total : 4 + 1 = 5 Marks

A-20. Main reason for the rise of Fascists to Power in Italy :

1. The basis for the rise of Supra-nationalism in Italy was the general feeling that though Italy had been on the victorious side in World War I, the big allied powers had denied the territories it had prized as per the London Treaty
2. The parliamentary system of the country was then quite non-functional.
3. Internal turmoil- strikes and general unrest.
4. Fear of a communist takeover.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Page 81)

(Any four points)

4×1 = 4 Marks

Effects :

1. Elected representatives were removed from the lower levels of Govt.
2. End of coalition governments.
3. During the fascists regime, the concept of social security was introduced.

4. Due to the effect of economic depression, Italy embarked on military adventures abroad to secure a position which ultimately destabilized the security of Europe and lead to WWII.

(Page 82)

(Any one point)

1 Mark

Total : 4+1= 5 Marks

OR

The US was a global economic power by the late 19th century. But there was ignorance for social reforms, presidents pandered to the interest of big business. Socially progressive laws were nullified. A wide gap between the living standards of the rich and poor. There were no labour rights and wages did not grow. The demand and supply balance was not maintained. Agriculture was neglected. Racial discrimination, unemployment, child labour, no labour rights and wages stagnated.

(To be assessed as a whole)

4 Marks

Reasons for such problem :

1. A major source of America's instability was the international wealth distribution problem.
2. Neglect of social reforms.
3. Supreme Court nullified all progressive social laws.

(Page 86)

(Any one point)

1 Mark

Total : 4+1 = 5 Marks

A-21. Reason for cultural revolution in China:

1. Failure of the Great leap forward programme of Mao.
2. According to the Mao who considered himself a diehard Communist, people were losing their connections with communist ideology.
3. There were signs of resentment rising against Mao, right wing members were asking the Russian experience to be emulated.
4. The right wing members wanted incentives like higher wages, larger private holdings etc. but Mao was against this.
5. Desire of Mao to establish a personality cult especially after the failure of his programme.

(Any four points)

4 Marks

Features of Cultural Revolution :

1. The youth was used to save the Revolution- The Red Guards who comprised mostly students were the strongest supporters of Mao's revolution.
2. Everybody who was considered a rebel by the Red Guards was denounced and attacked.
3. Teachers, intellectuals, professionals and local party officials targeted.

(Pages 182, 183)

(Any one point)

1 Mark

Total : 4+1 = 5 Marks

OR

- A-21.
1. Korea after the WWII was partitioned into a Communist North Korea and a Non-communist South Korea.
 2. US backed South Korea anti-Communist government and Soviet Union backed North Korea.
 3. In 1948-49, both US and Soviet Union left but by this time the Cold war had begun in Europe.
 4. There was no consensus on unification of Korea which led to a conflict in 1950 for three years.
 5. Sino-Soviet Alliance provoked the North Koreans to start the war.
 6. USA joined on the side of South Korea to contain Communism.

(To be assessed as a whole)

3 Marks

Important feature :

China helped North Korea. The War had many ups and down. The China and North Koreans pushed them back. After three years there was stalemate and on 27 July, 1953 it ended with an armistice.

2 Marks

(Pages 189, 190)

Total : 3+2=5 Marks

- A-22. Japan surrendered on 14th August, 1945

1 Mark

Developments leading to her surrender :

- (a) British and India forcibly regained Burma
- (b) Americans had thrown the Japanese out of Philippines
- (c) For a swift end President Truman of US used Atom bombs on two cities of Japan: Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (d) Germany and Italy had already surrendered

(To be assessed as a whole)

5 Marks

Main consequences on world politics :

- (1) Fall of communism
- (2) USA and USSR emerged as Super powers
- (3) Second World War came to end.
- (4) Formation of UN

(Page 125)

(Any two points)

2 Marks

Total : 1+5+2=8 Marks

OR

Cold war refers to the state of hostility and tension which existed between USSR and USA after WWII whereby each tried to influence the countries of Asia and Africa to their forms of government and economy.

2 Marks

Features of Cold War :

1. It was a war in which conventional weaponry played a limited role
2. Weapons of mass destruction were stockpiled by both the sides for use if required
3. War was not for any territory or resources but was over ideological control over the world ie, free enterprise versus communism, democracy versus totalitarianism
4. Vicious propoganda against each other
5. Cold war ended so ended the fear of the Third World War

(Any four points)

4 Marks

Two rival nations : (1) USSR, China (2) USA, Britain (Any four)

(Page 167)

(To be assess as a whole)

2 Marks

Total : 2 + 4 + 2 = 8 Marks

A-23. (Contemporary World History)(Page 52) - Map of Europe

1. Central powers : Austria-Hungary, Germany, East Prussia
2. Neutral countries : Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden

3+2=5 Marks

OR

Five countries which were in the Communist block during the II World War :
(Contemporary World History Page 11)

- (1) Poland (2) Hungary (3) Czechoslovakia (4) Romania (5) Albania (6) Bulgaria

(Any five countries)

5×1 = 5 Marks

FOR BLIND CANDIDATES in lieu of Q. No. 23

A-23. Central powers : Austria-Hungary, Germany, East Prussia 2 Marks

Neutral powers : Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland 2 Marks

Two effects of World War I on the Central Powers :

(a) Territorial Losses & Curb on militarism.

(b) Emergence of new political-edeological forces.

(Page 65)

1 Marks

2+2+1 = 5 Marks

OR

Warsaw pact was a military block, set up by Soviet Union in 1954 on the lines of NATO.

1 Marks

Member Countries :

Alabania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR

(Page 172-173)

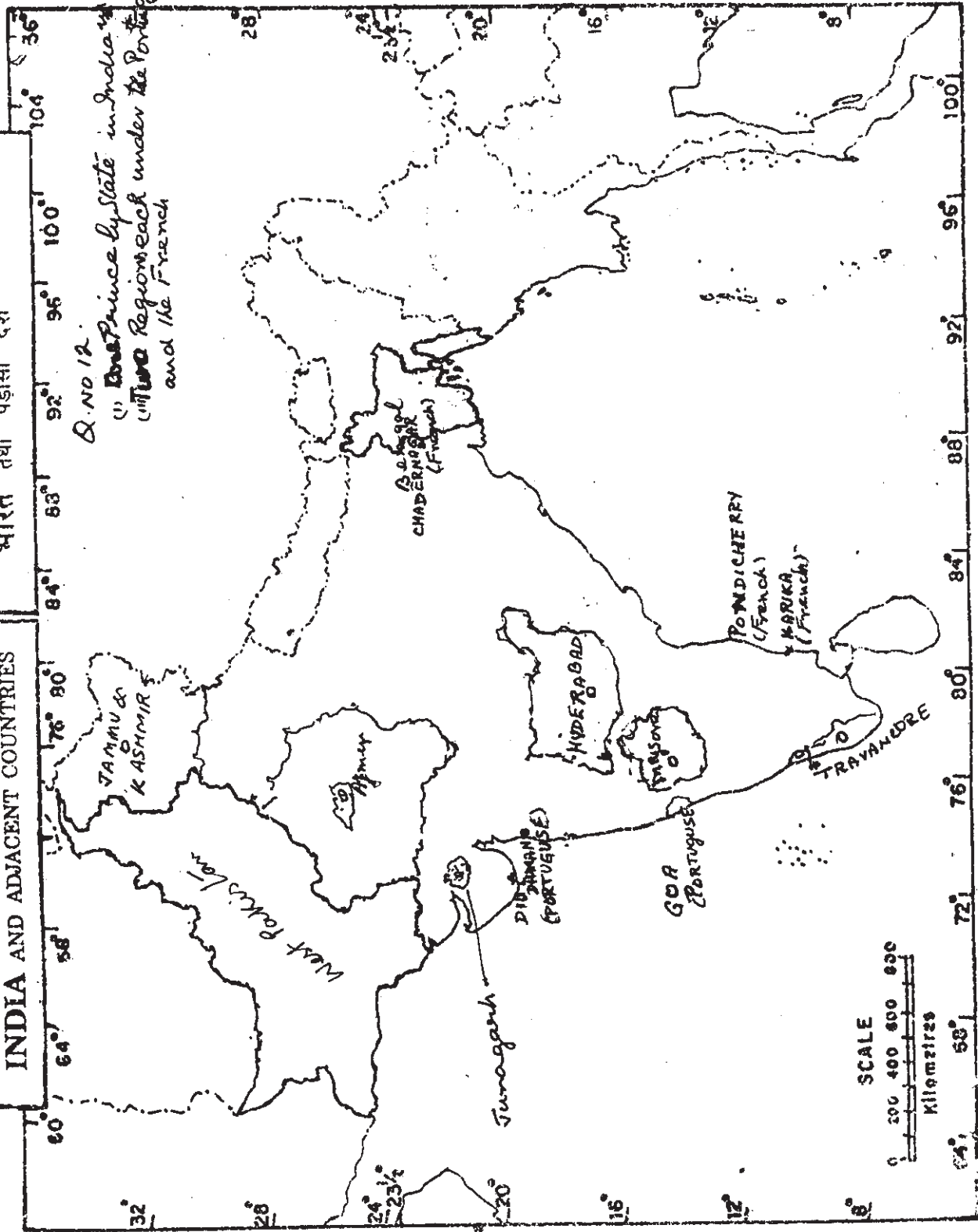
(Any four countries)

1×4 = 4 Marks

Total : 1+4=5 Marks

Set 61111

भारत तथा पड़ोसी देश
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES



Q. No 12.

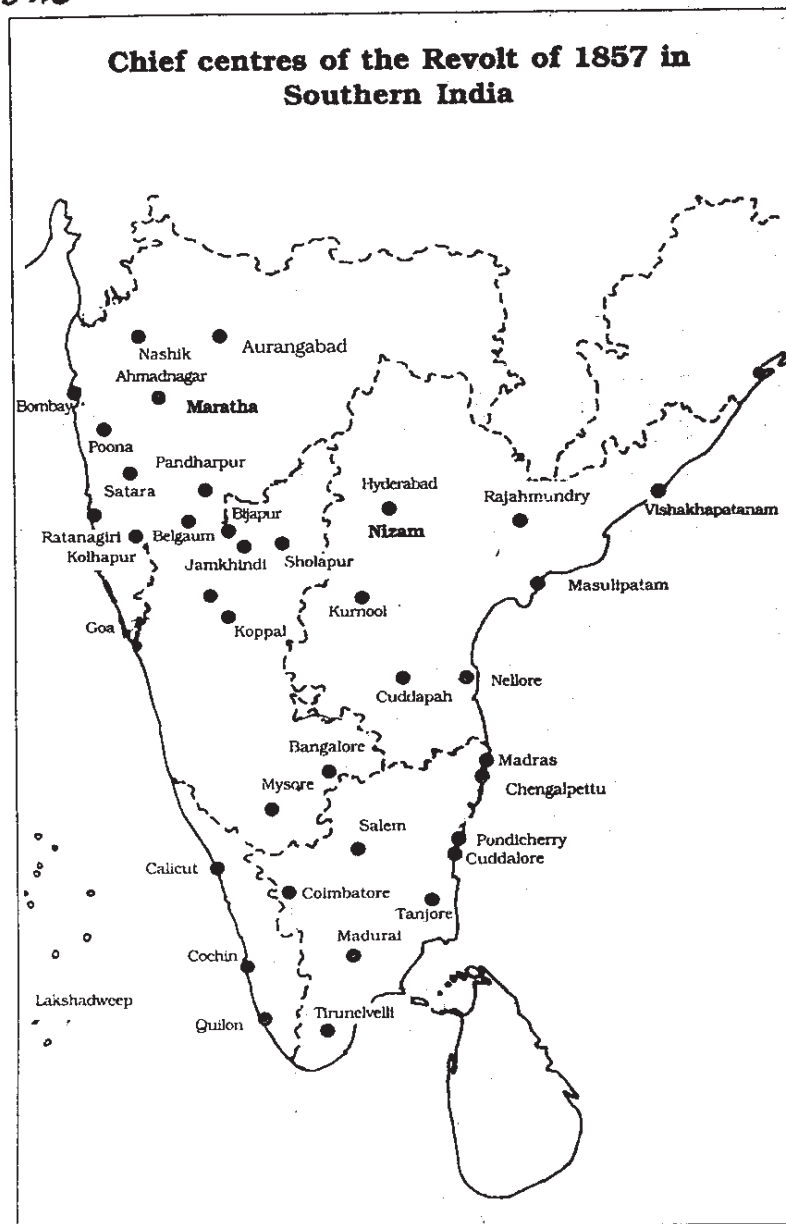
(1) Draw Prince by State in India. A47
(11) Two Regions each under the Portuguese. 2+2=4
and the French

SCALE
0 200 400 600 800
Kilometres

Q. OR Map Question :- 12 (OR) Set 61/1115, 61/112, 61/113
12

Major Centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Southern India.

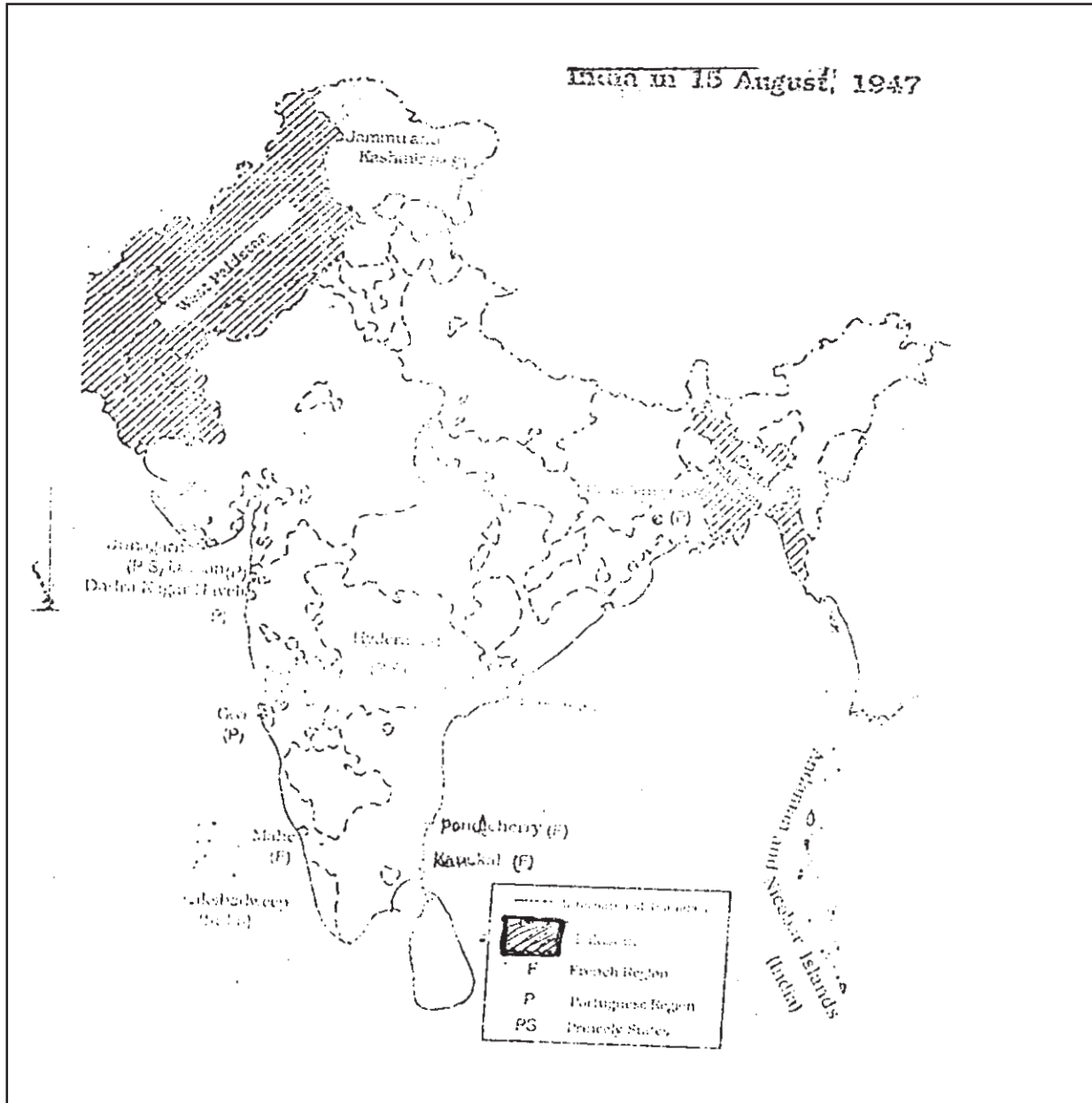
- (1) Two in Karnataka.
- (2) Two in Andhra Pradesh.
- (3) one in Kerala.



(Five centres of 1857 revolt in Southern India)

- (1) MAHARASHTRA - Nashik, Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar, Bombay, Poona, Satara, Goa, Kolhapur, ^{Belgaum} ~~Belgaum~~
 - (2) KARNATAKA - Bangalore, Koppal, Sholapur, Mysore, ^{Hydrabad} ~~Hydrabad~~, Salem, Rajahmundry, (Any two)
 - (3) KERALA - Quilon, Cochin, Calicut. (Any one)
- (Five names) 2+2+1 = 5 marks

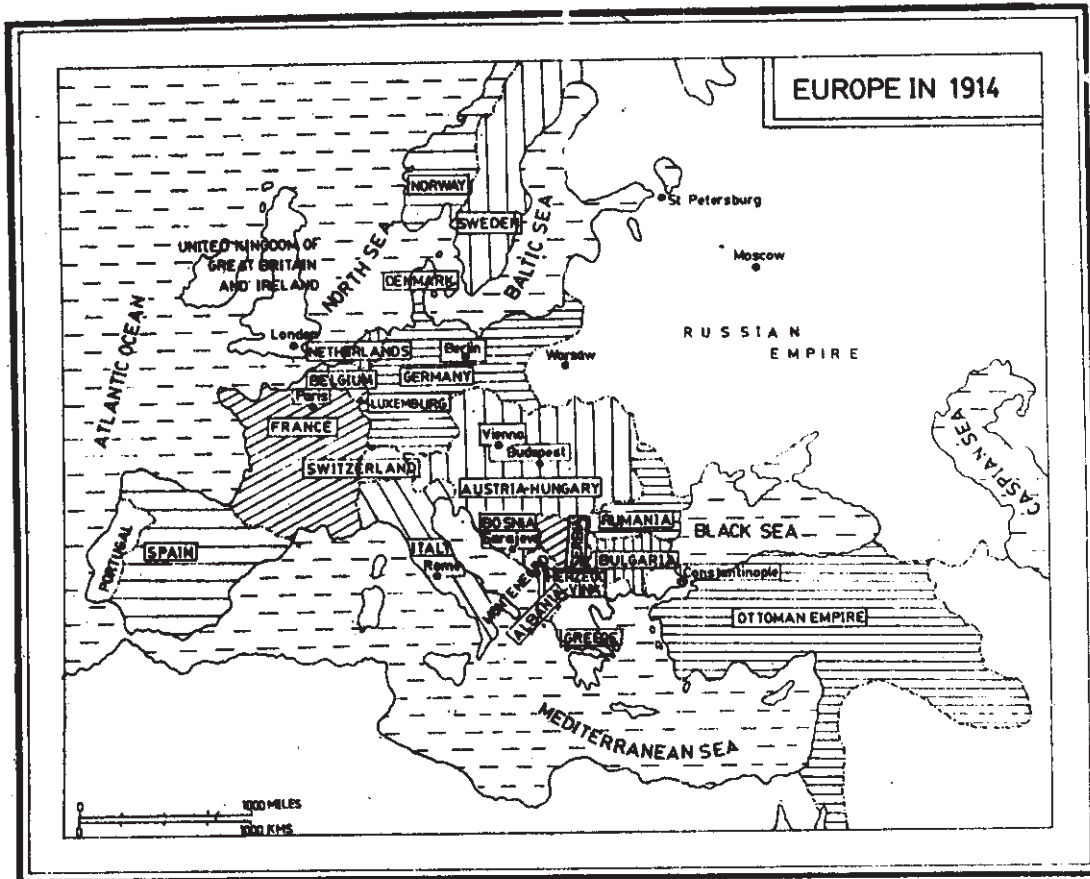
Q. 12.



- (i) Two French regions
Pondicherry, Mahe, Chandernagore, Karaikal, Yanam
(Any Two) 2 Marks
- (ii) Two Portuguese regions
Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagarhaveli
(Any Two) 2 Marks
- (iii) One princely state
Hyderabad, Junagarh, Jammu & Kashmir
(Any one) 1 Mark
- (Any other place) 2+2+1=5 Marks

QNO 23

Set. 6/1/11, 6/1/12, 6/1/13



Mention the names of five countries of Europe which were actively participating in the World War I.

1. Britain
5. Austria- Hungary

2. France
6. Bulgaria

3. Germany
7. Italy

4. Russia
8. Turkey

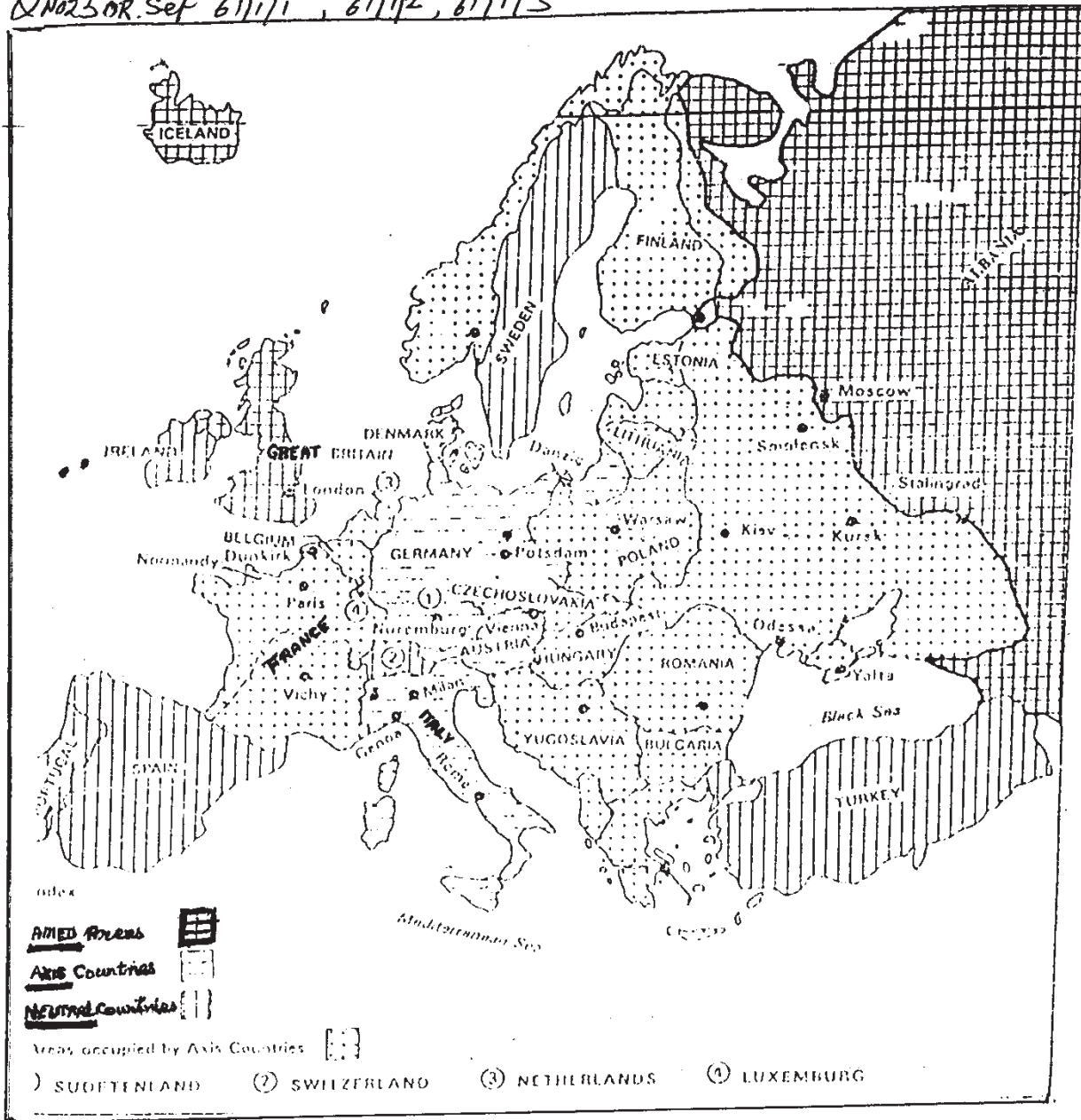
(Page 64)

(Any Five Countries)

1 x 5 = 5 Marks

WORLD WAR II 1939-1945

Q No 23 OR. Sep 6/1/11, 6/1/12, 6/1/13



OR

Mention the names of three neutral countries and two allied countries during the World War II

Allied Countries
 1. BRITAIN
 2. FRANCE
 3. RUSSIA
 (Any two Countries)
 (2x1 = 2)

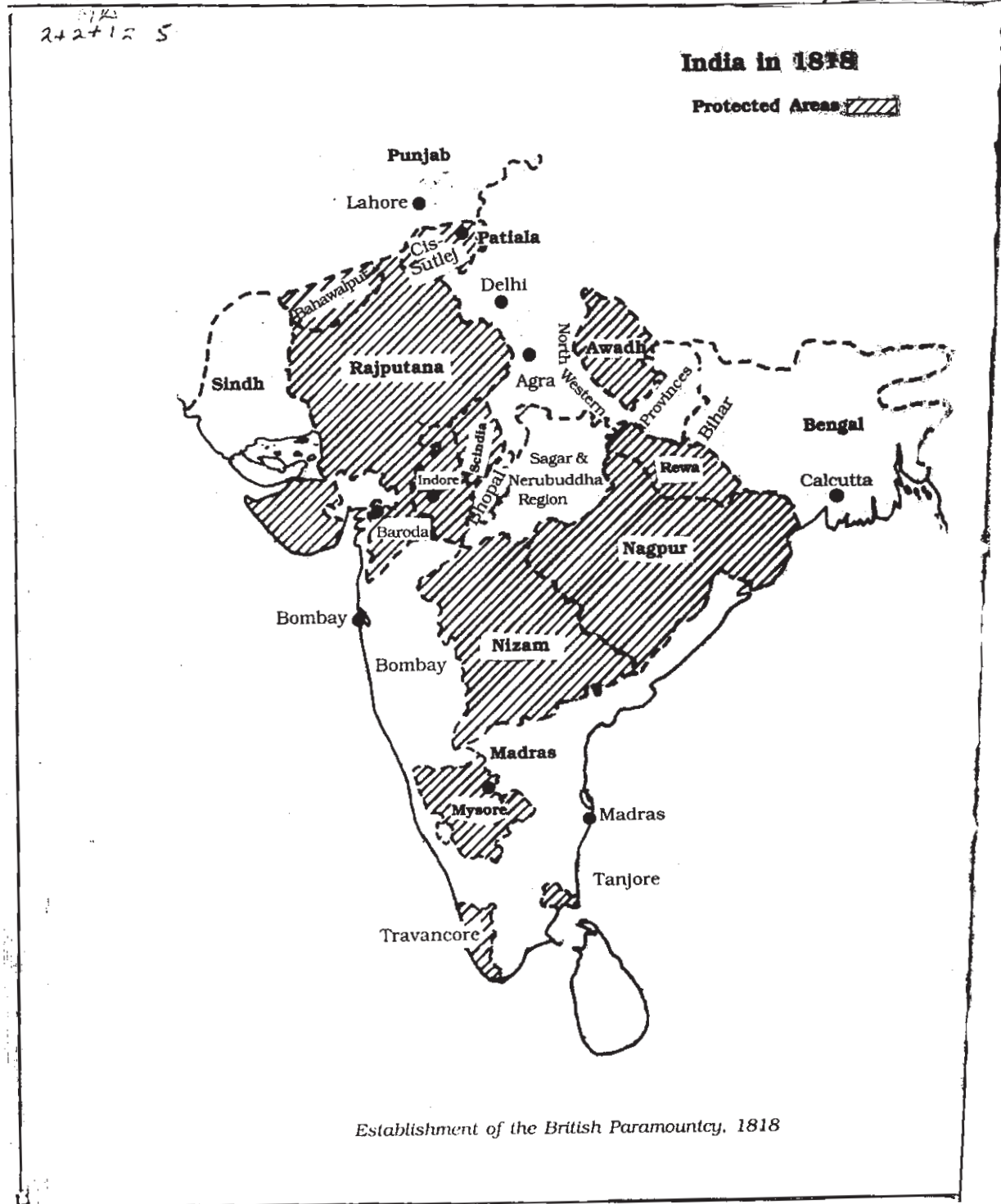
Neutral Countries
 1. Spain
 2. Portugal
 3. Switzerland
 4. Turkey
 5. Ireland
 6. Sweden


(Any Three Countries)
 (3x1 = 3)
 Total 5 MARKS

Q No 12

Set No Code 81/1, 2, 3.

2+2+12 5



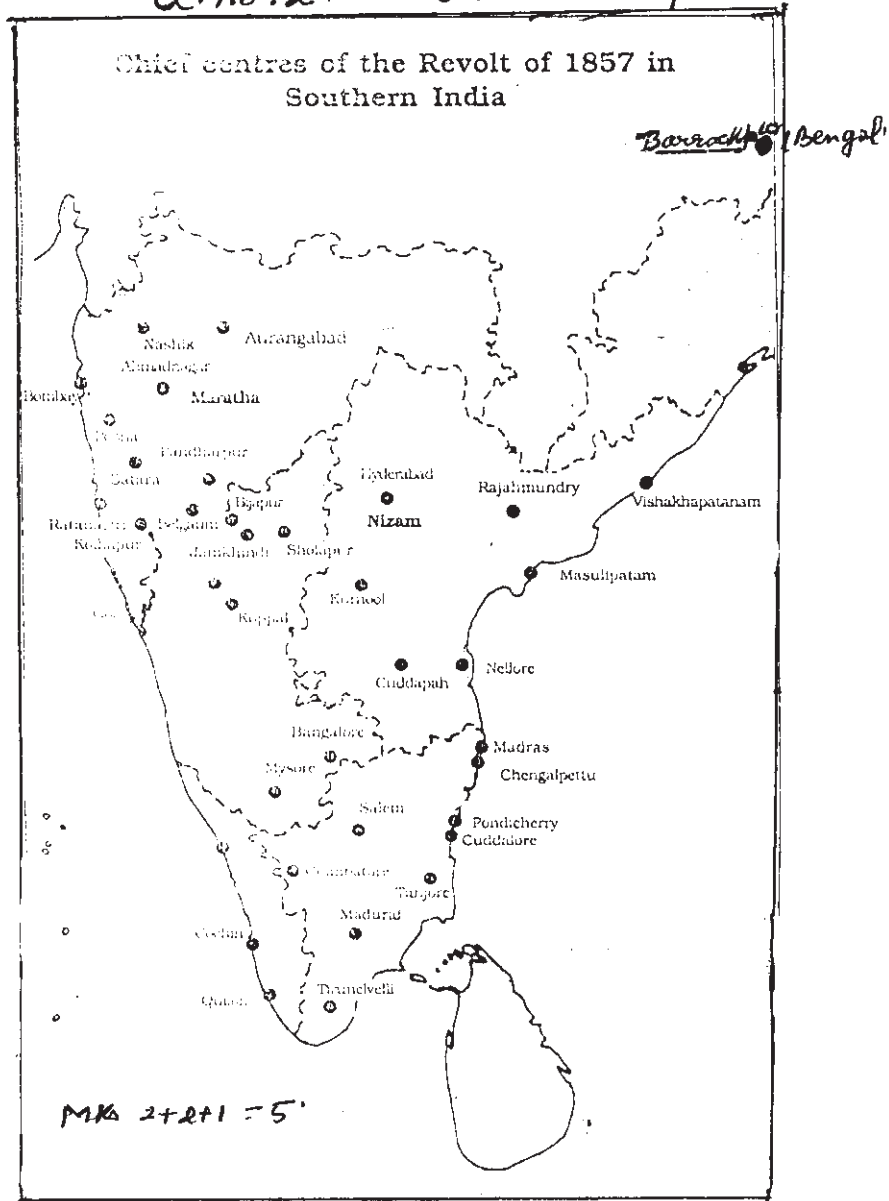
Protected Area 

1. Awadh
2. Rajputana
3. Indore
4. Baroda
5. Nizam
6. Mysore
7. Nagpur
8. Rewa
9. Travancore
10. Tanjore

(Any free states)

5 x 1 = 5 marks.

Q. No 12. Set No Code 61/1, 2, 3.

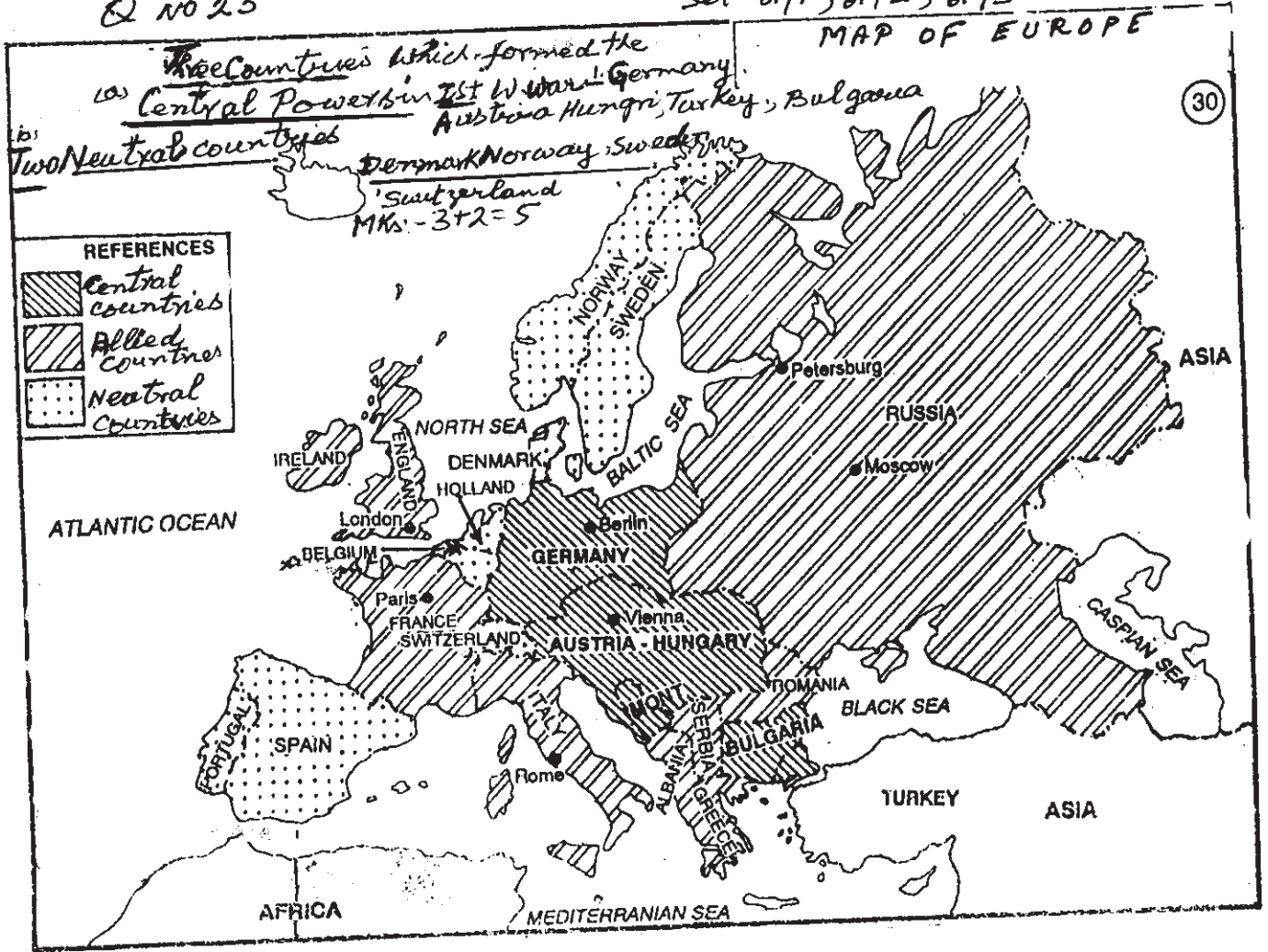


- (a) Two major Centres of the revolt in 1857 in Tamil Nadu
 1. Madras 2. Pondicherry 3. Cuddalore 4. Tanjore 5. Salem 6. Madurai
 7. Tuticorin (Any 2 centres) 2
- (b) Two major Centres of the revolt in 1857 in Maharashtra
 1. Nashik 2. Poona 3. Bombay 4. Satara 5. Kolhapur 6. Belgaum 7. Goa
 8. Aurangabad 9. Ahmadnagar (Any two centres) 2
- (c) The place where Mangal Pandey refused to bite the greased
 Cartridge in 1857 :-
 Barrackpore (Bengal) 1

Total: 5

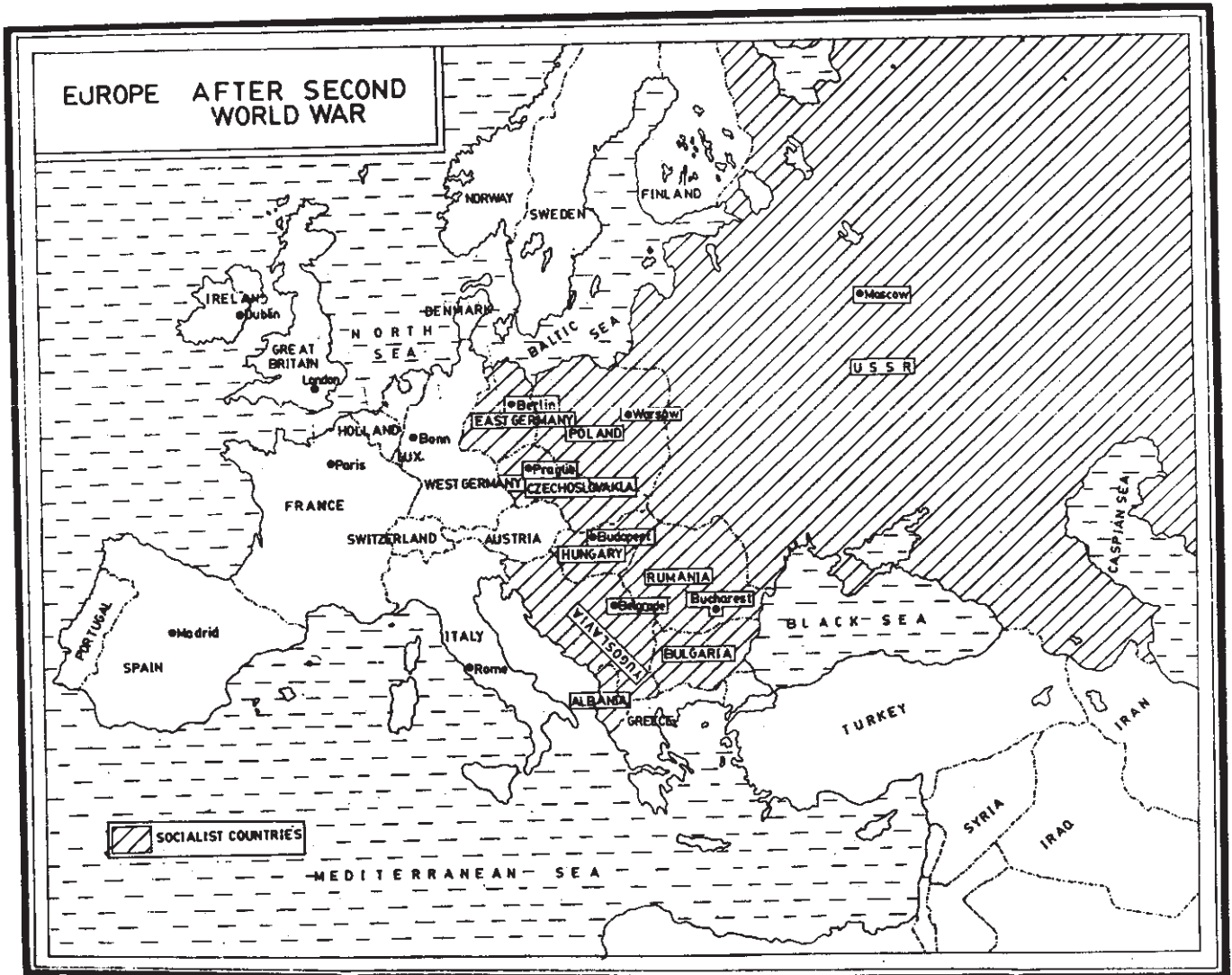
Q NO 23

Set 61/1, 61/2, 61/3



Q No 23

OR Set 61/1, 61/2, 61/3



Communist Block during Cold War period

1. Poland
2. Hungary
3. Bulgaria,
4. Albania,
5. Rumania
6. Yugoslavia.
7. Lithuania
8. Estonia.

(Any five countries)

5x1 = 5 Marks