

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon, and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- vii) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**Section – A**

1. Which among the following statements about the partition is incorrect?
  - a) Partition of India was the outcome of the two-nation theory.
  - b) Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided based on religion.
  - c) East Pakistan and West were not contiguous.
  - d) The scheme of partition included a plan for transfer of population across the border.
2. Which group among the following options represents the three princely states that resisted their merger with India?
  - a) Hyderabad, Bhopal, Jammu & Kashmir.
  - b) Junagarh, Hyderabad, Travancore.
  - c) Junagarh, Gwalior, Mysore.
  - d) Gwalior, Travancore, Bhopal.
3. Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is incorrect?
  - a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.
  - b) It supported state-ownership of industry.
  - c) It was made by some leading industrialists.
  - d) It supported strongly the idea of planning.
4. Match the following: (1/4 x 4 = 1)

a. The goal of India's foreign policy	i. Tibetan spiritual leader who policy in the period 1950-1964
b. Panchsheel	ii. Preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty, and economic development
c. Bandung Conference	iii. Five principles of peaceful coexistence
d. Dalai Lama	iv. Led to the establishment of NAM

5. Match the following: (1/4 x 4 = 1)

a. Syndicate	i. An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket s/he has been elected
b. Defection	ii. A catchy phrase that attracts public attention
c. Slogan	iii. Parties with different ideological position coming together to oppose Congress and its policies
d. Anti-Congressism	iv. A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress

6. Indira Hatao was a slogan associated with:
  - a) Syndicate
  - b) Grand alliance
  - c) Ram Manohar Lohia
  - d) Samyukt Vidhayak Dal
7. Which of the following coalitions formed the government at the centre in 1989?
  - a) NDA
  - b) United Front
  - c) National Front
  - d) UPA

8. The act of the Parliament where the Congress was accused of appeasing the minorities:
- a) Babri Masjid Case
  - b) Indira Sawhney Case
  - c) Muslim Women (Protection on Rights on Divorce) Act
  - d) Shah Bano case
9. The party that won the second largest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first general elections was:
- a) Praja Socialist Party
  - b) Bharatiya Jana Sang
  - c) Communist Party of India
  - d) Bharatiya Janata Party
10. What was the focus of the Second Five Year Plan?
- a) Agriculture
  - b) Industrialisation
  - c) Education
  - d) Transportation
11. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
  - d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Assertion (A): The era of one-party dominance contributed to the concentration of power in the hands of the ruling party.

Reason (R): The absence of effective opposition in the political system allowed the ruling party to exercise unchecked power.

12. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
  - d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Assertion (A): The Sino-Indian conflict affected the opposition parties.

Reason (R): The growing rift between India and China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable difference between Communist Party of India.

### Section – B

13. "Free India was born in very difficult circumstances." Justify the statement with any two suitable examples.
14. What were the challenges before the first general elections?
15. Explain the idea behind five years planning.
16. Why was the election result of the 1967 election results was consider as political earthquake?
17. Explain the causes and political leadership of Gujarat movements.
18. What was operation Bluestar? How did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh community?

### Section – C

19. What is Hindutva and how did it support the rise of BJP?
20. Explain the movement against outsiders in Assam.
21. How did the Congress split in 1969?

(OR)

Examine the context and outcome of 1971 election.

22. Narrate the defeat of the Congress in Kerala in 1957.

(OR)

How are the methods of voting changed over the years?

23. What were the three challenges before newly independent India?

### Section – D

24. Read the given passage and answer the questions:

On 14-15 August, 1947, not one but two nation-states came into existence – India and Pakistan. This was a result of 'partition', the division of British India into India and Pakistan..... This partition was the outcome of 'two-nation theory' advanced by the Muslim League.... The Congress opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan. But several political developments led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.

- i) Which political leader demanded the partition of British India?
  - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) M. A. Jinnah
  - c) Sardar Patel
  - d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- ii) Choose the statement that correctly explains the 'two-nation theory':
  - a) India consisted of two groups of people. Hindus and Muslims, hence two nations are required.
  - b) Two separate nations should be formed to accommodate the leaders of Hindu and Muslims.
  - c) One nation for Congress and other for Muslim League was demanded.
  - d) Hindus should have a separate nation but Muslim could choose any one out of the two.
- iii) Which two states were bifurcated based on religious majority?
  - a) Gujarat and Punjab
  - b) Gujarat and Rajasthan
  - c) Bengal and Gujarat
  - d) Punjab and Bengal
- iv) What among the following was not divided between India and Pakistan?
  - a) Typewriters, books, and musical instruments
  - b) Liabilities
  - c) Monuments
  - d) Assets

25. Study the cartoon and answer the questions:



- a) What message does this cartoon convey? 1
  - b) Which year is reflected here? 1
  - c) What were the differences between the two countries that led to this situation? 2
26. In the outlined political map of India given below, four states have been marked as A, B, C, D. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer sheet along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format:

Serial Number	Alphabet concerned	Name of state
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		



- i) The state where Ram Mandir will be completed in 2024.
- ii) The state where Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated.
- iii) The state from where BJP started their Rath Yatra.
- iv) The state where Jyoti Basu case from.

**Section – E**

- 27. Describe any four important developments of the 1990s in the Indian politics. (1½ x 4 = 6)  
 (OR)  
 What are the four elements on which consensus has developed among all the political parties?
- 28. Compare the secessionist movements of Mizoram with Nagaland. (1½ x 4 = 6)  
 (OR)  
 Explain any four lessons of accommodation learnt after dealing with claims of regional aspirations.
- 29. Give details about the rise and fall of the Janata government. (2 x 3 = 6)  
 (OR)  
 What were the three lessons of emergency the nation learnt?
- 30. "The Indo-China war dented India's image at home and abroad." Justify. (OR)  
 "Indo-Pakistan war 1971 led to national jubilation." Justify.