Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
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Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT: HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE (027) (PAPER CODE 61/2/1)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3	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. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.

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	• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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Set: 61/2/1

MARKING SCHEME-2023

HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.NO.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
	SECTION A		
	(Multiple Choice Type Questions)		21x1=21
1	D - Vakataka	40-42	1
2	D – iii and iv	1-3	1
3	C - Maurya, Shakas and Guptas	50-52	1
4	A-Harmika For visually impaired B - Sarnath	96-97 96	1
5	B - Portugal	176	1
6	D - Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect	157	1
7	C - This name was derived from the local mother Goddess named pampa devi	170	1
8	A - i-a , ii- c, iii- b, iv- d	214	1
9	C - III, IV, I and II	258,274,276, 278	1
10	C - Wajid Ali shah	296,297	1
11	B - Hansa Mehta	422	1
12	A - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	355	1
13	A - Zarathrustra - Iran	84	1
14	B - Khetri	12	1
15	A- The early vedic traditon was compiled between BCE 1000 to 1600 CE	84	1
16	C- a-2, b-3,c-4,d-1	144,116,168	1
17	C- Bihar- Kunwar singh	292	1
18	A- II, III and IV	218	1
19	A- (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
20	B- Jawaharlal Nehru	409	1
21	B- Domingo Paes	176	1
	SECTION B		6x3=18
Q.22.	**"Mohenjo-Daro was a planned Urban Centre." Support the statement with suitable arguments.**		
Ans.	(i)Mohenjo-Daro had the Citadel and the Lower Town	5-8	**3**

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	(ii)The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick platforms.		
	(iii)The Lower Town was also walled.		
	(iv)Signs of planning include bricks of a standardised ratio.		
	(v)One of the most distinctive features of Harappan citieswas the carefully planned drainage system.		
	(vi)Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate“grid” pattern, intersecting at right angles.		
	(vii)Streets with drains were laid out first and then housesbuilt along them.		
	(viii)If domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street.		
	(ix)The Lower Town buildings were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.		
	(x)The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving.		
	(xi)There were no windows in the walls along the groundlevel.		
	(xii)The main entrance does not give a direct view of theinterior or the courtyard.		
	(xiii)Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with connected drains. Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof.		
	(xiv)Many houses had wells, often in a room that could bereached from the outside.		
	(xv)According to Scholars the total number of wells in Mohenjo-Daro was about 700.		
	(xvi)Any other relevant point.		

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	Any three points to be explained.		
Q.23 (a)	**Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.**		**3**
Ans.	Teachings of Buddhism.	Pg.91-92	
	(i)The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing.		
	(ii)It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.		
	(iii)Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence.		
	(iv)It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can come out of these worldly troubles.		
	(v)The Buddha regarded the social world as the creationof humans rather than of divine origin.		
	(vi)He advised all to be humane and ethical towards common people. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.		
	(vii)The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
	OR		
(b)	**Describe the teachings of Jainism**		**3**
Ans.	(i)The important idea in Jainism is that the entireworld is animated: even stones, rocks and water have life.	Pg. 88	
	(ii)Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jainism.		
	(iii)In fact the principle of ahimsa, has left its mark on Indian thinking.		
	(iv)The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.		

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	(v)Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.		
	(vi)This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
24.	**Kabir is known as one of the saints whose philosophy has greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. Justify the statement with suitable points.**		**3**
Ans.	Kabir is known as one of the saints whose philosophy has greatly influenced the Bhakti movement because. (i) Kabir's mystical experiences are many to describe the Ultimate Reality.	Pg. 160-162	
	(ii)He described the Ultimate Reality as Allah, Khuda,Hazrat and Pir.		
	(iii)He also used terms drawn from Vedantic traditions, Alakh (the unseen), Nirakar (formless), Brahman, Atman, etc.		
	(iv)Other terms with mystical connotations such as Shabda (sound) or Shunya (emptiness) were drawn from yogic traditions.		
	(v)Diverse and sometimes conflicting ideas are expressedin his poems.		
	(vi) Some poems draw on Islamic ideas and use monotheism.		
	(vii)He used the Sufi concept of love to express the Hindu practice of Nam-simaran (remembrance of God's name).		
	(viii)Kabir was and is to the present a source of inspiration for those who questioned entrenched religious and social institutions, ideas and practices in their search for the Divine.		
	(ix)The verses attributed to Kabir use the words Guru andSatguru.		

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	(x)Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions. The Kabir Bijak is preserved by the Kabir panth in Varanasi and in Uttar Pradesh ; the Kabir Granthavali is associated with the Dadupanth in Rajasthan, and many of his compositions are found in the Adi Granth Sahib.		
	(xi)Kabir's poems have survived in several languages and dialects; and some are composed in the special language of nirguna poets, the sant bhasha. Others, known as ulatbansi (upside-down sayings), are written in a form in which everyday meanings are inverted.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
25. (a)	**How Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire? Explain with examples.**		**3**
Ans.	Revenue from the land the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire: (i)Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay ofthe Mughal Empire.	Pg. 213	
	(ii)Mughal State had an administrative apparatus to ensure control over agricultural production, and to fix and collect revenue from its rapidly expanding empire.		
	(iii)The office of the diwan was responsible for supervisingthe fiscal system of the empire.		
	(iv)There were revenue collectors called the amil-guzar orrecord keepers.		
	(v)The Mughal State tried to first acquire specific information about the extent of the agricultural lands in the empire and what these lands produced before fixing the burden of taxes on people.		
	(vi)The land revenue arrangements consisted of two stages – the Jama and the Hasil.		

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	(vii)The Jama was the amount assessed, and Hasil was theamount collected.		
	(viii)One third of the produce was collected as revenue bythe State.		
	(ix)Both cultivated and cultivable lands were measured in each province and classified into categories of good, middling and bad.		
	(x)The produce of all the categories of land were added and the third of this represents the medium produce and one-third part of which was exacted as the Royal dues.		
	(xi)The amil-guzar or revenue collector was ordered by Akbar that while he should attempt to make cultivators pay in cash, the option of payment in kind was also to be kept open.		
	(xii)They devised ways to collect in kind like kankut, batai or bhaoli and khet-batai.		
	(xiii)The Mughal State encouraged peasants to cultivate jins-i-kamil (literally, perfect crops) such as cotton and sugarcane as they brought in more revenue.		
	(xiv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
	OR		
25. (b)	**Explain the role of village panchayats in theMughal rural society?**		**3**
Ans.	The role of village panchayat in Mughal rural society was very important because: (i)The village panchayat was an assembly of elders, usually important people of the village with hereditary rights over their property.	Pg202-203	
	(ii)In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usually aheterogeneous body.		

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	(iii)An oligarchy, the panchayat represented various castes and communities in the village, though the village menial-cum-agricultural worker was unlikely to be represented there. The decisions made by these panchayats were binding on the members.		
	(iv)Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat		
	(v)The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool.		
	(vi)Expenses for community welfare activities such as tiding over natural calamities (like floods), were also met from these funds.		
	(vii)Often these funds were also deployed in construction of a bund or digging a canal which peasants usually could not afford to do on their own.		
	(viii)One important function of the panchayat was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld.		
	(ix)One of the duties of the village headman was to oversee the conduct of the members of the village community “chiefly to prevent any offence against their caste.		
	(x)Panchayats also had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community. The latter was a drastic step and was in most cases meted out for a limited period.		
	(xi)In addition to the village panchayat each caste or jati in the village had its own jati panchayat. These panchayats wielded considerable power in rural society.		

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	(xii)Archival records from western India– notably Rajasthan and Maharashtra – contain petitions presented to the panchayat complaining about extortionate taxation or the demand for unpaid labour (begar) imposed by the "superior" castes or officials of the state. These petitions were usually made by villagers, from the lowest rungs of rural society.		
	(xiii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
26.	**The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity. Explain with examples.**		**3**
Ans.	The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity: (i)The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and ishtahars.	Pg.301-303	
	(ii)For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25th August, 1857.		
	(iii)The rebels tried to get the support of all sections ofthe society irrespective of their caste and creed.		
	(iv)They presented the memories of the pre-BritishHindu-Muslim past.		
	(v)The proclamation issued by Bahadur Shah appealedto the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir.		
	(vi)Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessed landlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys.		
	(vii)They proclaimed to reject everything associated withBritish rule.		
	(viii)The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that they destroyed their religion by converting them into Christianity.		
	(ix)They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out and the treaties they had broken.		

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	(x)They wanted to restore the previous life and livelihood to be secure.		
(xi)	Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
27.	**Explain the arguments given in favour of strong centre in the Constituent Assembly.**		**3**
Ans.	Following arguments in constitutionalassembly given in favour of strong centre (i)Issue of division of power of the government at theCentre and at State level was intensely debated.	Pg.423-424	
	(ii)Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects : Union List – Union Government can make laws on it. State List – State Government can make laws on it . Concurrent List – Both Union and State Government can make laws on listed items.		
	(iii)In India, Union Government was made more powerful so that it could ensure peace, security and coordinate on the matters of vital interest.		
	(iv)Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over aState administration on the recommendation of the Governor.		
	(v)Some taxes such as land and property taxes, salestax and tax collected by the State.		
	(vi)There were debates on powers of Centre and State. K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary, not only to strengthen the State but also the Centre. He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function properly. So it is important that some powers should be transferred to the State.		

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	(vii)He warned against excessive centralized power in theconstitution.		
	(viii)Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.		
	(ix)Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong andunited Centre much stronger.		
	(x)Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible.		
	(xi)Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong Centre could plan for well-being of the country, mobilise the available resources, establish proper administration and defend the country against aggression.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point to be evaluated as a whole.		
SECTION C			
Long Answer Type Questions			3x8=24
28. (a)	**How were inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.**		*2+6=8*
Ans.	Methods of deciphering inscriptions of Maurya period and limitation of inscriptions use as historical source (i)James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions.	Pg.28,46,47	
	(ii)James Prinsep matched the inscriptions in terms ofcontent, style, language and paleography.		
	(iii)He also discovered that Asoka is the name of the ruler and devanampiya and piyadassi are titles used for Asoka in many inscriptions.		
	(iv)He noted that Asoka, Devanampiya and Piyadasi are different names of the same ruler.		

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	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be explained.		
	The limitations of Inscriptional Evidence : (i)There are technical limitations in studying the Inscriptions.		
	(ii)In some Inscriptions letters are very faintly engraved.		
	(iii)Some Inscriptions are damaged.		
	(iv)In some Inscriptions letters are missing.		
	(v)Reconstructions are uncertain.		
	(vi)It is not easy to be sure about the exact meaning ofthe words used in inscriptions.		
	(vii)Several thousand inscriptions were made but only some hundreds have been discovered.		
	(viii)All are not deciphered, published and translated.		
	(ix)Politically and economically significant matters are recorded in inscriptions but routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence are not found in inscriptions.		
	(x)Any other relevant point.		
	Any six points to be explained.		
	OR		
28. (b)	**How do historians cone to know about the Mauryas? Explain the administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire.**		*4+4=8*
Ans.	Sources is to know about Mauryan period and administrative structure of Mauryan Empire: (i) Sources include archaeological finds, especiallysculptures, buildings, monasteries, etc.	Pg.32-34	
	(ii)The account of Megasthenes called Indica , which survives in fragments.		
	(iii) The Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya.		

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	(iv) Later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature.		
	(v) Sanskrit literary works have been written about theMauryas.		
	(vi) The Inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars.		
	(vii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
	Administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire : (i) There were five major political centres in the empire– the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosaliand Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan Inscriptions.	Pg.32-34	
	(ii) Administrative control was strongest in areas aroundthe capital and the provincial centres.		
	(iii) These centres were carefully chosen, both Taxila and Ujjayini being situated on important long-distance trade routes.		
	(iv) There was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.		
	(v) Of these, one subcommittee looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.		
	(vi) Asoka also tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma, the principles of which were simple and universally applicable.		
	(vii) Special officers, known as the Dhamma Mahamatta,were appointed to spread the message of dhamma.		
	(viii) Asoka appointed Pativedakas to collect people's needs and report to the king directly.		
	(ix) Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		

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29. (a)	**Analyze the features of the sacred centre of Vijayanagara Empire.**		**8**
Ans.	**Main features of the sacred centreof Vijayanagara Empire.** (i)Dedicated to the principal deity Vitthala, a formof Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra.	Pg.184 to 188	
	(ii)It is designed as a Chariot.		
	(iii)It had structures of immense scale like gopurams or royal gateways that often dwarfed the towers on the central shrines and signalled the presence of the temple from a great distance.		
	(iv)It has mandapas or pavilions.		
	(v)The chariot streets extended from the temple gopuram in a straight line, paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions in which merchants set up their shops.		
	(vi)Any other relevant point.		
	Features of Virupaksha temple : (i)Virupaksha was the guardian of Vijayanagara. He was a form of Shiva.		
	(ii)Existenceof Shrines like Virupaksha and Pampadevi. Vijayanagara rulers claim that they rule on behalf of the God Virupakasha.		
	(iii)All Royal orders were signed as Shri Virupakasha.		
	(iv) Rulers indicate their closelink with the God Virupakasha.		
	(v)Kings visit to the temples was treated as grand occasion.		
	(vi)The temple was a centre of learning.		
	(vii)The rulers granted land and resources for the maintenance of temples.		

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	(viii)Sculpture of the rulers was displayed in the temples.		
	(ix)Raya Gopuram.		
	(x)Mandapas with Carved pillars.		
	(xi)Gateways.		
	(xii)Programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. wereorganized.		
	(xiii)Celebration of the marriage of deities.		
	(xiv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points from each.		
	OR		
29.(b)	**Examine the architectural and ritual features of Mahanavmi dibba.**		**8**
Ans.	**The architectural and ritual features of Mahanavmi dibba:** (i)It was a distinctive structure in the area.	Pg.180,188	
	(ii)It was an impressive platform.		
	(iii)The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.		
	(iv)The audience hall was a high platform with slots forwooden pillars at close and regular intervals.		
	(v)It had a staircase going up to the second floor.		
	(vi)It is not very clear what the hall was used for.		
	(vii)Mahanavami dibba was a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft.		
	(viii)There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.		
	(ix)Any other relevant point.		
	Rituals associated with the Mahanavami Dibba : (i) Probably coincides with the day Mahanavmi-Dussehra.		

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	(ii)The kings of Vijayanagara displayed their prestige,power and suzerainty.		
	(iii)The ceremonies on this occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.		
	(iv)Dances, wrestling matches and processions of caparisoned horses, elephants, chariots and soldiers took place.		
	(v)The kings and his guests were give ritual presentations by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings.		
	(vi)The ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meaning.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points from each section.		
30.(a)	**How did Salt Satyagraha of Gandhiji become the all-India campaign in opposition to the British? Explain with examples.**		**8**
Ans.	Salt Satyagraha of Gandhiji become the all-India campaign in opposition to the British because	Pg.36	
	(i)In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi announced to lead a march to break one of the most unpopular laws in British India, which gave the State a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.		
	(ii)It was Gandhiji's tactical wisdom, as salt is used in every Indian household yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use, compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.		
	(iii)By making Salt Law his target, Gandhiji mobilised awider discontent against British rule.		
	(iv)On 12th March, 1930, Gandhiji started his march from Sabarmati and reached Dandi three weekslater.		

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	(v)Gandhiji gave speeches at the villages en route wherein he called upon local officials to leave government jobs and join the freedom struggle.		
	(vi)He appealed for the abolition of untouchability and union of Hindu, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs for Swaraj in real sense.		
	(vii)Parallel Salt Marches were being conducted in otherparts of the country.		
	(viii)Across large parts of India, peasants breached theforest laws.		
	(ix)Towns factory workers went on strike.		
	(x)Lawyers boycotted British courts.		
	(xi)Students refused to attend government-run educational institutions and many government officials resigned for the nationalist cause.		
	(xii)The March was significant because it was widely covered by the European and American press.		
	(xiii)It was the first nationalist activity in which womenparticipated in large numbers.		
	(xiv)Any other relevant point.		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
OR			
30.(b)	**As a consequence of the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundation for the first time since the Revolt of 1857. Explain the statement with examples.**		**8**

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Ans.	As a consequence of the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857 because: (i)Gandhiji coupled Non-Cooperation with Khilafat and adjoined Hindus and Muslims to end colonial rule.	Pg.349 – 351	
	(ii)These movements unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India.		
	(iii)Indians did not cooperate with government at any level.		
	(iv)Boycott of schools, colleges and law courts.		
	(v)National schools, colleges were opened.		
	(vi)Non-payment of taxes.		
	(vii)Renunciation of titles and voluntary association withthe government.		
	(viii)This movement changed the course of Indian history.		
	(ix)Poor peasants, workers, students, lawyers and industrialists joined the movement.		
	(x)Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.		
	(xi)Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause.		
	(xii)Many officials resigned from their posts.		
	(xiii)Meetings were attended by all sections of people.		
	(xiv)Women participated in large numbers.		
	(xv)It was training for self-rule.		
	(xvi)Any other relevant point.		
SECTION D			
Source Based Questions			*4x3=12*
(31.1)	**How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas?**		**1**

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Ans.	(i)Hidimba belonged to Rakshasa clan who were man eaters and beyond the four varnas.	Pg. 65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		

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(31.2)	**Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea from Bhima?**		**1**
Ans.	(i)Kunti approved Hidimba's plea on the condition that Bhima would spend the day with Hidimba but would return at night to the Pandavas.	Pg.65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.3)	**How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness?**		**2**
Ans.	(i)Kunti was a farsighted person who knew that Hidimba and her child would be a great help in theirneed.	Pg.124	
	(ii)Same thing happened – Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas when they needed him.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
(32.1)	**How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?**		**1**
Ans.	(i) According to Al-Biruni, Sanskrit and Arabic had anenormous range both in words and inflections.	Pg. 124	
	(ii) Original and derivative versions in both the languages.		
	(iii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(32.2)	**Give an example of the kind of work he translated in to Arabic from Sanskrit.**		**1**
Ans.	He translated works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.		
(32.3)	**Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range?**		**2**
Ans.	(i) Because the language is of an enormous range both in wods and inflections.		
	(ii) Calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using the same word for a variety of subjects in order to properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.		

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(33.1)	**Examine the reason for calling it as a Fifth Report.**		**1**
Ans	(i) It was the fifth of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.	Pg. 263	
	(ii) Any other relevant point.		
(33.2)	**Why were the activities of the East India Company closely watched and debated in England?**		**1**
(33.2)	(i) Groups in Britain were opposed to the monopoly that the East India Company had over trade with India and China.	Pg. 264	
	(ii) These groups wanted a revocation of the Royal Charter that gave the Company this monopoly.		
	(iii) An increasing number of private traders wanted ashare in the Indian trade.		
	(iv) The Industrialists of Britain were keen to open up the Indian market for British manufactures. Many political groups argued that the conquest of Bengal was benefiting only the East India Company but not the British nation as a whole.		
	(v) Information about Company misrule and maladministration was hotly debated in Britain and incidents of the greed and corruption of Company officials were widely publicised in the Press.		
	(vi) Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(33.3)	**Analyze any two limitations of this report?**		**2**
Ans.	(i) It ran into 1002 pages, of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from different districts, statistical tables on revenue returns, and notes on the revenue, and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras (present-day Tamil Nadu)written by officials.		

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	(ii) Intent on criticising the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapseof traditional zamindari power.		
	(iii) It overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.		
	(iv) Any other relevant point.		
SECTION E			
Map Skill Based Question			**5**
(34.1)	On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		
	(i) Ujjayini : A Mahajanpad – Madhya Pradesh		1
	(ii) Kalibangan : Indus Valley Site – Rajasthan		1
	(iii) (a) Panipat : Territory under the control of Mughals		1
OR			
	(iii) (b) Thanjavur : An empire of 14^{th} to 18^{th} century.		1
See Attached Map			
(34.2)	**On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A and B, as the centres of the Indian Nationalist movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.**		**1+1=2**
See Attached Map			
Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :			
(34.1)	Mention any two sites of the matured Harrapan period./Budhhist sites Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu-Daro, Kot Diji – Any two / BUDDHIST SITES: Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, Sanchi, Shravasti, Sarnath, Kusinagara – (Any two.)		2
(34.2)	Mention any one territory under Mughal Empire :		1

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(a)	Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one.)		
	OR		
(b)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. - Vijayanagara		1
(34.3)	Mention any two centres related with Indian National Movement. Important centres of the National Movement : Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi. – (Any two.)		2

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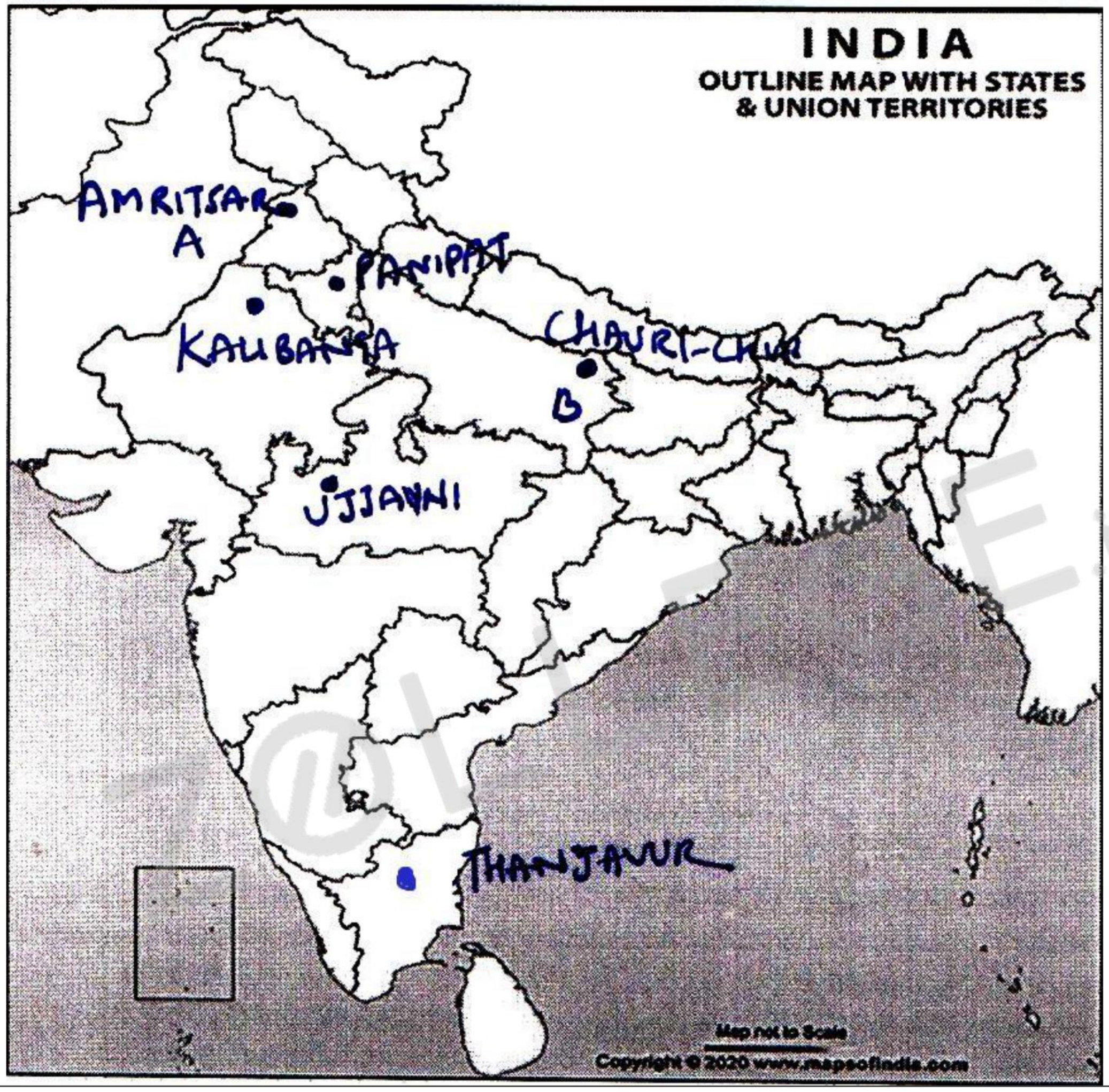
INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES
AMRITSAR
A
PANIPAT
KALIBANGA
CHAURI-CHAURA
B
JJJAWNI
THANJAVUR
Map not to Scale
Copyright © 2020 www.mapsofindia.com

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Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT: HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE (027) (PAPER CODE 61/2/2)

General Instructions: -

19	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
20	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
21	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. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
22	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
23	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
24	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
25	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
26	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
27	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
28	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
29	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
30	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
31	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.

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	• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
32	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
33	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
34	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
35	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
36	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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Set: 61/2/2

MARKING SCHEME-2023

HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.NO.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
	SECTION A		
	(Multiple Choice Type Questions)		21x1=21
1	B - JAWAHARLAL NEHRU	409	1
2	C - Wajid Ali Shah	296,297	1
3	C - III, IV, I and II	258, 274,276,278	1
4	A - i-a, ii-c,iii-b, ,iv-d	214	1
5	C - The name was derived from the local goddess named Pampa devi	170	1
6	D - Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.	157	1
7	B - Portugal	176	1
8	A - Harmika For visually impaired B - Sarnath	96, 97 96	1
9	C - Mauryas, Shaks and Guptas	50	1
10	D – iii and iv	2,3	1
11	D - Vakataka	40	1
12	A - (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
13	A - II, III and IV	218	1
14	C - Bihar – Kunwar singh	292	1
15	C - a-2,,b-3, c-4, D-1	144, 116,168	1
16	A - The early vedic tradition was compiled between BCE 1000 to 1600 CE	84	1
17	B - Khetri	12	1
18	A - ZARATHRUSTRA - IRAN	84	1
19	A - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
20	B - Domingo Paes	176	1
21	B- Hansa Mehta	422	1
	SECTION B		6x3=18
22. (a)	**How Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire? Explain with examples.**		**3**

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Ans.	Revenue from the land the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire (i)Revenue from the land was the economic mainstayof the Mughal Empire.	Pg.213-214	
	(ii)Mughal State had an administrative apparatus to ensure control over agricultural production, and to fix and collect revenue from its rapidly expanding empire.		
	(iii)The office of the diwan was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire.		
	(iv)There were revenue collectors called the amil-guzar or record keepers.		
	(v)The Mughal State tried to first acquire specific information about the extent of the agricultural lands in the empire and what these lands produced before fixing the burden of taxes on people.		
	(vi)The land revenue arrangements consisted of twostages – the Jama and the Hasil.		
	(vii)The Jama was the amount assessed, and Hasil was the amount collected.		
	(viii)One third of the produce was collected as revenueby the State.		
	(ix)Both cultivated and cultivable lands were measured in each province and classified into categories of good, middling and bad.		
	(x)The produce of all the categories of land were added and the third of this represents the medium produce and one-third part of which was exacted as the Royal dues.		
	(xi)The amil-guzar or revenue collector was ordered by Akbar that while he should attempt to make cultivators pay in cash, the option of payment in kind was also to be kept open.		
	(xii)They devised ways to collect in kind like kankut,batai or bhaoli and khet-batai.		
	(xiii)The Mughal State encouraged peasants to		

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	cultivate jins-i-kamil (literally, perfect crops) such as cotton and sugarcane as they brought in more revenue.		
	(xiv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
	OR		
22. (b)	**Explain the role of village panchayats in the Mughal rural society?**		3
Ans.	The role of village panchayat in Mughal rural society was very important because (i)The village panchayat was an assembly of elders, usually important people of the village with hereditary rights over their property.	Pg.202-203	
	(ii)In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usuallya heterogeneous body.		
	(iii)An oligarchy, the panchayat represented various castes and communities in the village, though the village menial-cum-agricultural worker was unlikely to be represented there. The decisions made by these panchayats were binding on themembers.		
	(iv)Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat		
	(v)The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool.		
	(vi)Expenses for community welfare activities such as tiding over natural calamities (like floods), were also met from these funds.		

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	(vii)Often these funds were also deployed in construction of a bund or digging a canal which peasants usually could not afford to do on their own.		
	(viii)One important function of the panchayat was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld.		
	(ix)One of the duties of the village headman was to oversee the conduct of the members of the village community "chiefly to prevent any offence against their caste.		
	(x)Panchayats also had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community. The latter was a drastic step and was in most cases meted out for a limited period.		
	(xi)In addition to the village panchayat each caste or jati in the village had its own jati panchayat. These panchayats wielded considerable power in rural society.		
	(xii)Archival records from western India – notably Rajasthan and Maharashtra – contain petitions presented to the panchayat complaining about extortionate taxation or the demand for unpaid labour (begar) imposed by the "superior" castes or officials of the state. These petitions were usually made by villagers, from the lowest rungs of rural society.		
	(xiii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
Q.23.	**"Mohenjo-Daro was a planned Urban Centre." Support the statement with suitable arguments.**		**3**
Ans.	(i)Mohenjo-Daro had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively.	Pg.5-7	

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	(ii)The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick platforms.		
	(iii)The Lower Town was also walled.		
	(iv)Signs of planning include bricks of a standardisedratio.		
	(v)One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system.		
	(vi)Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate “grid” pattern, intersecting at right angles.		
	(vii)Streets with drains were laid out first and thenhouses built along them.		
	(viii)If domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street.		
	(ix)The Lower Town buildings were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.		
	(x)The courtyard was probably the centre of activitiessuch as cooking and weaving.		
	(xi)There were no windows in the walls along the ground level.		
	(xii)The main entrance does not give a direct view ofthe interior or the courtyard.		
	(xiii)Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with connected drains. Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof.		
	(xiv)Many houses had wells, often in a room that couldbe reached from the outside.		
	(xv)According to Scholars the total number of wells in Mohenjo-Daro was about 700.		
	(xvi)Any other relevant point.		

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	Any three points to be explained.		
24.	**In the twelfth century, Karnataka witnessed a religious and social movement under the Virashaiva saints because.**		3
	(i)A new tradition in Karnataka, led by a Brahmana named Basavanna, who was initially a Jaina and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king. His followers were known as Virashaivas or Lingayats.	Pg.146-147	
	(ii)They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga.		
	(iii)Men usually wear a small linga in a silver case ona loop strung over the left shoulder.		
	(iv)Those who are revered include the jangama or wandering monks.		
	(v)Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.		
	(vi)Therefore, they did not practice cremation. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.		
	(vii)The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attribute to certain groups by Brahmanas.		
	(viii)They also questioned the theory of rebirth.		
	(ix)These won them followers amongst those who wereneglected by the Brahmanas.		
	(x)The Lingayats also encouraged certain practices such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows.		
	(xi)Our understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from vachanas composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point.		

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	(xiii)Any three to be explained.		
Q.25 (a)	**Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.**		**3**
Ans.	Teachings of Buddhism. (i)The world is transient (anicca) and constantlychanging.	Pg.91-92	
	(ii)It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.		
	(iii)Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) isintrinsic to human existence.		
	(iv)It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can come out of these worldly troubles.		
	(v)The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin.		
	(vi)He advised all to be humane and ethical towards common people. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.		
	(vii)The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
OR			
25.(b)	**Describe the teachings of Jainism**		**3**
Ans.	**Features of Jainism during the ancient period** (i)The important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated : even stones, rocks and water have life.	Pg.88	
	(ii)Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans,animals, plants and insects, is central to Jainism.		
	(iii)In fact the principle of ahimsa, has left its mark onIndian thinking.		
	(iv)The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.		

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	(v)Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.		
	(vi)This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
26.	**'British did not have easy time in putting down the Revolt of 1857.' Explain the statement with examples.**		**3**
Ans.	(i)Because it is clear from all accounts that we have of 1857 that the British did not have an easy time in putting down the rebellion. Before sending out troops to reconquer North India, the British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency. By a number of Acts, passed in May and June 1857, not only was the whole of North India put under martial law but military officers and even ordinary Britons were given the power to try and punish Indians suspected of rebellion. In other words, the ordinary processes of law and trial were suspended and it was put out that rebellion would have only one punishment – death.	Pg. 305-306	
	(ii)Armed with these newly enacted special laws and the reinforcements brought in from Britain, the British began the task of suppressing the revolt. They, like the rebels, recognised the symbolic value of Delhi. The British thus mounted a two- pronged attack. One force moved from Calcutta into North India and the other from the Punjab – which was largely peaceful – to reconquer Delhi.British attempts to recover Delhi began in earnestin early June 1857 but it was only in late September that the city was finally captured.		
	(iii)The fighting and losses on both sides were heavy. One reason for this was the fact that rebels from all over North India had come to Delhi to defend the capital.		

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	(iv)In the Gangetic plain too the progress of British reconquest was slow. The forces had to reconquer the area village by village. The countryside and the people around were entirely hostile. As soon as they began their counter -insurgency operations, the British realised that they were not dealing with a mere mutiny but an uprising that had huge popular support. In Awadh, for example, a British official called Forsyth estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion. The area was brought under control only in March 1858 after protracted fighting.		
	(v)The British used military power on a gigantic scale. But this was not the only instrument they used. In large parts of present-day Uttar Pradesh, where big landholders and peasants had offered united resistance, the British tried to break up the unity by promising to give back to the big landholders their estates. Rebel landholders were dispossessed and the loyal rewarded. Many landholders died fighting the British or they escaped into Nepal where they died of illness or starvation.		
	(vi)Any other relevant point.		
	(vii)Any three to be explained.		
27.	**Explain the arguments given in favour of strong centre in the Constituent Assembly.**		**3**
Ans.	Following arguments in constitutionalassembly given in favour of strong centre (i)Issue of division of power of the government at theCentre and at State level was intensely debated.	Pg.423-424	

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	(ii)Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects: Union List – Union Government can make laws on it. State List– State Government can make laws on it . Concurrent List – Both Union and State Government can make laws on listed items.		
	(iii)In India, Union Government was made more powerful so that it could ensure peace, security and coordinate on the matters of vital interest.		
	(iv)Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor.		
	(v)Some taxes such as land and property taxes, salestax and tax collected by the State.		
	(vi)There were debates on powers of Centre and State. K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary, not only to strengthen the State but also the Centre. He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function properly. So it is important that some powers should be transferred to the State.		
	(vii)He warned against excessive centralized power inthe constitution.		
	(viii)Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.		
	(ix)Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strongand united Centre much stronger.		
	(x)Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centreshould be made as strong as possible.		
	(xi)Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong Centre could plan for well-being of the country, mobilise the available resources, establish proper administration and defend the country against aggression.		

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	(xii)Any otherrelevant point To be evaluated as a whole.		
SECTION C			3x8=24
Long Answer Type Questions			
28. (a)	**How were inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.**		*2+6=8*
Ans.	Methods of deciphering inscriptions of Maurya period and limitation of inscriptions use as historical source (i)James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions.	Pg.46-48	
	(ii)James Prinsep matched the inscriptions in terms ofcontent, style, language and paleography.		
	(iii)He also discovered that Asoka is the name of the ruler and devanampiya and piyadassi are titles used for Asoka in many inscriptions.		
	(iv)He noted that Asoka, Devanampiya and Piyadasi are different names of the same ruler.		
	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be explained.		
	The limitations of Inscriptional Evidence : (i)There are technical limitations in studying the Inscriptions.		
	(ii)In some Inscriptions letters are very faintly engraved.		
	(iii)Some Inscriptions are damaged.		
	(iv)In some Inscriptions letters are missing.		
	(v)Reconstructions are uncertain.		

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	(vi)It is not easy to be sure about the exact meaning ofthe words used in inscriptions.		
	(vii)Several thousand inscriptions were made but only some hundreds have been discovered.		
	(viii)All are not deciphered, published and translated.		
	(ix)Politically and economically significant matters are recorded in inscriptions but routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence are not found in inscriptions.		
	(x)Any other relevant point.		
	Any six points to be explained.		
	OR		
28. (b)	**How do historians cone to know about the Mauryas? Explain the administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire.**		*4+4=8*
Ans.	Sources to know about Mauryan period and administrative structure of Mauryan Empire: (i)Sources include archaeological finds, especiallysculptures, buildings, monasteries, etc.	Pg.32-34	
	(ii)The account of Megasthenes called Indica , which survives in fragments.		
	(iii)The Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya.		
	(iv)Later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature.		
	(v)Sanskrit literary works have been written about theMauryas.		
	(vi)The Inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
	Administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire : (i)There were five major political centres in the empire– the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres		

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	of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan Inscriptions.		
	(ii)Administrative control was strongest in areas aroundthe capital and the provincial centres.		
	(iii)These centres were carefully chosen, both Taxila and Ujjayini being situated on important long-distance trade routes.		
	(iv)There was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.		
	(v)Of these, one subcommittee looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.		
	(vi)Asoka also tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma, the principles of which were simple and universally applicable.		
	(vii)Special officers, known as the Dhamma Mahamatta, were appointed to spread the message of dhamma.		
	(viii)Asoka appointed Pativedakas to collect people's needs and report to the king directly.		
	(ix)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
29. (a)	**Examine the features of fortification of the Vijayanagar empire.**		**8**
Ans.(a)	Main features of Vijayanagara fortification: (i)The planning of Vijayanagara fortification by the rulers of the empire was mentioned by Abdur Razzaq.	Pg.177-178	
	(ii)Abdur Razzaq has mentioned seven lines of fortification. These encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests.		
	(iii)The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city.		

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	(iv)No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction.		
	(v)The stone blocks were wedge-shaped.		
	(vi)It enclosed agricultural tracts.		
	(vii)Between the first, second and the third walls there were fields, gardens and houses.		
	(viii)Between the agricultural tract, the sacred centre andthe urban core were there.		
	(ix)Large granaries were there within fortified areas.		
	(x)An elaborate strategy of protecting the agriculturalbelt itself.		
	(xi)A second line of fortification went round the inner core of the urban complex, and a third line surrounded the royal centre.		
	(xii) Any other relevant point.		
	(xiii)Any three points to be explained.		
OR			
29. (b)	**Examine the features of Royal Centre of the Vijayanagar Empire.**		**8**
Ans.(b)	The features of royal centre of the Vijayanagara Empire. (i)The royal centre was located in the South-Western part of the settlement.	Pg.179 to 183	
	(ii)About 30 building complexes have been identified as palaces.		
	(iii)These were relatively large structures.		
	(iv)Temples were constructed entirely of masonry, while the secular buildings were made of perishable materials.		
	(v)One of the more distinctive structures in the areawas the “king’s palace” which is the largest of the enclosures.		

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	(vi)The king's palace has two most impressive platforms, usually called the "Audience Hall" and the "Mahanavami Dibba".		
	(vii)The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.		
	(viii)The audience hall is a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at close and regular intervals. It had astaircase going up to the second floor.		
	(ix)Mahanavami dibba is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.		
	(x)Rituals associated with the structure or the ceremonies performed in Mahanavami dibba on the occasion included worship of the image, state horse, sacrifice, dances, wrestling matches.		
	(xi)On the last day of the festival the king inspected armies.		
	(xii)One of the most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus Mahal. According to Mackenzie, this may have been a council chamber, a place where the king met his advisers.		
	(xiii)Another important building in the Royal centre was the Elephant Stables. This building has eleven rooms and beautiful structures over them. This may have been used for keeping special elephants which were used for king's family.		
	(xiv)One of the most spectacular temples in the royal centre is the Hazara Rama temple. This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family. Sculpted panels on the walls have scenes from the Ramayana sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine.		
	(xv)Any other relevant point.		
	(xvi)To be assessed as a whole.		

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30. (a)	**"There are different sources that provide us special insight into the working of Mahatma Gandhi in the national Movement of India." Explain the statement with example.**		**8**
Ans. (a)	(i)Speeches.	Pg.367	
	(ii)Private letters to individuals.		
	(iii)Letters published in Harijan, etc.		
	(iv)Bunch of old letters.		
	(v)Autobiographies.		
	(vi)Government records of the Home department.		
	(vii)Newspapers.		
	(viii)Oral sources.		
	(ix)Contemporary fiction, films, journals.		
	(x)The debates of the Constituent Assembly.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
	OR		
30. (b)	**Why have many Scholars written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji's finest hours? Explain with examples.**		**8**
Ans.(b)	Many scholars have written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji's "finest hour" because: (i)Gandhiji did not attend any function or hoist aflag on the day of Independence, instead he marked the day with a 24 hour fast.	Pg.365-366	
	(ii)He kept himself isolated from the celebrations as he believed that freedom has come at an unacceptable price, the country has been divided and due to communalism, two religious communities of India are seeking the life of each other.		

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	(iii)After attainment of Independence, Gandhiji kept himself aloof from the political works and engagements.		
	(iv)He focused on pacifying people, went around hospitals and refugee camps and giving consolation to distressed people.		
	(v)He appealed to Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims to forget the past and extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to one another.		
	(vi)He said the worst is over and all Indians should worktogether for equality of all classes and creeds.		
	(vii)In his last days, Gandhiji was spending time to bringpeace without any pressure of political objectives.		
	(viii)He was serving the humanity, tried to reduce the sufferings of displaced people with hands of empathy.		
	(ix)Thus, keeping the all above in consideration, scholars described the month after Independence as being Gandhiji's finest hour.		
(x)	Any other relevant point.		
(xi)	Any eight points.		
	SECTION D		
	Source Based Questions		*4x3=12*
(31.1)	**How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas?**		**1**
Ans.	(i)Hidimba belonged to Rakshasa clan who were man-eaters and beyond the four varnas.	Pg. 65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.2)	**Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea from Bhima?**		**1**
Ans.	(i)Kunti approved Hidimba's plea on the condition thatBhima would spend the day with Hidimba but would return at night to the Pandavas.		

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	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.3)	**How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness?**		**2**
Ans.	(i)Kunti was a farsighted person who knew that Hidimba and her child would be a great help in their need.		
	(ii)Same thing happened – Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas when they needed him.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
(32.1)	**How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?**		**1**
Ans.	(i)According to Al-Biruni, Sanskrit and Arabic had anenormous range both in words and inflections.		
	(ii)Original and derivative versions in both the languages.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(32.2)	**Give an example of the kind of work he translated in to Arabic from Sanskrit.**		**1**
Ans.	He translated works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.		
(32.3)	**Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range?**		**2**
Ans.	(i) Because the language is of an enormous range both in words and inflections.	Pg. 124	
	(ii)Calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using the same word for a variety of subjects in order to properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.		
(33.1)	**Examine the reason for calling it as a Fifth Report.**		**1**
Ans	(i) It was the fifth of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.	Pg.265	

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	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(33.2)	**Why were the activities of the East India Company closely watched and debated in England?**		**1**
(33.2)	(i)Groups in Britain were opposed to the monopoly that the East India Company had over trade with India and China.		
	(ii)These groups wanted a revocation of the RoyalCharter that gave the Company this monopoly.		
	(iii)An increasing number of private traders wanted a share in the Indian trade.		
	(iv)The Industrialists of Britain were keen to open up the Indian market for British manufactures. Many political groups argued that the conquest of Bengal was benefiting only the East India Company but not the British nation as a whole.		
	(v)Information about Company misrule and maladministration was hotly debated in Britain and incidents of the greed and corruption of Company officials were widely publicised in the Press.		
	(vi)Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(33.3)	**Analyze any two limitations of this report?**		**2**
Ans.	(i)It ran into 1002 pages, of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from different districts, statistical tables on revenue returns, and notes on the revenue, and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras (present-day Tamil Nadu) written by officials.		
	(ii)Intent on criticising the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power.		
	(iii)It overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.		

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	(iv)Any other relevant point.		
	SECTION E		
	Map Skill Based Question		***5***
(34.1)	**On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :**		
	(i) Ujjayini : A Mahajanpada – Madhya Pradesh		1
	(ii) Kalibangan : Indus Valley Site – Rajasthan		1
	(iii) (a) Panipat : Territory under the control of Mughals		1
	OR		
	(iii) (b) Thanjavur : An empire of 14^{th} to 18^{th} century.		1
	See Attached Map		
(34.2)	**On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A and B, as the centres of the Indian Nationalist movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.**		**1+1=2**
	See Attached Map		
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :		
(34.1)	**Mention any two sites of the matured Harrapan period./Budhhist sites Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu-Daro, Kot Diji – Any two / BUDDHIST SITES: Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, Sanchi, Shravasti, Sarnath, Kusinagara – (Any two.)**		**2**
(34.2) (a)	**Mention any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one.)**		**1**
	OR		
(b)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. - Vijayanagara		

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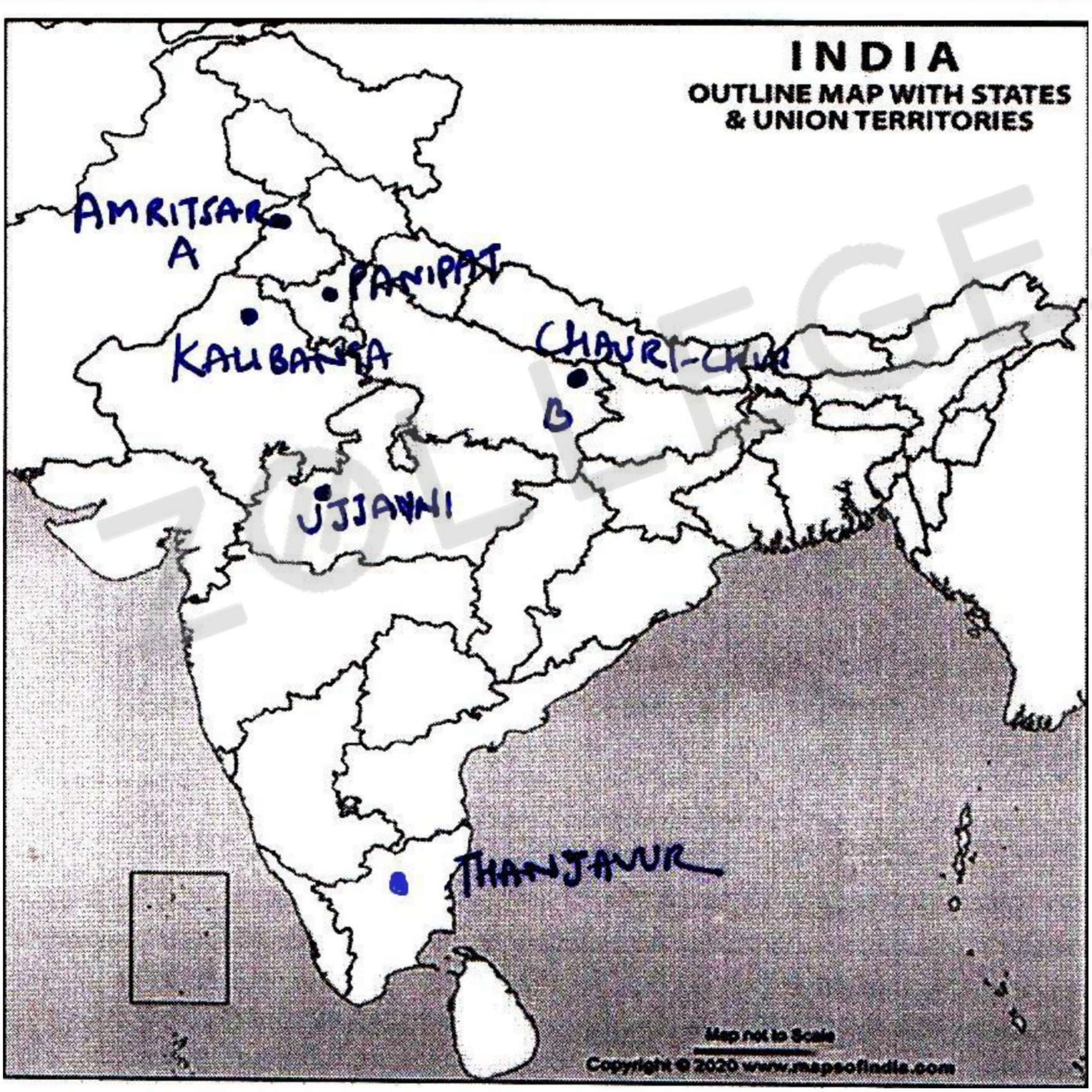
(34.3)	Mention any two centres related with Indian National Movement. Important centres of the National Movement : Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi. – (Any two.)		2



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Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT: HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE (027) (PAPER CODE 61/2/3)

General Instructions: -

37	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
38	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
39	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. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
40	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
41	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
42	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
43	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
44	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
45	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
46	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
47	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
48	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
49	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.

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	• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
50	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
51	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
52	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
53	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
54	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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Set: 61/2/3

MARKING SCHEME-2023

HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.NO.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
	SECTION A		
	(Multiple Choice Type Questions)		21x1=21
1	C- III, IV ,I and II	258,274,276, 278	1
2	B- Jawaharlal Nehru	409	1
3	C- Wajid Ali shah	296,297	1
4	A- i-a,ii-c,iii-b,iv-d	214	1
5	C- This name was derived from the local goddess Pampa devi	170	1
6	D- Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.	157	1
7	B- Portugal	176	1
8	A- Harmika For visually Impaired B-Sarnath	96,97 96	1
9	C- Mauryas, Shakas and Guptas	50	1
10	D- iii and iv	2,3	1
11	D- Vakataka	40	1
12	A- (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
13	A- II, III and IV	218	1
14	C- Bihar – Kunwar singh	292	1
15	C- a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1	144,116,168	1
16	A- The early vedic tradition was compiled between BCE1000 to 1600 CE.	84	1
17	B- Khetri	12	1
18	A- Zarathrustra- Iran	84	1
19	A- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	355	1
20	B- Domingo Paes	176	1
21	B- Hansa Mehta	422	1
	SECTION B		6x3=18
22.	The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity. Explain with examples.		3

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Ans.	The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity. (i) The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and ishtahars.	Pg.301-303	
	(ii) For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25th August, 1857.		
	(iii) The rebels tried to get the support of all sections of thesociety irrespective of their caste and creed.		
	(iv) They presented the memories of the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past.		
	(v)The proclamation issued by Bahadur Shah appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir.		
	(vi) Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessedlandlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys.		
	(vii) They proclaimed to reject everything associated with British rule.		
	(viii) The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that they destroyed their religion by converting them into Christianity.		
	(ix) They condemned the British for the annexations theyhad carried out and the treaties they had broken.		
	(x) They wanted to restore the previous life and livelihood to be secure.		
	(xi) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
Q.23 (a)	**Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.**		*3*
Ans.	Teachings of Buddhism. (i) The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing.	Pg.91-92	
	(ii)It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.		
	(iii)Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence.		

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	(iv)It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can come out of these worldly troubles.		
	(v)The Buddha regarded the social world as the creationof humans rather than of divine origin.		
	(vi)He advised all to be humane and ethical towards common people. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.		
	(vii)The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
	OR		
23. (b)	**Describe the teachings of Jainism**		**3**
Ans.	**Features of Jainism during the ancient period.** (i)The important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated : even stones, rocks and water have life.	Pg.88	
	(ii)Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jainism.		
	(iii)In fact the principle of ahimsa, has left its mark onIndian thinking.		
	(iv)The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.		
	(v)Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.		
	(vi)This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		

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24.	**"Meera Bai was perhaps one of the best known woman poet within the Bhakti Tradition." Substantiate the statement.**		**3**
Ans.	Mirabai (c. fifteenth-sixteenth centuries) is perhaps the best-known woman poet within the bhakti tradition because. The significant aspects of the Bhakti tradition related with Mirabai are :	Pg.163-164	
	(i)Mira bai is the best known woman poet of fifteenth-sixteenth century, India.		
	(ii)She worshipped Lord Krishna as her beloved husband.		
	(iii)Biographies of Mira Bai have been reconstructed primarily from the bhajans attributed to her.		
	(iv)Mira Bai was a Rajput princess who refused to submitto the traditional role of wife and mother.		
	(v)She left the palace and lived the life of a wandering saint composing songs.		
	(vi)She wrote her songs in Rajasthani and Braj Bhasha which were translated into Hindi and Gujarati.		
	(vii)The devotional songs of Mira bai are devoted to Krishna with intense expression of emotions.		
	(viii)Raidas, a leather worker, was her Guru. This indicatesher defiance of the norms of caste society.		
	(ix)She did not attract a sect or group of followers.		
	(x)She has been recognized as a source of inspiration forcenturies.		
	(xi)The songs of Mira Bai continue to be sung by women and men, especially those who are poor and considered "low caste" in Gujarat and Rajasthan.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point.		
	(xiii)Any three points.		
Q.25	**'Mohenjodaro was a planned Urban Centre.' Support the statement with suitable arguments.**		**3**

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Ans.	(i)Mohenjo-Daro had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively.	Pg. 5,6,7	
	(ii) The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick platforms.		
	(iii) The Lower Town was also walled.		
	(iv)Signs of planning include bricks of a standardized ratio.		
	(v)One of the most distinctive features of Harappan citieswas the carefully planned drainage system.		
	(vi)Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate“grid” pattern, intersecting at right angles.		
	(vii)Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them.		
	(viii)If domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wallalong a street.		
	(ix)The Lower Town buildings were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.		
	(x)The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving.		
	(xi)There were no windows in the walls along the ground level.		
	(xii)The main entrance does not give a direct view of theinterior or the courtyard.		
	(xiii)Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks,with connected drains. Some houses have remains ofstaircases to reach a second storey or the roof.		
	(xiv)Many houses had wells, often in a room that could bereached from the outside.		
	(xv)According to Scholars the total number of wells in Mohenjo-Daro was about 700.		
	(xvi)Any other relevant point.		

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	Any three points to be explained.		
26.	**How did rumours play an important part inrevolt of 1857? Explain with examples.**		**3**
Ans.	(i)Because we cannot understand the power of rumours and prophecies in history by checking whether they are factually correct or not. We need to see what they reflect about the minds of people who believed them – their fears and apprehensions, their faiths and convictions. Rumours circulate only when they resonate with the deeper fears and suspicions of people.	Pg.295-296	
	(ii)The rumours in 1857 begin to make sense when seen in the context of the policies the British pursued from the late 1820s. As you know, from that time, under the leadership of Governor General Lord William Bentinck, the British adopted policies aimed at "reforming" Indian society by introducing Western education, Western ideas and Western institutions. With the cooperation of sections of Indian society they set up English-medium schools, colleges and universities which taught Western sciences and the liberal arts. The British established laws to abolish customs like sati (1829) and to permit the remarriage of Hindu widows.		
	(iii)On a variety of pleas, like misgovernment and the refusal to recognise adoption, the British annexed not only Awadh, but many other kingdoms and principalities like Jhansi and Satara. Once these territories were annexed, the British introduced their own system of administration, their own laws and their own methods of land settlement and land revenue collection. The cumulative impact of all this on the people of North India was profound.		
	(iv)It seemed to the people that all that they cherished and held sacred – from kings and socio-religious customs to patterns of landholding and		

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	revenue payment – was being destroyed and replaced by a system that was more impersonal, alien and oppressive. This perception was aggravated by the activities of Christian missionaries. In such a situation of uncertainty, rumours spread with remarkable swiftness.		
	(v)To explore the basis of the revolt of 1857 in some detail, let us look at Awadh – one of the major centres where the drama of 1857 unfolded.		
	(vi)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points.		
27.	**Explain the arguments given in favour of strong centre in the Constituent Assembly.**		**3**
Ans.	Following arguments in constitutional assembly given in favour of strong centre	Pg.423-424	
	(i)Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated.		
	(ii)Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects : Union List – Union Government can make laws on it. State List – State Government can make laws on it . Concurrent List – Both Union and State Government can make laws on listed items.		
	(iii)In India, Union Government was made more powerful so that it could ensure peace, security and coordinate on the matters of vital interest.		
	(iv)Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor.		
	(v)Some taxes such as land and property taxes, sales tax and tax collected by the State.		
	(vi)There were debates on powers of Centre and State. K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary, not only to strengthen the State but also the Centre. He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not		

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	function properly. So it is important that some powers should be transferred to the State.		

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	(vii)He warned against excessive centralized power in the constitution.		
	(viii)Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.		
	(ix)Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united Centre much stronger.		
	(x)Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible.		
	(xi)Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong Centre could plan for well- being of the country, mobilise the available resources, establish proper administration and defend the country against aggression.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point to be evaluated as a whole.		
SECTION C			3x8=24
Long Answer Type Questions			
28. (a)	**How were inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered ? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.**		*2+6=8*
Ans.	Methods of deciphering inscriptions of Maurya period and limitation of inscriptions use as historical source (i)James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions.	Pg.46-47	
	(ii)James Prinsep matched the inscriptions in terms ofcontent, style, language and paleography.		
	(iii)He also discovered that Asoka is the name of the ruler and devanampiya and piyadassi are titles usedfor Asoka in many inscriptions.		

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	(iv)He noted that Asoka, Devanampiya and Piyadasi aredifferent names of the same ruler.		
	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be explained.		
	The limitations of Inscriptional Evidence : (i)There are technical limitationsin studying the Inscriptions.		
	(ii) In some Inscriptions letters are very faintly engraved.		
	(iii)Some Inscriptions are damaged.		
	(iv)In some Inscriptions letters are missing.		
	(v)Reconstructions are uncertain.		
	(vi)It is not easy to be sure about the exact meaning ofthe words used in inscriptions.		
	(vii)Several thousand inscriptions were made but only some hundreds have been discovered.		
	(viii)All are not deciphered, published and translated.		
	(ix)Politically and economically significant matters are recorded in inscriptions but routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence are not found in inscriptions.		
	(x)Any other relevant point.		
	Any six points to be explained.		
	OR		
28. (b)	**How do historians come to know about the Mauryas? Explain the administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire.**		*4+4=8*
Ans.	Sources is to know about Mauryan period and administrative structure of Mauryan Empire: (i)Sources include archaeological finds, especiallysculptures, buildings, monasteries, etc.	Pg.32- 34	

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	(ii)The account of Megasthenes called Indica , which survives in fragments.		
	(iii)The Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya.		
	(iv)Later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature.		
	(v)Sanskrit literary works have been written about theMauryas.		
	(vi)The Inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
	Administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire : (i)There were five major political centres in the empire– the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan Inscriptions.		
	(ii)Administrative control was strongest in areas aroundthe capital and the provincial centres.		
	(iii)These centres were carefully chosen, both Taxila andUjjayini being situated on important long-distance trade routes.		
	(iv)There was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.		
	(v)Of these, one subcommittee looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.		
	(vi)Asoka also tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma, the principles of which were simple and universally applicable.		
	(vii)Special officers, known as the Dhamma Mahamatta, were appointed to spread the message of dhamma.		
	(viii)Asoka appointed Pativedakas to collect people's needs and report to the king directly.		

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	(ix)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
29. (a)	**Examine the apogee and decline of Vijayanagara Empire?**		**8**
Ans.	(i)Apogee--Vijayanagara flourished under Krishnadeva Raya who belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.	Pg.171-174	
	(ii)Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterized by expansion and consolidation.		
	(iii)He subdued the rulers of Orissa and the Sultan of Bijapur.		
	(iv)Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building somefine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important South Indian temples.		
	(v)He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram.		
	(vi)On their Northern Frontier, the Vijayanagara kings competed with contemporary rulers – including the Sultans of the Deccan and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa.		
	(vii)Some of the areas that were incorporated within the empire had witnessed the development of powerful States such as those of the Cholas in Tamil Nadu andthe Hoysalas in Karnataka.		
	(viii)Local communities of merchants known as kudiraichettis or horse merchants provided horses to Vijayanagara rulers.		
	(ix)Vijayanagara was also noted for its markets dealingin spices, textiles and precious stones.		
	(x)Trade was often regarded as a status symbol for such cities.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		

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	Decline : (i)Krishnadeva Raya's successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas.		
	(ii)By 1542 control at the Centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century.		
	(iii)The military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagaraas well as those of the Deccan Sultanate resulted in shifting alignments.		
	(iv)Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanatesagainst Vijayanagara.		
	(v)In 1565, Rama Raya, the Chief Minister of Vijayanagara, led an army into battle at Rakshasi-Tangadi (also known as Talikota), where his forces were routed by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda.		
	(vi)The victorious armies sacked the city of Vijayanagara.		
(vii)	Any other relevant point.		
(viii)	Any four points from each section.		
	OR		
29. (b)	**Examine the role of Rayas and Nayakas in the Vijayanagara Empire.**		**8**
Ans.	(i)The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.	Pg. 175	
	(ii)Among those who exercised power in the Vijayanagara Empire were military chiefs who usually controlled forts and had armed supporters.		
	(iii)These chiefs often moved from one area to another, and in many cases were accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land on which to settle.		
	(iv)They were the military commanders who were giventerritories to govern by the Rayas.		

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	(v)They collected taxes and other dues from peasants,craftspersons and traders in the area.		
	(vi)They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horsesand elephants.		
	(vii)These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire Southern Peninsula under their control.		
	(viii)Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works.		
	(ix)They sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.		
	(x)Kings occasionally asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		
30. (a)	**"Mahatma Gandhi's own role was vital in the growth 'Gandhian nationalism' but it is also depended on his followers." Explain the statement with examples.**		**8**
Ans. (a)	(i)It is right to say that between 1917 and 1922, a group of highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji.	Pg.354-355	
	(ii)They included Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abdul KalamAzad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Govind Ballabh Pant and C. Rajagopalachari.		
	(iii)Notably, these close associates of Gandhiji came from different regions as well as different religious traditions.		
	(iv)In turn, they inspired countless other Indians to jointhe nationalism and work for it.		
	(v)Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924, and now chose to devote his attention to the promotion of home-spun cloth (khadi).		

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	(vi)G.D. Birla supported the National Movement openly;others did so tacitly.		
	(vii)Thus, among Gandhiji's admirers were both poor peasants and rich industrialists, although the reasons why peasants followed Gandhiji were somewhat different from, and perhaps opposed to, the reasons of the industrialists.		
	(viii)Women from all caste and communities joined Gandhian nationalism.		
	(ix)Any other relevant point.		
	OR		
30. **(b)**	**Examine the role of Gandhiji as a nationalist leader from 1929 till 1931.**		**8**
Ans. (b)	(i)Because in the end of December 1929, the Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore. The meeting was significant for two things: the election of Jawaharlal Nehru as President, signifying the passing of the baton of leadership to the younger generation; and the proclamation of commitment to "Purna Swaraj", or complete independence. Now the pace of politics picked up once more. On 26 January 1930, "Independence Day" was observed, with the national flag being hoisted in different venues, and patriotic songs being sung. Gandhiji himself issued precise instructions as to how the day should be observed. "It would be good," he said, "if the declaration [of Independence] is made by whole villages, whole cities even ... It would be well if all the meetings were held at the identical minute in all the places."	Pg 355 to 360	
	(ii) Gandhiji suggested that the time of the meeting be		

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	advertised in the traditional way, by the beating of drums. The celebrations would begin with the hoisting of the national flag. The rest of the day would be spent "in doing some constructive work, whether it is spinning, or service of 'untouchables', or reunion of Hindus and Mussalmans, or prohibition work, or even all these together, which is not impossible". Participants would take a pledge affirming that it was "the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil", and that "if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it"		
	(iii)Soon after the observance of this "Independence Day", Mahatma Gandhi announced that he would lead a march to break one of the most widely disliked laws in British India, which gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt. His picking on the salt monopoly was another illustration of Gandhiji's tactical wisdom. For in every Indian household, salt was indispensable; yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use, compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price. The state monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular; by making it his target, Gandhiji hoped to mobilise a wider discontent against British rule.		
	(iv) On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt as he did and thereby making himself a criminal		

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	in the eyes of the law. Meanwhile, parallel salt marches were being conducted in other parts of the country.		
	(v)As in 1920-22, now too Gandhiji's call had encouraged Indians of all classes to make manifest their own discontent with colonial rule. The rulers responded by detaining the dissenters. In the wake of the Salt March, nearly 60,000 Indians were arrested, among them, of course, Gandhiji himself.		
	(vi)The progress of Gandhiji's march to the seashore can be traced from the secret reports filed by the police officials deputed to monitor his movements. These reproduce the speeches he gave at the villages en route, in which he called upon local officials to renounce government employment and join the freedom struggle. In one village Wasna, Gandhiji told the upper castes that "if you are out for Swaraj you must serve untouchables. You won't get Swaraj merely by the repeal of the salt taxes or other taxes. For Swaraj you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to the untouchables. For Swaraj, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite. These are the steps towards Swaraj."		
	(vii)The police spies reported that Gandhiji's meetings were very well attended, by villagers of all castes, and by women as well as men. They observed that thousands of volunteers were flocking to the nationalist cause. Among them were many officials, who had resigned from their posts with the colonial government. Writing to the government, the District Superintendent of Police remarked, "Mr Gandhi appeared calm and collected. He is gathering more		

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	strength as he proceeds."		
	(viii)The progress of the Salt March can also be traced from another source: the American newsmagazine, Time. This, to begin with, scorned at Gandhiji's looks, writing with disdain of his "spindly frame" and his "spidery loins". Thus in its first report on the march, Time was deeply sceptical of the Salt March reaching its destination. It claimed that Gandhiji "sank to the ground" at the end of the second day's walking; the magazine did not believe that "the emaciated saint would be physically able to go much further". But within a week it had changed its mind. The massive popular following that the march had garnered, wrote Time, had made the British rulers "desperately anxious". Gandhiji himself they now saluted as a "Saint" and "Statesman", who was using "Christian acts as a weapon against men with Christian beliefs"		
	(ix)The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons. First, it was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press. Second, it was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. The socialist activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. Third, and perhaps most significant, it was the Salt March which forced upon the British the realisation that their Raj would not last forever, and that they		

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	would have to devolve some power to the Indians.		
	(x)To that end, the British government convened a series of "Round Table Conferences" in London. The first meeting was held in November 1930, but without the pre-eminent political leader in India, thus rendering it an exercise in futility. Gandhiji was released from jail in January 1931 and the following month had several long meetings with the Viceroy. These culminated in what was called the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact', by the terms of which civil disobedience would be called off, all prisoners released, and salt manufacture allowed along the coast. The pact was criticised by radical nationalists, for Gandhiji was unable to obtain from the Viceroy a commitment to political independence for Indians; he could obtain merely an assurance of talks towards that possible end.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		
	Any eight points.		
	SECTION D		
	Source Based Questions		*4x3=12*
(31.1)	How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas?		1
Ans.	(i)Hidimba belonged to Rakshasa clan who were man eaters and beyond the four varnas.	Pg. 65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.2)	Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea from Bhima?		1
Ans.	Kunti approved Hidimba's plea on the condition that		

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	(i)Bhima would spend the day with Hidimba but would return at night to the Pandavas.		
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.3)	How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness?		2
Ans.	(i)Kunti was a farsighted person who knew that Hidimba and her child would be a great help in their need.		
	(ii)Same thing happened – Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas when they needed him.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
(32.1)	How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?		1
Ans.	(i)According to Al-Biruni, Sanskrit and Arabic had an enormous range both in words and inflections.	Pg. 124	
	(ii) Original and derivative versions in both the languages.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(32.2)	Give an example of the kind of work he translated in to Arabic from Sanskrit.		1
Ans.	He translated works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.		
(32.3)	Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range?		2
Ans.	(i)Because the language is of an enormous range bothin words and inflections.		
	(ii)Calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using the same word for a variety of subjects in order to properly understood, must be distinguished from each otherby various qualifying epithets.		
(33.1)	Examine the reason for calling it as a Fifth Report.		1
Ans	(i)It was the fifth of a series of reports on the	Pg.264	

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	administration and activities of the East India Company in India.		
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(33.2)	Why were the activities of the East India Company closely watched and debated in England?		1
Ans	(i)Groups in Britain were opposed to the monopoly that the East India Company had over trade with India and China.		
	(ii)These groups wanted a revocation of the Royal Charter that gave the Company this monopoly.		
	(iii) An increasing number of private traders wanted ashare in the Indian trade.		
	(iv)The Industrialists of Britain were keen to open up the Indian market for British manufactures. Many political groups argued that the conquest of Bengal was benefiting only the East India Company but not the British nation as a whole.		
	(v)Information about Company misrule and maladministration was hotly debated in Britain and incidents of the greed and corruption of Company officials were widely publicised in the Press.		
	(vi)Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(33.3)	Analyze any two limitations of this report?		2
Ans.	(i) It ran into 1002 pages, of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from different districts, statistical tables on revenue returns, and notes on the revenue, and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras (present-day Tamil Nadu) written by officials.		
	(ii)Intent on criticising the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapseof traditional zamindari power.		

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	(iii)It overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.		
	(iv)Any other relevant point.		
SECTION E			
Map Skill Based Question			**5**
(34.1)	On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		
	(i) Ujjayini : A Mahajanpada – Madhya Pradesh		1
	(ii) Kalibangan : Indus Valley Site – Rajasthan		1
	(iii) (a) Panipat : Territory under the control of Mughals		1
OR			
	(iii) (b) Thanjavur : An empire of 14^{th} to 18^{th} century.		1
See Attached Map			
(34.2)	On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A and B, as the centres of the Indian Nationalist movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.		1+1=2
See Attached Map			
Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :			
(34.1)	Mention any two sites of the matured Harrapan period./Budhhist sites Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu-Daro, Kot Diji – Any two / BUDDHIST SITES: Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, Sanchi, Shravasti, Sarnath, Kusinagara – (Any two.)		2
(34.2) (a)	Mention any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one.)		1
OR			

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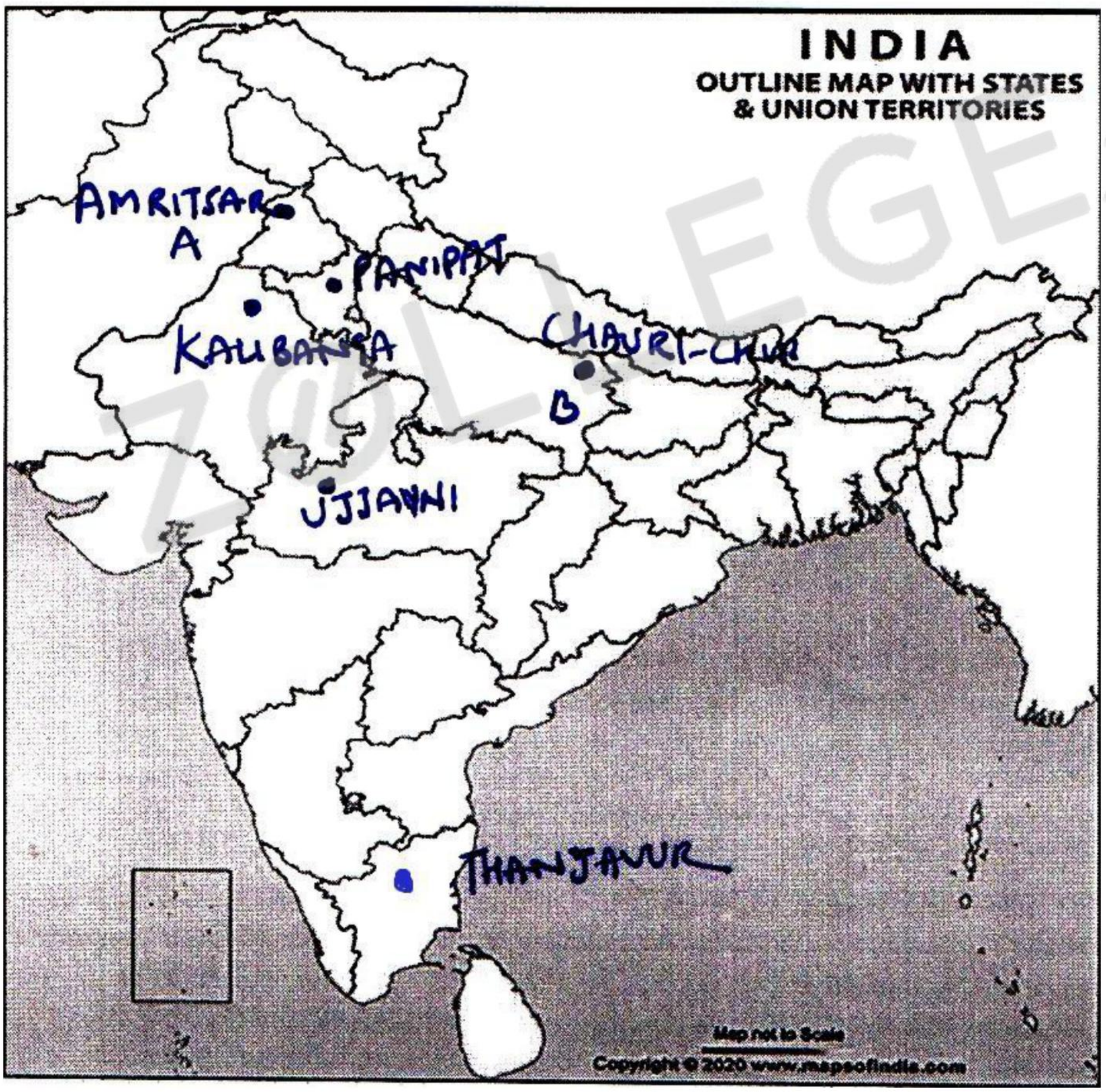
(b)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. - Vijayanagara		
(34.3)	Mention any two centres related with Indian National Movement. Important centres of the National Movement : Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi. – (Any two.)		2



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