



# KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

## ISC STD. XII Preparatory Examination 2024

**Subject – HISTORY**

**Time Allowed: 3hrs**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**Date: .01.2024**

General Instructions: (Candidates are allowed **additional 15 minutes** for **only** reading the paper.  
They must **NOT** start writing during this time).

Answer **all** questions from Section A, Section B and Section C.  
The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

### SECTION A – 16 MARKS

Answer **all** questions.

#### Question1

- (i) Government of India Act, 1935 [1]
- (ii) It had anti-congress forces /the government never agreed to the constitution which didn't enjoy the support of the Muslims. [1]
- (iii) 'Operation Polo'. [1]
- (iv) (d) It led to unity of the Congress party. [1]
- (v) (a)The Japanese retreat from the Indo-Burma front [1]
- (vi) (c) The prices of international petrol declined sharply. [1]
- (vii) (a) Norway was rich in Iron ore, which was vital for Germany, [1]
- (viii) (b)To get naval bases in Spain from which he could threaten France [1]
- (ix) (c)Greece and Turkey [1]
- (x) (c)Assertion is true and Reason is false. [1]
- (xi) Wider acceptability in the party and keep the party united./ mild / Tactful/highly respected/ malleable [1]
- (xii) Against the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh [1]
- (xiii) Global tension caused by Cold War/ Need for Economic development [1]
- (xiv) P.W. Botha/Blacks were allowed to join trade unions and to go on strikes [1]
- (xv) To provide a remedy to discriminatory wage structure [1]
- (xvi) To determine the causes of the Arab violence in Jaffa. [1]



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### SECTION B – 32 MARKS

#### Question2

[4]

1. The proposal wanted to create cleavage by providing that any province can optout of Indian federal constitution
2. The congress objected to the provision for dominion status rather than full independence.
3. Objected to the representation of princely states by nominees of the state and not by the people.
4. The congress proposal forming a war council was denied.
5. Real share of responsibility in defence of India denied by the British
6. Muslim league rejected because it did not ensure Pakistan.

#### Question3

[4]

(i)



Source Hindustan Times on November 13, 1969

1. The 1967 election highlighted the impact of division within the congress. Nijalingappa wanted Gandhi to be accountable to the party and not to the legislature.
2. CWC wanted Indira Gandhi not to meddle with the party affairs.
3. Syndicate in order to consolidate its position they made Desai as the deputy prime minister. She tried to avoid an open conflict.



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4. Mrs. Gandhi was losing in the party, so she turned to people from outside the party for support-leftist Young Turks.
5. As she turned towards the communists, the Syndicate joined hands with the Jan Sangh and Swatantra party.
6. Nationalized of 14 major banks through a presidential ordinance
7. After the death in the President Zakir Hussain in May 1969 that precipitated the events leading to the long waited spilt in Congress
8. The president election she wanted to support the independent candidate who was also the vice-President of the country-VV Giri.
9. 12 November, the defeated and humiliated syndicate took disciplinary action against Indira Gandhi

**OR**

(ii)



Source-www.thehindu.com June 25, 1975

1. The Nav Nirman movement in Gujarat and the student uprising in Bihar led by Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti had exposed the corruption and inefficiency of the govt.
2. The agitation methods adopted and propagated by the JP movement were extra constitutional.



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3. To declare an internal emergency was the only solution to meet the extra constitutional challenge.
4. To suppress the JP movement which was demanding for her resignation.
5. The 22 day all India railway strike had hurt the image of the government.
6. Wanted to contain the spread of the movement to other parts of the country.
7. The Allahabad court verdict in the Raj Narain case as the court had found Indira Gandhi guilty and declare her election null and void.

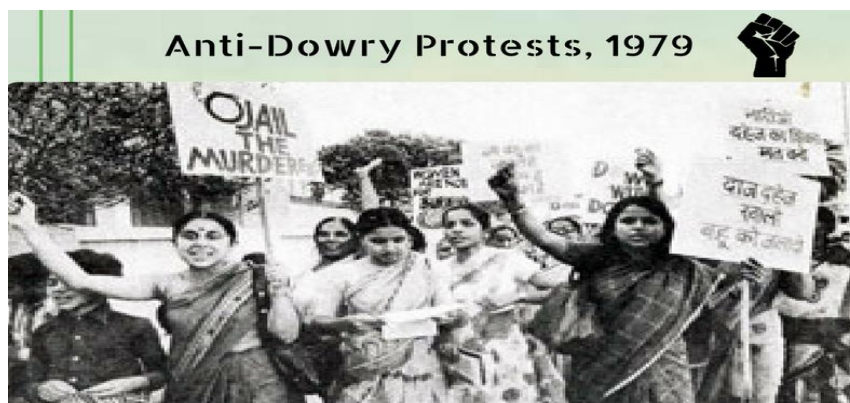
#### Question4

[4]

1. When Nawab announced accession of his state to Pakistan on 15th August 1947 even though the people of the state overwhelming, Hindu desired join India.
2. The people of the state would not accept the ruler's decision.
3. They organised a popular movement, forced the nawab to flee and established a provisional government.
4. The diwan of Junagadh, Shah Nawaz Bhutto
5. Now decided the government of India to intervene.
6. Indian troops thereafter marched into the state. A plebiscite was held in this state in February 1948 which went overwhelmingly in favour of joining India.

#### Question5

[4]



Source; feminism India .com

1. They played a important role in anti-dowry campaign. It was the Stree Sangharsh whose campaign became a household name.



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2. Widespread rallies were carried out, street plays like Ohm Shawa were enacted to raise awareness among the people.
3. demonstration to place before the House of dowry victims.
4. Demand was made for legal reforms to protect the woman from such situation
5. They held public meetings where people pledged not to take or give dowry
6. They carried out the organizing of people around Delhi and collected information.
7. on the number of deaths and the cases that were put off as suicides were actually murders

#### Question 6

[4]

1. By 1931 they controlled the South Manchurian railway and banking system and they felt that they will be squeezed out of Manchuria with a population of 30 million
2. The war spread to the orient due to the aggression of the Japanese. Japan had its eyes set on China for it possessed a lot of resources.
3. When annexed Manchuria in 1931, it started off a chain of annexations as it exposed the weakness of the League of Nations.
4. They became aggressive after Anti-Comintern pact was signed in 1937.
5. They expanded over Nanking, Shanghai, Canton and Hankou
6. However, their ambitions in the Pacific that resulted in American entry in the war after the invasion on pearl harbour.

#### Question 7

[4]

1. He was an elected President of the Kenya African Union
2. He toured the country and lectured condemning idleness robbery urging hard work and campaign for the return of land given to white settlers and independence.
3. He was in prison till 1952 arrested in association with Mau Mau rebellion.
4. There developed a strong public demand for his release.
5. In 1964 Kenya became independent. Thus, NAK elected Jomo Kenyatta as the Head of State
6. When he became the President, he continued the policy of Africanisation.
7. The white settler started a policy of confrontation.



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8. Kenya under Jomo Kenyatta leadership officially became non-aligned country and pro-western stance.
9. Kenyatta changed from radical nationalist to conservative bourgeois politician.
10. He banned all political parties. Tribal leader became unhappy, and opposition became more and more strong.

### Question 8

[4]

1. He hoped to save communism by revitalising and modernising it.
2. He introduced new policies of glasnost and perestroika.
3. Glasnost means openness in the areas of human rights and cultural events. The aim was to provide freedom of speech expression and religion.
4. dissidence who are released a law was passed to prevent dissidence from being send to mental institution.
5. anti Stalin books could be published, and films screened. Media censorship was removed allowing them to criticise government leaders stop purge leaders were to be rehabilitated. Media could be used to publicise inefficiency and corruption.
6. Perestroika is referred to reconstruction of eco political setup. Small scale enterprise were allowed greater responsibility for quality control by the government.
7. Restructuring of the party took place as senior members were replaced.
8. the economy was decentralised, and it was allowed to function according to the market forces.
9. Reservation of seats for the Communist Party was also abolished and efforts for taken for fair election.
10. a new Chamber of people's deputy was to elect a supreme Soviet which would function like a parliament.



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### Question 9

[4]

(i)



1. Mao Zedong
2. The industrialisation had created a new class of technicians and engineers.
3. The party cadres believed that this new class of experts would threaten their authority.
4. The government feeling pleased with its progress decided that open discussion of the problems might improve relation between carders and experts or intellectuals.
5. Mao Zedong started a campaign of 100 flowers calling for constructive criticism.
6. The Govt. allowed to an open discussion which might improve the relations between cadres and experts.
7. The critics attacked the govt for over-centralisation and undemocratic, Mao Zedong called off the campaign.

OR



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(ii)



Source <https://www.huffpost.com/entry/march-on-washington>

1. Martin Luther.
2. The campaign took off in 1955 When Dr. Martin Luther emerged as outstanding leader of the non-violent civil rights movement.
3. After the arrest stop Rosa Parks. in Alabama a boycott all Montgomery buses was organised he insisted that the campaign should be peaceful.
4. In 1957 the southern Christian leadership conference was founded, and king was selected as its President. Its aim was to achieve full black equality by non-violent methods.
5. A huge March on Washington was organised for August 1963, to protest at the failure to solve the problem about a quarter of million people both black and white gather to listen to the speakers and
6. It was Martin Luther who made one of the most moving speeches. He talked about his dream of a future America in which everybody would be equal.





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### SECTION C – 32 MARKS

#### Question 10

(i)

[4]

1. A significant feature was the emergence of parallel government. The first one proclaimed in Ballia in Tamaluk in the Midnapur district of Bengal,
2. Peasants of all strata well to do as well as poor, were the heart of the movement especially in east U.P. and Bihar.
3. Big zamindars maintained a stance of neutrality and refused let his armed retainers be used by the government.
4. The erosion of loyalty to the British government of its own officers was another striking aspect as the jail officials tended to be kinder to prisoners than in earlier years and openly expressed their sympathy.
5. The students from colleges and even school were more visible elements.
6. Women especially schoolgirls played important role as organisers and operating underground -Congress radio operations.
7. Workers were prominent as well and made considerable sacrifice by enduring long strikes and enduring police repression in the streets.

(ii)

[4]

1. The provincial assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would, by simple majority, decide on the issue of partition. If the assemblies voted for partition, there would be two dominions and two Constituent Assemblies.
2. The province of Sindh was free to take its own decision.
3. A referendum would be organized in NWFP to decide on remaining in the Indian union or the other union.
4. The Indian princely states were either to join Pakistan or the Indian union.
5. If the partition was accepted, then a boundary commission would be set up.



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6. Both the dominions would be independent in determining their foreign relations and about the nature of their relations with the commonwealth countries and Britain.
7. Independence would come on 15th August, 1947

**OR**

- (i) [4]
1. The Pakistan government wanted to face India military before India's efforts to improve its defences after the debacle of 1962.
  2. Pakistan tested India's response to a military push by occupying in April 1965 a part of the disputed and undemarcated territory in the marshy Rann of Kutch, bordering the Arabian Sea and Gujarat.
  3. There was a military clash because of the nature of terrain, India's military response was weak and hesitant.
  4. It began with Pakistan operation Gibraltar which was designed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to precipitate an insurgency rule.
  5. Shastri ordered the army to cross the ceasefire line and seal the passes through which the infiltrators were coming and to occupy strategic position of Uri, Kargil and Haji Pir.
  6. In response on 1 September, Pakistan suddenly invaded the Rann of Kutch and thus began armed hostilities.
  7. The war ended on the intervention of the UNO and Soviet Russia.
  8. Indians were euphoric over the performance of the Indian armed forces which recovered some pride, prestige and self-confidence lost in the Indo-China war
  9. The two heads of the state issued a joint declaration at Tashkent announcing their agreement to try to decide all outstanding issues by peaceful methods and to withdraw their respective armies to positions before the outbreak of the war.
- (ii) [4]
1. The relation between the east and west was rapidly deteriorating.
  2. Religion was not enough to bring together the Punjabi speaking part of West Pakistan and Bengali part of East Pakistan



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3. The Pakistan army and the bureaucracy discriminated East Pakistan.
4. The east Pakistan developed a movement for democracy and greater autonomy in East Pakistan.
5. In the elections that took place in December 1970, Awami League which was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from east Pakistan had simple majority over the west Pakistan People's Party
6. General Yahiya Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto refused Awami League to form a government.
7. Mujibur was arrested and there was a brutal suppression of the military. It resulted in civil war situation in East Pakistan.
8. Some of the Awami league members escaped to Calcutta and formed government in exile. It formed the Mukti Bahini to liberate Bangladesh from Pakistan
9. India remained non-committal as it did not want to violate international norms by interfering in the internal affairs of another country.
10. Mrs. Gandhi wanted the countries around the world to find out plight of the refugees. This would help the world opinion turn against Pakistan.
11. The number of refugees increased and major financial burden on India Mrs. Gandhi provided moral and material support to Mukti Bahini by providing them with resource ad military training.
12. USA and China supported Pakistan. In August 1971, India won soviet support by signing 20-year treaty of peace and friendship.
13. On 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 1971 air attacks were carried out in Punjab and Rajasthan followed by ground attacks on Kashmir.

### Question 11

[8]

1. An attack took place on the sharecropper by local landlords. Which was spearheaded by Naxals.
2. Non implementation of Fifth Schedule -all forest reserves and lands that inhabited by scheduled tribes are to be administered by Tribal Advisory Committee independent of



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the State Government-Management of forest by the Govt. led to influx of money lenders in the tribal area.

3. Legislation had been passed giving rights to pharmaceutical companies to mine and used these lands to set up their factories and production units.
4. The local inhabitants were evicted.
5. Failure to implement the provision of the Ninth Schedule-which stated that how land a single individual could hold (land ceiling Act)
6. -The excess lands were to be requisitioned and redistributed by the govt. among the peasants for the purpose of cultivation
7. The share -croppers under tenants and small cultivators were denied their basic rights with regard to security of tenure, payment of fair wages
8. Economic disparity was larger in tribal areas.
9. Tenancy reforms introduced by the govt. had loopholes in its implementation. There were widening gaps between rich and poor.
10. The educated youth became the biggest supporters of Naxal movement as large number of youths involved in the movement were engineering and medical students.
11. Naxals were influenced by Charu Majumdar's historic 8 documents and other ideology.
12. According to Charu Majumdar Mao Zedong taught the revolutionary violence which is the only answer to counter injustice and advised the peasants to resort to violence.
13. The CPI (M) had been active in organising the peasants for some time in North Bengal. Kanu Sanyal initiated a violent uprising to distribute land to the landless peasants.
14. The political parties realized the emergence of a new force. The govt. was conscious of a new threat not only and law and order but to the very new existence of democratic structure of the country.
15. The Govt. organised operations by the police to apprehend leaders and supporters of Naxalbari movement.
16. Kanu Sanyal and other leaders were arrested.
17. The Central govt. brought Army to suppress the movement. Steeple chase operations



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18. To curb the going strength of the Maoist movement, the state police, paramilitary and military forces of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa jointly launched an operation code named Steeplechase and within 3 months brought the situation under control by putting maximum of the rebel leaders in jail.
19. Along with arrest, illicit weapons, ammunitions, and explosives were seized.
20. Beyond West Bengal Government action was conducted in the neighbouring states of Bihar and Orissa where many Naxalites were believed to have fled
21. One of the foremost leaders, Charu Mazumdar was arrested, who later died in police custody.
22. Various anti-terror acts have been used to curb Naxal violence.
23. West Bengal prevention of violent activity Act 1970
24. In disturbed area police arrested young men 17-25 years suspected to have links with Mao Zedong
25. Guerrilla war was organised by police as counter part of resistance group formed by the police.

OR

### Question 12

[8]

1. In Yalta conference it was agreed that Germany would be disarmed, Nazi Party be disbanded, and the Nazi leaders be tried as war criminals.
2. As Russia incurred great loss by the German aggression, she would get half of the reparation collected from Germany.
3. The main disagree Poland because existed Poland was occupied by Russia and a pro-communist govt. had already existed.
4. The pro-communist Govt. expelled 5 million Germans living in the region and this had not been greed in Yalta conference.
5. Truman and Churchill were not very happy as the Russian troops had already occupied East of Oder-Neisse region of Germany.



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6. Dropping of Atom bomb in Nagasaki and Hiroshima and USA secrecy on the deadly weapon gave rise to Russia's suspicion and apprehension about the military potentiality of Britain and America
7. Stalin in his speech of February said communism and capitalism could never live peacefully.
8. Speech of February 1946 of Stalin and Fulton speech of Churchill helped to widen the rift between the east and the west.

### Question 13

[8]

(i)

1. Causes: In May 1967, Egypt and Syria took several steps which led Israel to believe that an Arab attack was imminent. -Baath party formation which supported Arab unity/AL Fatah group effective guerrilla group
2. On May 16, Nasser ordered a withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF) stationed on the Egyptian Israeli border, thus removing the international buffer between Egypt and Israel which had existed since 1957.
3. On May 22, Egypt announced a blockade of all goods bound to and from Israel through the Straits of Tiran. Israel had held since 1957 that Egyptian blockade of the Tiran Straits would justify Israeli military action to maintain free access to the port of Eilat. Syria increased border clashes with Israel along the Golan Heights and mobilized its troops.
4. On May 30, President Nasser and King Hussein signed a mutual defence pact, followed on June 4 by a defence pact between Cairo and Baghdad. Also, that week, Arab states began mobilizing their troops. Against this backdrop, Nasser and other Egyptian leaders intensified their anti- Israel rhetoric and repeatedly called for a war of destruction against Israel.
5. The Russians encouraged Egypt and Syria and kept a flow of anti-Israel propaganda. Russian aim was to increase its influence in middle east.



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6. Militarily, Israeli leaders feared the consequences of absorbing an Arab first strike against its civilian population, many of whom lived only miles from Arab- controlled territory. Incendiary Arab rhetoric threatening Israel's annihilation terrified Israeli society and contributed to the pressures to go to war.
7. Against this background, Israel launched a pre-emptive strike against Egypt on June 5, 1967, and captured the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip. Despite an Israeli appeal to Jordan to stay out of the conflict, "Jordan attacked Israel and lost control of the West Bank and the eastern sector of Jerusalem. Israel went on to capture the Golan Heights from Syria. The war ended on June 10.
8. Israel did indeed simultaneously attack Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq on June 5, 1967. It had little choice. For weeks leading up to that day, Israel's Arab enemies upped the temperature by amassing troops on the borders of the tiny Jewish state, while threatening murder and mayhem

**OR**

(ii)

1. The Arabs had lost the territories to the Israelis in the six-day war, and nothing had been done to recover those territories
2. Pressure was brought to bear on the Arabs by the PLO under the leadership of Yasser Arafat.
3. More extreme group within the PLO that is PFLP embarked series of terrorist activities.
4. Terrorist activities heightened like hijacking of airlines and massacre of the Israel Olympic team in Munich 1972.
5. Anwar Al Sadat the new President after the death of Nasser was increasingly convinced of the need for a negotiated peace settlement with Israel.
6. He was prepared to work either with USA or USSR but hoped to win American support for the Arabs.
7. Sadat together with Syria decided to attack Isarel again hoping this would force Americans to act as mediators.



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8. The Yom Kippur War had significant consequences for the region. While the war ended in a military stalemate, it led to a reassessment of Israeli military strategy and a shift in regional dynamics.
9. It also paved the way for subsequent peace negotiations, such as the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt in 1978
10. Anwar al Sadat and Menachem Begin USA as the mediator under Jimmy Carter
11. Anwar Al Sadat realized that Israel cannot be defeated as force.
12. did not want to waste resources of the country on wars with Israel.
13. The Israel did not want o drain resources in these wars with the Arabs. Israel was facing pressure from USA.
14. It economy was suffering from recession.
15. President Carter played a crucial role meeting and the two leaders in Camp David
16. The treaty was signed in March 1979 between Carter Sadat and Begin

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