

HISTORY (851)

Aims:

1. To provide accurate knowledge of significant events and personalities of the period under study, in sequence and in context.
2. To familiarize candidates with factual evidence upon which explanations or judgements about the period must be founded.
3. To develop an understanding of the existence of problems and relevance of evidence of explanations.
4. To develop the capacity to marshal facts and evaluate evidence and to discuss issues from a historical point of view.
5. To develop the capacity to read historical views in the light of new evidence or new interpretation of evidence.
6. To foster a sense of historical continuity.
7. To encourage diminution of prejudices and to develop a more international approach to world history.
8. To develop the ability to express views and arguments clearly using correct terminology of the subject.
9. To familiarise candidates with various types of historical evidence and to provide some awareness of the problems involved in evaluating different kinds of source materials.

CLASS XI

There will be **two** papers in the subject

Paper I: Theory 3 hours ----- 80 marks

Paper II: Project Work -----20 marks

PAPER I (THEORY) – 80 Marks

Part I (20 marks) will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions testing fundamental factual knowledge and understanding of the entire syllabus.

Part II (60 marks) will be divided into **two** sections, **Section A** and **Section B**, each consisting of **five** questions. Each question shall carry 12 marks. Candidates will be required to attempt **two** questions from each Section and **one** question from either Section A or Section B. A total of **five** questions will be attempted from Part II

SECTION A

INDIAN HISTORY

1. Growth of Nationalism
 - (i) Swadeshi Movement

Partition of Bengal and anti-Partition Movement, leading to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
 - (ii) Revolutionary Nationalism

The growth of revolutionary activities should explain what led to the development and concentrate on some well-known organizations: Abhinav Bharat, Yugantar, Anushilan Samiti.
2. Emergence of the colonial economy.
 - (i) Development of the means of transport and communication.

Transportation: a brief look at the development of the railways – other means can simply be mentioned.
 - (ii) Disruption of traditional economy: British revenue policy: impact on peasants and artisans; poverty and famines.

A general account of the impact of the British rule on peasants and artisans. Revenue policy: the Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari Settlement should be done in some detail.
 - (iii) Development of modern industries.

An account of the growth of large scale machine based industries in western India.
 - (iv) Colonial Forest Policy - impact on local communities.

The Forest Acts of 1865 and 1894 to be studied critically.
3. Social and Religious Movements
 - (i) Impact of the modern ideas in Europe on Indian administrators.

The characteristics of modern thought (liberalism, utilitarianism) to be very briefly explained as a background to British policy.

- (ii) Reform Movements – Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement.

A critical look at each of the above movements.

- (iii) Struggle against caste – Jyotiba Phule, Narayan Guru, Veerasalingam.

A brief outline of their contributions.

- (iv) The Women's Question

The following Acts to be studied: Abolition of Sati 1829, Widow Remarriage 1856, Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870, Age of Consent, 1891. These have to be read critically to evaluate their impact on women.

4. Protest Movements against Colonial Rule.

A brief account of the Indigo Uprising (1859), Deccan riots (1875), Munda Uprising (1899-1900) and the response of the colonial authority.

5. Gandhian Nationalism

- (i) The launching of the passive resistance movement by Gandhi; background and main features of the movement.

A general background of the development of Gandhian ideas of non-violence and satyagraha in South Africa. Brief summaries of the three localised satyagrahas: Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda district.

- (ii) Agitation against the Rowlatt Act, Jalianwala Bagh (1919), Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922).

The reasons behind the Rowlatt Act and its main terms to be studied in brief. A general account of the satyagraha against the Act, leading to Jalianwala Bagh and the aftermath.

The launching of the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movements; why Gandhi decided to support Khilafat. There should be a connected chronological account of the movement and its suspension after Chauri Chaura.

- (iii) Simon Commission: its boycott and the demand for Dominion Status by 1929; Lahore session and declaration of 'Poorna Swaraj' as the Congress objective.

The reasons for sending the Commission in 1927 as well as its boycott should be briefly explained. A general account of the agitation against the Commission as well as a very brief account of the Nehru Report. The Lahore Session should be set against the expiry of the

deadline by the Congress; the main points of the Poorna Swaraj Resolution.

- (iv) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934).

A general account of the development of the Movement and different strands within the Movement; main features of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences can be put very briefly in context. The resumption of the Movement, the Poona Pact (in the context of the Communal Award) should be touched upon.

SECTION B

WORLD HISTORY

6. Impact of industrialization in Europe during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Demographic change, urbanisation, growth of classes.

- (i) Workers' Movements

Trade Union and Socialist Movements in Germany.

- (ii) Suffragette Movement

Focus on Britain and WPSU: an account of demand for women's right to vote until the election of 1919.

7. World War I: Events leading to it; major changes in warfare and strategy; peace settlements.

An outline of the main events from 1908 to 1914: the Moroccan crisis, the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The main interests of the big powers in the Balkans should be briefly touched upon, particularly Russia and Austria-Hungary, as well as the growth of Balkan nationalism and the two Balkan Wars; the assassination at Sarajevo and how it developed into a major European War.

Introduction of new technologies and strategies: trench warfare, use of gas, tanks, air warfare and submarines with one example for each.

Reasons for US's entry into the War and a brief account of its contribution.

A brief explanation of the various causes for the defeat of the Central Powers.

League of Nations – membership, failure of collective security (Manchuria & Abyssinia).

Changes in the map of Europe after the Paris Peace Settlements.

8. The Great Depression

Causes: A short account of the Wall Street Crash and its impact on the economy. Impact on Germany, Britain, France, USA & Japan.

9. Rise of Dictatorships

(i) Communism: Russia (1917-1939)

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 - a brief account of events in 1917: March Revolution and its results; explanation of why the Provisional Government fell from power leading up to the November Revolution.

Lenin: a background of consolidation of the Bolshevik state.

Stalin: Stalin vs. Trotsky; Single party state under Stalin: the collectivisation of agriculture, the FYPs (only first two should be done) and the purges.

(ii) Fascism: Italy (1922-39)

(a) Post-War discontent and the rise to power of Benito Mussolini.

Conditions which gave rise to Fascism; a brief chronological account of the events which brought Mussolini to power from the election of 1921 to the march on Rome in October 1922.

(b) Main features of Mussolini's domestic policy.

Critical appraisal of Mussolini's policies (particularly his economic policy).

(iii) Nazism: Germany (1933-39)

(a) Rise of Hitler to power and factors assisting his rise.

Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic as a background to the rise of Nazism; events from 1932 onwards leading to Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany in 1933; the reasons for his popularity among different groups should be explained.

(b) The Nazi State: from 1933 onwards.

Outline of the changes made by Hitler in government, the cultural life and education, army (the Night of the Long Knives), the economy and religious life.

Escalation of the campaign against the Jews should be done in some detail, till the "Final Solution". Reasons why his policies were accepted among different groups.

(iv) Japan (1919-41)

Reasons for militarism in the 1930s; expansion into China. Events leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour.

The political, economic and ideological reasons for the rise of militarism and expansion into China should be explained (emphasis should be laid on the reasons for the attack on Manchuria and a brief account of it). The subsequent developments should be studied chronologically, emphasizing the declaration of a "New Order in East Asia" and the 1937 invasion of China. Reasons for the alliances with Italy and Germany should be briefly explained, leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour.

PAPER II (PROJECT WORK)

- 20 MARKS

Candidates will be required to undertake **one** project which **may** be any one of the following:

- (i) A case study.
- (ii) A field visit/ investigation.
- (iii) A local history
- (iv) Interview/oral evidence
- (v) Book review/ film review/ posters/ newspapers/ advertisements/ cartoons and art

The project must not be based primarily on the syllabus; students must be encouraged to produce original, creative and insightful perspectives on an allied aspect of the topic.

For example, if the theme is economic development in India, the project could be on a 5-year plan. However, it would have to give the historical perspective and impact.

The written outcome of the project, in the form of a 2000-word essay, should be structured as given below:

- A. The research question
- B. Abstract: it must contain the following information:-
- Reason for choosing the topic.
 - Methods and material to be used in the investigation.
 - Hypothesis: the conclusion the student is hoping to draw.
- C. Main essay: it must follow the structure given below:-
- Background and context – to be discussed very briefly.
 - Explanation of the theme and specific issue of the research question in the context of the background given above.
 - Interpretation, Analysis and Critical Evaluation of a range of evidence: the research material gathered by the student
 - Conclusion – whether hypothesis stands or not.
 - Bibliography – a list of all material referred to in the essay, including print, electronic, oral & audio-visual material, referenced correctly, in a standard format
 - Appendix – optional, only if it is crucial for the better understanding of the project essay.

List of Suggested Projects

1. Tilak
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Bhagat Singh/ Chandrasekhar Azad/ Lala Lajpat Rai
4. Growth of Indian political organizations in the late 19th - early 20th centuries.
5. Change in British policy after 1857.
6. Industrialisation - Impact of the growth of industries on the life style of the people.
7. Birth of totalitarian ideologies - Fascism Communism.
8. Strands in the early 20th Century - military and economic rivalries.
9. League of Nations – Peacekeeping actions with regard to Collective Security and Weaknesses.
10. The 1920s Cultural Movement - Jazz Age.
11. Changes in nature of warfare – late 19th and early 20th century conflicts, World War I.

EVALUATION CRITERIA:

Mark allocation for the Project will be as follows:

S. No.	Assessment objective	Criteria	Marks
1.	Process	Candidates should be able to: Identify the topic, Plan and detail a research project. Select and use appropriate research methods.	5
2.	Understanding, application of knowledge and Analysis	Candidates should be able to: Explain issues and themes clearly and in context. Interpret, analyse and evaluate critically a range of evidence to present reasoned, substantiated arguments/ statements.	5
3.	Presentation	Overall format, referencing (footnotes &/or bibliography), within word limit of 2000 words, title page, header/footer, etc.	5
4.	Viva	Range of questions based on the project only.	5
TOTAL			20

GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS:

1. It must be emphasized that the **process** of doing the project is as important as the finished product.
2. Once the project/projects are chosen, there should be a process of brainstorming to encourage students to make out a draft/structure for the project before embarking on research.
3. During the brainstorming/discussion, the teacher should discuss the assessment criteria with the students.
4. The teacher should discuss the draft with the student with regard to the central question and the type of sources to be used.
5. The students should be guided on doing the research and looking at different types of evidence.
6. Books and suitable reference materials could be suggested and even put up on the library notice board for guidance of the students.
7. Internet sites could be suggested, but care must be taken in selecting, using and citing these sites.
8. Students must be cautioned against plagiarism and be penalized for the same.
9. Marks must be awarded for content and originality and not for decorative elements and embellishments.
10. Projects must be the original work of the student.

CLASS XII

There will be **two** papers in the subject

Paper I: Theory 3 hours ----- 80 marks

Paper II: Project Work -----20 marks

PAPER I (THEORY) – 80 Marks

Part I (20 marks) will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions testing fundamental factual knowledge and understanding of the entire syllabus.

Part II (60 marks) will be divided into **two** sections, **Section A** and **Section B**, each consisting of **five** questions. Each question shall carry 12 marks. Candidates will be required to attempt **two** questions from each Section and **one** question from either Section A or Section B. A total of **five** questions will be attempted from Part II.

SECTION A

INDIAN HISTORY

1. Towards Independence and Partition: the Last Phase (1935-1947).

(i) Important political developments: growth of socialist ideas, trade union activities, Kisan Sabha movement; growth of communalism (Hindu & Muslim).

These developments can be done briefly.

(ii) Working of provincial autonomy: Congress and other ministries.

Provincial Autonomy should be explained briefly. A critical account of the election of 1937 and the working of the Congress and other ministries.

(iii) National Movement during the Second World War: The outbreak of World War II and the resignation of the Congress ministries, Lahore Session of the Muslim League in 1940 and the deadlock up to the August Offer (1940). Failure of the Cripps Mission; Quit India resolution; arrest of Congress leaders; violent public reaction; Government repression of revolt of 1942.

Why the Cripps Mission was sent to India should be explained along with its proposals. Reasons for the rejection of its proposals should lead directly to the Quit India resolution. A compact account of the

movement, its repression and a brief analysis of its significance is needed.

(iv) Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA.

Subhash Chandra Bose's background in the context of the freedom struggle: his escape and years in Germany should be touched upon; role in the national movement and his differences with Gandhi. Background to the formation of the IIL and INA; Bose's revival of the INA should be emphasized, a brief account of its operations, eventual defeat and significance.

(v) Transfer of power (1945-1947): changed attitude of British Government; the Cabinet Mission Plan proposals; Congress and League reaction; Direct Action by League; communal riots; Attlee's declaration of 1947; the Mountbatten Plan; partition and independence.

Changes in the attitude of the British government after World War II – Wavell Plan and its failure: Cabinet Mission – major provisions. Election to the Constituent Assembly and the results – controversy between Congress and League over the question of grouping – Muslim League's Direct Action and boycott of the Constituent Assembly – communal riots. League's decision to join the Interim Government.

1947: Attlee's Declaration of 20th February 1947; Mountbatten Plan – main features: acceptance of the Plan by major political parties; modifications in the Indian Independence Act. Reasons why the Congress accepted partition.

2. Establishment and development of Indian democracy (1947 – 1984)

(i) 1947 – 1967

The following should be discussed:

(a) *The refugee problem, the transfer of assets and the river waters dispute.*

(b) *Origin of the Kashmir problem. The role of Sardar Patel in reorganisation and integration of princely states with special reference to Junagarh and Hyderabad.*

(c) *The foundation of Indian Democracy: significance of the first general election based on universal adult suffrage (1952): role of political parties, preparation, process, result and impact of the elections.*

(d) *The linguistic reorganisation of states: movement for linguistic reorganisation – case study of Andhra; redrawing of the map of India on the basis of linguistic identity.*

(ii) 1967 – 1977

Importance of the election of 1967: the factionalism in the Congress (Syndicate vs. Indira Gandhi) and emergence of Opposition political parties and their main leaders.

Naxal Movement: causes of its rise; ideological basis (Eighth Historic Document) origin (1967), main leaders (Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal); areas where they operated; government measures against it; decline in the 1970's and its impact.

JP Movement (1974-75): main features (causes, origin, course, leadership), significance and impact.

Emergency (1975-76): reasons for imposition, suspension of democratic rights, its impact and withdrawal.

(iii) 1977 – 1984

(a) The Janata Government (1977 – 1979).
Restoration of democracy: formation, programme and its implementation; reasons for its breakup.

(b) Return of Congress to power (1979 – 1984).

Centre-State relations to be studied with reference to Punjab: separatist demands and the Centre's response.

3. India's Foreign Policy

(i) Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Reasons for following a non-aligned policy in the context of the Cold War to be discussed.

Aims - Panchsheel

Establishment and growth – Bandung and Belgrade conferences; Cold War and NAM in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s (broad outlines of trends during significant Cold

War events); Impact of the end of Cold War – shift in focus.

(ii) Pakistan (1948-49, 1965, 1971)

Indo-Pak wars: causes and consequences.

(iii) China

Tibet issue: Chinese takeover and asylum of the Dalai Lama in India. Indo-China War (1962): causes and consequences.

4. Social Developments

(i) Women's Movements

Towards Equality Report (1974) – The status of women, Anti-Dowry Movement and struggle against domestic violence to be studied with reference to the Report.

(ii) Demand for Autonomy (North East)

Centre-State issues: identification of the North Eastern states and reasons for their demand for autonomy. Assam's agitation for more autonomy and the Centre's response to be done in detail; Mizoram and Nagaland to be touched upon.

SECTION B

WORLD HISTORY

5. World War II

(i) Factors leading to the War: aggressive policy of Germany and Italy; Anglo-French appeasement policies.

Should be discussed in some detail, showing how these aggressive policies made war more likely and worldwide in scope.

Appeasement: why Britain and France chose to follow this policy and how it brought war closer.

(ii) Course of the War: Europe, Africa and Far East. American entry and contribution.

Main theatres of the War should be done separately in chronological order; the main battles should be done in greater detail; El Alamein, Stalingrad, Midway, the Normandy landings and the policy of "island hopping" in the Pacific. The US contribution should be done separately for Europe and the Pacific.

(iii) Reasons for the defeat of the Axis Powers.

Each of the reasons for the defeat of the Axis should be explained.

6. De-colonisation – in Asia (China), Africa (Ghana & Kenya).

- (i) China: civil war and the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949; Mao Tse Tung; agrarian and industrial policy; political and economic developments; contribution of Mao.

An outline of the post-war struggle between the KMT and CCP and the victory of the Communists. The causes of Communist victory should be stated and briefly explained. A short background of the problems facing the Communists in 1949: in agriculture, the gradual process from land distribution to collective farms should be outlined; in industry, the Five Year Plan and Soviet help. The 100 Flowers Campaign should be covered in brief. The Great Leap Forward should be covered in more detail, particularly the development of commune and assessment of the GLF. Finally, a brief outline of the Cultural Revolution and its impact on China. Estimate of Mao should be short and to the point.

- (ii) Ghana: democracy, dictatorship and military government.

Brief background to independence, Nkrumah's role, reasons for his overthrow; coup of 1966.

- (iii) Kenya: conflict and independence.

Background: conflict over independence and role of Kenyatta.

7. Cold War 1945-91– origin, course, end and impact:

- (i) Causes of the Cold War. End of wartime unity; Yalta and Potsdam Conference; rift widens - Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe (1945-1947).

The main points raised at the two post-War Conferences as well as the major points of differences should be explained. A general account of the Soviet expansion in East Europe until 1947 and the major causes of the Cold War should be done in this context.

- (ii) The Cold War and rival Alliances: Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan; communist coup in Czechoslovakia; Berlin Blockade; NATO; division of Germany; “thaw” in the Cold War- how partial was it? Warsaw Pact (1953-1959); the Vietnam War (1964-75);

crisis in east-west relations; detente (1970s).

Each of the events referred to above should be done in some detail; the two phases of the Vietnam War, the French and the US involvement after the Tonkin Gulf incident. In the 1960-62 period, the U-2 affair and the Berlin Wall incident should be mentioned; the Cuban Missile crisis should be done in detail – the easing of tension can be done as a result of the crisis. Only the outline of the reasons for détente and how it worked should be done.

- (iii) Breakup of the USSR & changes in Eastern Europe – USSR, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia.

Reasons for collapse of USSR: economic failure; Gorbachev's policies (Glasnost and Perestroika).

Fall of communism in East Europe in the following countries to be touched upon: Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

8. Protest Movements

Civil Rights Movement, anti-Apartheid Movement; Feminist Movement.

- (i) *Racial problems and civil rights in USA: Racial discrimination, change in the government's attitude, campaign for equal rights (Dr. Martin Luther King's role).*

- (ii) *Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa: main features of Apartheid, opposition to Apartheid (Dr Nelson Mandela's role), transition to black majority rule and the end of Apartheid.*

- (iii) *Feminist Movement in USA: Equal Pay Act of 1963 – its implications for American women, successive measures taken by Johnson (Civil Rights Act of 1964), role of National Organisation for Women (NOW) and its campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).*

9. Middle East: Israeli-Palestine conflict (1917-1993).

- (i) Post War conflict in Palestine after World War I, till the formation of the state of Israel.

A brief background of Arab nationalism and Zionism in the late 19th century. Impact of World War I: the conflicting promises made

to the Arabs and the Jews: Husain-MacMahon correspondence, the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration. All these need to be understood clearly. A general outline of events from 1919 to the Arab Revolt of the late 1930s (the increased immigration of Jews under the mandate and the resultant conflict). The impact of World War II and the intensification of the conflict against Britain's decision to withdraw – the UNO's plan. Creation of Israel and the War of Liberation (a chronological account should suffice here).

- (ii) The Arab-Israeli Wars from 1948 to Camp David Accord.

The following conflicts should be studied – (1948-1949), the Suez Crisis (1956), the Six Day War (1967), the Yom Kippur War (1973), Sadat and the Camp David Accord (1979). For each of these events, the causes and results should be studied in detail. Events to be covered briefly.

- (iii) Israel PLO Peace Accord (1993).

Change in attitude of Israel and PLO leading to the Peace Accord: its main features.

PAPER II (PROJECT WORK) **- 20 MARKS**

Candidates will be required to undertake **one** project which **may** be any one of the following:

1. A case study.
2. A field visit/ investigation.
3. A local history.
4. Interview/oral evidence.
5. Book review/ film review/ posters/ newspapers/ advertisements/ cartoons and art.

The project must not be based primarily on the syllabus; students must be encouraged to produce original, creative and insightful perspectives on an allied aspect of the topic.

For example, if the theme is economic development in India, the project could be on a 5-year plan. However, it would have to give the historical perspective and impact.

The written outcome of the project, in the form of a 2000-word essay, should be structured as given below:

- A. The research question
- B. Abstract: it must contain the following information:-
 - Reason for choosing the topic
 - Methods and material to be used in the investigation
 - Hypothesis: the conclusion the student is hoping to draw.
- C. Main essay: it must follow the structure given below:-
 - Background and context – to be discussed very briefly
 - Explanation of the theme and specific issue of the research question in the context of the background given above
 - Interpretation, Analysis and Critical Evaluation of a range of evidence: the research material gathered by the student
 - Conclusion – whether hypothesis stands or not
 - Bibliography – a list of all material referred to in the essay, including print, electronic, oral & audio-visual material, referenced correctly, in a standard format
 - Appendix – optional, only if it is crucial for the better understanding of the project essay.

List of suggested Projects:

1. Martin Luther King.
2. The West Asian radical organisations – ideologies, methodologies, acts and impact.
3. Protests Movements – a detailed study on any one – political ideologies, civil rights, women, workers, caste, environment.
4. Nelson Mandela.
5. Karl Marx – Wealth of Nations – Its influence on the Russian Revolution.
6. Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Revolution.
7. Collapse of the Russian and Chinese Communism.
8. Strands in the late 20th Century - military and economic organisations.

9. UN – Peacekeeping actions and Weaknesses.
10. The Cultural Movement (1968).
11. Trends in India’s Foreign Policy – dynamics and the changing trends.
12. Theatres of World War II - changes in warfare.

Some of the suggested projects have been exemplified in greater detail below:

1. Martin Luther King

- A. The research question – How far was Martin Luther King successful in the achievement of his aims through non-violent methods?
- B. Abstract: it must contain the following information:-
 - (i) Reason for choosing the topic – to understand the value of no-violence as an effective means of protest.
 - (ii) Material and methods to be used in the investigation – Materials: may include books, magazine articles (both print and electronic), Martin Luther King’s famous speech, films like Mississippi Burning. Method: reading/ viewing, taking notes for analysis, and evaluation.
 - (iii) Hypothesis: the conclusion the student is hoping to draw.
- C. Main essay: it must follow the structure given below:
 - Background and context – Martin Luther King’s personal background and his involvement in the civil rights movement.
 - Explanation of the theme and specific issue of the research question in the context of the background given above – the different aspects of the research question must be dealt with individually and in detail: Martin Luther King’s aims, methods used by him, how far successful.
 - Interpretation, Analysis and Critical Evaluation of a range of evidence: the research material gathered by the student – the various research material may be analysed and interpreted by the student to fit his/ her hypothesis; may also include comparison of the different sources to evaluate their usefulness.

- Conclusion – whether hypothesis stands or not.
- Bibliography – a list of all material referred to in the essay, including print, electronic, oral & audio-visual material, referenced correctly, in a standard format.
- Appendix – optional, only if it is crucial for the better understanding of the project essay.

2. The West Asian radical organisations – ideologies, methodologies, acts and impact.

- A. The research question – What methods were used in the period 1948-1979 by the PLO to achieve a homeland for Palestinians and with what effect?
- B. Abstract: it must contain the following information:-
 - (i) Reason for choosing the topic – to understand the impact of radical political organizations on the search for peace in West Asia.
 - (ii) Methods and material to be used in the investigation – Materials: may include books, magazine articles (both print and electronic), films like Chronicle of A Disappearance (1996). Method: reading/ viewing, taking notes for analysis, and evaluation.
 - (iii) Hypothesis: the conclusion the student is hoping to draw.
- C. Main essay: it must follow the structure given below:-
 - Background and context – to be discussed very briefly: West Asia, the settlement of Jews in Israel, the question of Palestinians and the Birth of the PLO.
 - Explanation of the theme and specific issue of the research question in the context of the background given above – the different aspects of the research question must be dealt with individually and in detail: the role played by the PLO, its impact, its success/ failures.
 - Interpretation, Analysis and Critical Evaluation of a range of evidence: the research material gathered by the student – the various research material may be analysed and interpreted by the student to fit his/ her hypothesis; may

also include comparison of the different sources to evaluate their usefulness.

- Conclusion – whether hypothesis stands or not.
- Bibliography – a list of all material referred to in the essay, including print, electronic, oral & audio-visual material, referenced correctly, in a standard format.
- Appendix – optional, only if it is crucial for the better understanding of the project essay.

3. Protests Movements – a detailed study on any one – political ideologies, civil rights, women, workers, caste, environment.

A. The research question – What impact did the Greenpeace movement have on the general improvement of the world environment in the 1970s and 1980s?

B. Abstract: it must contain the following information:-

- Reason for choosing the topic – to understand the connection between global politics and environmental issues
- Methods and material to be used in the investigation – Materials: may include books, magazine articles (both print and electronic), films like Free Willy (1993) and Soylent Green (1973)
- Hypothesis: the conclusion the student is hoping to draw – that people have become much more conscious of the importance of the natural environment.

C. Main essay: it must follow the structure given below:-

- Background and context – How the Greenpeace movement was born and the context of world politics at that time that adversely affected the environment.
- Explanation of the theme and specific issue of the research question in the context of the background given above - the different aspects of the research question must be dealt with individually and in detail: Aims of the Greenpeace movement, its organization and structure, its activities in the 1970s and 1980s; its relationship and issues/ conflicts with national governments.

- Interpretation, Analysis and Critical Evaluation of a range of evidence: the research material gathered by the student – the various research material may be analysed and interpreted by the student to fit his/ her hypothesis; may also include comparison of the different sources to evaluate their usefulness.

• Conclusion – whether hypothesis stands or not.

• Bibliography – a list of all material referred to in the essay, including print, electronic, oral & audio-visual material, referenced correctly, in a standard format.

• Appendix – optional, only if it is crucial for the better understanding of the project essay.

The Project will be assessed by the teacher and a Visiting Examiner appointed locally and approved by the Council.

Assessment of Project Work will be done as follows:

1.	Internal Evaluation by Teacher	10 Marks
2.	Evaluation by Visiting Examiner	10 Marks
	TOTAL	20 Marks

Internal Evaluation by the Teacher:

S. No.	Assessment objective	Criteria	Marks
1.	Process	Candidate should be able to: Identify the topic. Plan and detail a research project. Select and use appropriate research methods.	3

2.	Understanding, application of knowledge and Analysis	Candidate should be able to: Explain issues and themes clearly and in context. Interpret, analyse and evaluate critically a range of evidence to present reasoned, substantiated arguments/ statement.	4
3.	Presentation	Overall format, referencing (footnotes &/or bibliography), within word limit of 2000 words, title page, header/footer, etc.	3
TOTAL			10

Evaluation by Visiting Examiner:

S. No.	Assessment objective	Criteria	Marks
1.	Choice of Technique/ Detailed procedure & Presentation	Overall format, referencing (footnotes &/or bibliography), title page, header/footer, etc.	4
2.	Analysis and evaluation	Candidates should be able to: Interpret, analyze and evaluate critically a range of evidence to present reasoned, substantiated arguments/ statement.	3

3.	Viva	Range of questions based on the project only.	3
TOTAL			10

GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS:

1. It must be emphasised that the **process** of doing the project is as important as the finished product.
2. Once the project/projects are chosen, there should be a process of brainstorming to encourage students to make out a draft/structure for the project before embarking on research.
3. During the brainstorming/discussion, the teacher should discuss the assessment criteria with the students.
4. The teacher should discuss the draft with the student with regard to the central question and the type of sources to be used.
5. The students should be guided on doing the research and looking at different types of evidence.
6. Books and suitable reference materials could be suggested and even put up on the library notice board for guidance of the students.
7. Internet sites could be suggested, but care must be taken in selecting, using and citing these sites.
8. Students must be cautioned against plagiarism and be penalized for the same.
9. Marks must be awarded for content and originality and not for decorative elements and embellishments.
10. Projects must be the original work of the student.