Marking Scheme

Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE 027) (PAPER CODE 61/5/1)

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

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	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. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.

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	• 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 - 61/5/1

MARKING SCHEME 2023

HISTORY (027) **MM: 80**

S.No.	Value Points	Pg. No.	Marks
	SECTION A		
	(Multiple Choice Type Questions) 21x1=21		
1.	**(d) Panini**	**79**	**1**
2.	(a) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)	**18-21**	**1**
3.	(c) (i), (iii), (ii) and (iv)	**31-35**	**1**
4.	(d) Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar.	**96**	**1**
5.	(a) Russia	**176**	**1**
6.	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	**140, 143**	**1**
7.	(d) Cotton and Sugarcane	**200**	**1**
8.	(c) He founded a suburban near townshipVijayanagara called Krishnapuram.	**173**	**1**
9.	(b)Francis Buchanan	**266**	**1**
10.	(c)Virupaksha Temple **Note: For the visually impaired candidates.** (a) Sangama dynasty	185 **173**	**1** **1**
11.	(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	**314**	**1**
12	(a)Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	**349**	**1**
13.	(c) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)	**409**	**1**

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14.	(d) Shah Jahan begum	**83**	**1**
15.	(b) Western and Deccan India	**58**	**1**
16.	(b) Rudradaman I	**38**	**1**
17.	**NOTE – THE QUESTION NUMBER 17 IN SET 61/5/1 DOES NOT MATCH WITH THE ANSWER GIVEN IN THE MARKING SCHEME, AS PER THE QUESTION PAPER NONE OF THE OPTIONS GIVEN IS CORRECT.HENCE, EACH STUDENT MUST BE GIVEN THE BENEFIT BY AWARDING FULL 1 MARK, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHATEVER THE ANSWER MAY BE. EVEN THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED THE QUESTION SHALL ALSO BE GIVEN THE SAME BENEFIT.**		**1**
18.	(b) Awadh	**300**	**1**
19.	(a)Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**218**	**1**
20.	(c) (i), (iii) and (iv)	**172**	**1**
21	(b) Dhritarashtra	**57**	**1**
	Section B **(Short-Answer Type Questions)**		**6x3=18**
22	**Analyse the elements examined by the historians on Mahabharata as a text.** (i) Language – The original version of the Mahabharata was in Sanskrit. * Sanskrit used in the epic is simpler than the Vedic Sanskrit. (ii) Content – Historians classify the contents of Mahabharata under two broad heads – narrative and didactic. • Epic revolved around 2 warring cousins,	**53-54, 73-77**	**3**

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	(iii) Author – The original story was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as sutas. • It is attributed to a sage named Vyasa. (iv)Dates of Mahabharata- * Sutas circulated the story orally for many decades. * Brahmanas took to writing the story much later. (v) Intended audience (vi) Kind of text • Didactive and narrative (vii) Dynamic Text (viii) Regional variations- Many regional variations of also been found. (ix) Socio cultural context in which the text was written (x) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained.)		
23.	**Describe any three features of ancient numismatics.** (i) Exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. (ii) Punch-marked coins were the earliest to be used. • They were made of silver and copper,- eg Mauryan coins. (ii) Merchants,bankers and townspeople also issued coins. (iii) Images and names of kings on coins - Indo-Greeks & Kushanas, (iv)The first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas. (v) These gold coins were identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman and the Parthian rulers. (vi) Hoards of Roman coins have been found. • Coins were used for long-distance trade. (vii) Coins were also issued by tribal republics of Punjab and Haryana called the Yaudheyas.	**44-45**	**3**

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	(viii) Gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. (ix) Coins made of silver, copper and gold. (x) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)		
24.	**(a)Why was Persian Ambassador Abdur Razzaq greatly impressed by the fortifications of the Vijayanagara Empire? Explain.** (i) He has mentioned seven lines of fortification. (ii) Walls encircled not only the city but also its agricultural land and forests. (iii) The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. (iv)The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. (v) No mortar or cementing agent was used for construction. (vi) The stone blocks used were wedge-shaped. (vii) The inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. (viii) Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. (ix) It enclosed agricultural tracts. (x) Between the first, the second and the third walls there were fields, gardens and houses. (xi) Evidence of agricultural tract between the sacred centre and the urban core. (xii) This tract was serviced by an elaborate canal system (xiii) Large granaries were there within fortified areas. (xiv) An elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself. (xv) A second line of fortification went around the inner core of the urban complex. (xvi) A third line surrounded the Royal Centre. • The buildings in the Royal Centre were surrounded by high walls. • Markets and residential buildings found. (xvii)The forts had well-guarded gates linking the city to the major roads.	**177-178**	**3**

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	(xviii) Gateways were distinctive architectural features. (xix) Gateways defined the structures to which they regulated access. (xx) Art historians refer to this style as Indo-Islamic. (xxi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) **OR** **(b) Why was the "Mahanavami Dibba", the centre of main Vijayanagara rituals ? Explain.** (i) Located on one of the highest points in the city, (ii) Mahanavami Dibba was a massive platform. • Rose from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. (iii) It supported a wooden structure. (iv) The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings. (v) Rituals associated with it coincided with Mahanavami festival - 9th day of the 10 day Hindu festival. (vi) The Vijayanagara rulers displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion. (vii) Ceremonies performed on the occasion included : (a) worship of the image. (b) worship of the state horse. (c) the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals. (d) dances, wrestling matches (e) processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers. (f) Ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion. (g) The king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas on this occasion. (h) The nayakas brought gifts and tribute for the king. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	**180-181**	3

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25	**Examine the position of Zamindars in the Mughal countryside.** (i) Zamindars were landlords who enjoyed certain social and economic privileges. (ii) Caste was one factor for their elevated status. (iii) They performed certain services (khidmat) on behalf of the State. (iv) They collected taxes from the peasants etc.and were powerful. (iv) The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat (property). (v) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of zamindars, often with the help of hired or labour. (vi) The zamindars could sell or donate these lands at will. (vii) They had control over military resources. (viii) Most of the zamindars had fortresses as well as an armed contingent. (ix) Zamindars came from upper caste as well as so called intermediate castes. (x) Contemporary documents give an impression that conquest may have been the source of the origin of some zamindaris. (xi) The dispossession of weaker people was a way of expanding zamindari. (xii) Zamindars spearheaded the colonisation of agricultural land, and helped in settling cultivators. (xiii) Zamindars sold the produce from their milkiyat lands. (xiv) Zamindars often established markets (haats) to which peasants also came to sell their produce. (xv) Relationship between the zamindar and peasant had an element of reciprocity, paternalism and patronage. (xvi) Zamindars often received the support of the peasantry in their struggle against the State. (xvii) They were not exploitative towards the peasants according the the bhakti saints.	**211-213**	**3**

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	(xviii) They were a part of the village panchayats. (xix) Zamindars helped peasants in times of distress, (xx) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
26.	**"One of the topics most vigorously debated in the Constituent Assembly was the respective rights of the Central and the State Governments." Analyze the statement with supporting arguments.** (i) Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated. (ii) Among those arguing for a strong Centre was Jawaharlal Nehru, keeping in view the partition of the country. (iii) The Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects : Union List , State and Concurrent. (IV) 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. (v) In India, the Union Government was made more powerful to ensure peace, security, and can coordinate on the matters of vital interest. (vi) Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor. (v) Constitution mandated Fiscal Federalism – some taxes (customs duties and Company taxes) the Centre retained all the proceeds; in other cases (income tax and excise duties) it shared them with the states; in still other cases (estate duties) it assigned them wholly to the states. The states, meanwhile, could levy and collect certain taxes on their own: eg land and property taxes, sales tax, and tax on bottled liquor. (vi) There were debates on powers of Centre and State : K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary. *I would strengthen both the State and the Centre. *He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function properly. (vii) He warned against excessive centralized power in the	**423-425**	**3**

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	constitution. (viii) Felt that the proposed allocation of powers would cripple them. (ix)The fiscal provisions would impoverish the provinces (x) Predicted a dark future if the proposed distribution of power was accepted. (xi) Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre. (xii) Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united Centre much stronger. (xiii) Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible. (xiv) Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong centre could plan for well-being of the country. (xv) It would mobilise the available resources, establish a proper administration and defend the country against aggression. (xvi) After partition, pressure for a decentralized structure was not there. (xvii) Violence at the time of partition made them push for centralized administration. (xviii) Centralized administration was necessary to control secessionist tendencies. (xviii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
27.	**(a) "The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population, irrespective of their caste and creed." Explain the statement with examples.** (i) The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and Ishtahars. (ii) Muslim princes took care to address the sentiments of Hindus. (iii) The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and	**300-304**	**3**

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	Muslims had equally to lose or gain. (iv) The Ishtahars reminded people of the Mughal times when different communities (Hindu-Muslim) coexisted and lived in peace. (v) For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25th August, 1857. (vi) The rebels tried to get the support of all sections of the society, irrespective of their caste and creed. (vii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir. (viii) Called upon the wealthy people of India, to stake their lives and property for the well-being of the public. (ix) It assured all poor people who will participate in the common cause, would receive their daily subsistence. (x) Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessed landlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys. (xi) Rejected everything associated with British rule. (xii) A widespread fear that the British wanted to destroy the religion of both Hindus and Muslims eg: rifle cartridges. (xiii) The British were accused of destroying the way of life of the people. (xiv) They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out. (xv) They condemned the British for the treaties they had broken. (xvi) People were urged to come together and fight to save their livelihood, their faith, their honour, their identity. (xvii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to all sections of people to rise against the British rule. (xviii) Efforts made by the British to create divisions in Bareilly failed. (xix) Many popular leaders were chosen. (xx) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.		

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	OR **(b) "Art and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857". Explain the statement in reference to Rani Lakshmibai.** Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of Rani of Jhansi. (i) The Rani of Jhansi was presented as a heroic figure leading the country into battle, rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule. (ii) Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen. (iii) She is shown with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other fighting for the freedom of her motherland. (iv) Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy. (v) She is also shown as slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last. (vi) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan's poem lines : "Khoob Ladi Mardani Woh To Jhansi Wali Rani Thi"is dedicated to her. (vii) Children in India have grown up reading these lines. (viii) In popular prints, Rani Lakshmi Bai is seen as a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule. (ix) Such depictions continue to instill patriotism and respect towards national leaders, (x) Heroes of the revolt were portrayed as godlike figures. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**313**	3
	Section C **(Long-Answer Type Questions)** *3x8=24*		
28.	**(a) Describe the town planning of Harappa.** (i) Harappa had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively. (ii) The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick	**5-8**	**8**

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	platforms. (iii) The Lower Town was walled. (iv) Buildings were built on platforms. (v) Building activity was restricted to a fixed area on the platforms. (vi) Signs of planning include bricks of a standardised ratio. (vii) Sundried and baked bricks were used. (viii) Efficient drainage system is an important feature. (ix)Roads and streets were laid out in a "grid" pattern. (x) They intersected at right angles. (xi) Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. (xii) Every house had one wall along a street for domestic waste water to flow into the street drains, (xiii) Lower town had residential buildings. (xiv) Houses were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides. (xv) Courtyard was the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving. (xvi) No windows in the walls along the ground level- concern for privacy. (xvii) The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard. (xviii) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks,that was connected with street drains. (xix)Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof. (xx) Many houses had wells, which could be reached from the outside. (xxi) Mohenjo Daro had 700 wells. (xxii) Citadel had structures used for public purposes - granaries , warehouse. (xxiii) The Great Bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. (xxiv) There were two flights of steps on the north and south		

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	leading into the tank, (xxv) There were rooms on three sides, one had a large well. (xxvi) Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain. (xxvii) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained) **OR** **(b) Describe the contributions of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan Civilization.** (i) Cunningham was the first Director-General of the ASI. (ii) Cunningham's confusion - with regard to discovery of Harappan artefacts (to be explained) (iii) Daya Ram Sahni – Discovered seals at Harappa in layers which were older than early historic levels and understood their significance. (iv) Rakhal Das Banerji – Found similar seals at Mohenjo-Daro, and understood these sites were part of a single archaeological culture (v) S.N. Roy – authored 'The Story of Indian Archaeology', highlighting Marshall's view point. (vi) John Marshall brought experience of working in Greece and Crete. (vii) He looked for patterns of everyday life. (viii) He excavated along regular horizontal units. (ix) He ignored the stratigraphy leading to loss of valuable information. (x) In 1924, John Marshall, announced the discovery of a new civilization in the Indus valley to the world. (xi) R.E.M. Wheeler – took over as Director-General of the ASI in 1944. (xii) Wheeler recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound. (xiii) He brought military precision to the practice of archaeology. (xiv) Specialists from the subcontinent and abroad have been	**19-21**	**8**

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	jointly working at both Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. (xv) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.)		
29.	**(a) Kabir Das is one of the most outstanding examples of a poet-saint who has given extensive views on social situation, institutions and on ultimate reality'. Explain the statement.** (i) Kabir according to traditions was born a Hindu and raised in a family of Muslim weavers. (ii)Kabir was a nirguna saint, influenced by both Bhakti and Sufi ideals. (iii) Kabir's verses are compiled in The Kabir Bijak, Kabir Granthavali and the Adi Granth Sahib. (iv) Kabir's poems are found in several languages and dialects. (v) Some are composed in the language of nirguna poets, the sant bhasha. (vi) Ulatbansi ((upside-down sayings), (vii) Kabir,s mystical experiences describe the Ultimate Reality. (viii) Kabir described the Ultimate Reality on the basis of Islamic, vedantic and yogic traditions, (ix) Diverse as well as conflicting ideas are expressed in these poems. (x) His poems draw on Islamic ideas- monotheism and iconoclasm (xi) He used concept of zikr and ishq and Nam-simaran, (xii) He was against the caste system, (xiii) He was critical of rituals and idol worship. (xiv) He was equally critical of Hinduism and Islam. (xv) Kabir is a source of inspiration for many people today also. (xvi) The verses attributed to Kabir use the words guru and satguru. Any eight points to be explained	**161-163**	**8**

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	OR **(b)The Chishtis became the most influential devotional tradition in the late twelfth century. Explain the statement.** (i) The Chishtis were the most influential in the late 12th century. (ii) They adapted and adopted features of Indian traditions. (iii) They were a group of people who turned to asceticism and mysticism. (iv) Emphasized intense devotion and love for God. (v) Organized communities around Khanqah under a teaching master known as Shaikh, Pir or Murshid. (v) The master enrolled disciples (murids). (vi) He appointed a successor (khalifa). (vii) Established rules for spiritual conduct between inmates as well as between laypersons and the master. (viii) Sufi silsilas – genealogy stretching to Prophet Muhammad. (ix) The sufi saints tomb-shrine (Dargah) became the centre of devotion. (x)Ziyarat or pilgrimage to the the dargah of sufi saints. (xi) Use of music and dance to recite Divine Name, (zikr) (xii)Sama (xiii) Qawwali. (xiv) Cult of the Shaikh revered as Wali evolved. (xv) Open kitchen (langar) run on futuh (charity). (xvi) Day-to-day practices represented attempts to assimilate local traditions. (xvii) Some Sufis took to mendicancy and celibacy, known as Qalandars, Madaris, Haidaris. (xviii) They were called be-shari 'a, in contrast to the ba-shari' a who complied with the Sharia. (xix) Chishtis kept distance from the worldly power. (xx) They accepted donations in cash and kind used for fulfilling	**151-160**	**8**

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	daily requirements. (xxi) People believed in saints miraculous powers. (xxii) Kings also wanted their support. (xxiii) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.)		
30.	**(a)Describe the causes and events of the Quit India Movement.** Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement due to : **Causes:** (i) Dissatisfaction with the Government of India Act, 1935. (ii) Congress did not accept the offer of participating in the Second World War as the British refused to meet the demands. (iii) Gandhiji gave the slogan do or die. (iv) Quit India movement started in 1942. (v) Gandhiji was arrested. (vi) The Congress ministries resigned in October 1939. (vii) Between 1940-1941, Congress organised individual satyagrahas to pressurise the British to promise freedom once the war was over. (viii) Failure of Cripps Mission, 1942. (ix)On 9th August, 1942 – Quit India Movement launched by Gandhiji. **(x)** Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. **Events:** (i) Second World War started in 1939 and Congress ministries resigned. (ii) Cripps Mission failed. (iii) A large number of people protested- liquor shops picketed, foreign cloth boycotted and burnt. (ii) People organised strikes and acts of sabotage. (iii) In Satara and Medinipur independent governments were	**361-363**	**8**

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	proclaimed. (iv) Underground resistance was organised by socialist members such as Jayaprakash Narayan. (v) The British responded with force. (vi) Many ordinary Indians joined the movement. (vii) People followed the slogan of Mahatma Gandhi "Do or Die" and were willing to lay down their lives for the nation. (viii) Students left college to go to jail. (ix) Muslim League expanded its influence. (x) Gandhiji was released from prison in 1944. (xi) Gandhiji held meetings with Jinnah, to bridge the gap between the Congress and the League. (xii) Labour government came to power in Britain (xiii) British resolve to leave India. (xiv) In August 1947, the British quit India. (xiv) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained). **OR** **(b) Describe the role of Gandhiji from 1922 till 1931.** (i) Gandhiji called off the NCM after Chauri-Chaura incident. (ii) By 1922 Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism. (iii) Thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it. (iv) Gandhiji gained popularity among Indians as he dressed like them, lived like them and spoke their language. (v) Rumors spread that Gandhiji had miraculous powers. (vi) his success in broadening the basis of nationalism was based on careful organisation. ● New branches of the Congress were set up in various parts of India. ● "Praja Mandals" were established	**351-260**	**8**

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	● Mother tongue. ● Provincial committees of the Congress were based on linguistic regions. (vii) Large following - Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru (viii) Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924. (ix) He devoted himself to promotion of khadi, the abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, etc. (x) Gandhiji was a social reformer and a politician. (xi) In 1928, Gandhiji began to think of re-entering politics. (xii) Gandhi gave his blessing for a movement against the Simon Commission and satyagraha at Bardoli. (xiii) At the Lahore session, Congress demanded Purna Swaraj and decided to observe 26th January, 1930 as Independence Day. (xiv) March 1930 – Gandhiji began his famous 'Salt March' and launched Dandi Satyagraha officially. (xv) He chose the issue of salt as a medium of protest as it was used by everyone. (xvi) In 1930 he broke the Salt Law by making a fistful of salt. (xvii) Parallel Salt Marches were organized in other parts of the country. (xviii) Peasants breached the colonial forest laws which restricted their access to forests. (xix) Factory owners went on strike. (xx) Lawyers boycotted British courts. (xxi) Students refused to attend schools and colleges. (xxii) Gandhiji made a plea to the upper caste to serve untouchables. (xxiii) Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite. (xxiv) Thousands of volunteers joined for the cause. (xxv) Many officials resigned from their posts. (xxvi) Gandhiji's meetings were attended by all sections of people including women.		

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	(xxvii) 1st Round Table Conference not attended by Congress and Gandhiji. (xxviii) In 1931, the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was signed by the terms of which Civil Disobedience was called off and all prisoners were released. (xxix) The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931 in London. Gandhiji represented the Congress in the meeting but it was inconclusive. (xxx) Gandhiji returned to India and relaunched Civil Disobedience but is could not get enough momentum. (xxxi) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.)		
	SECTION D **(Source-Based Questions)** **3x4=12**		
31	**<u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: The Therigatha</u>** **(31.1) How does this text provide an insight into Punna's spiritual experience?** (i) Punna realized that customs and rituals have no meaning. (ii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water. (iii) She does not believe in caste system. (iv) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (v) Rituals are meaningless. (vi) Individual effort helps us attain self-realization and nibbana, (vii) She reflected on truth or reality. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any one point. **(31.2) How is Punna reflected as an awakened soul?** (i) Individual effort is most important for self-realization and nibbana, (ii) She tries to convince the Brahmin through reason and persuasion.	**93**	**(1+1+2=4)** **1** **1**

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	(iii) She understood the path of divinity. (iv) She realizes that rituals are meaningless. (v) She understood the true meaning of self. (vi)She believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (vii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water. (viii) She does not believe in caste system. (ix) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (x) She reflected on truth or reality. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any one point. **(31.3) Which of the teachings of the Buddha are evident in this composition?** (i) Buddha urged people to seek enlightenment through spiritual experience. (ii) Social world as the creation of humans. (iii) The importance paid to good conduct and values. (iv)Buddha condemned rituals. (v) He denounced caste system. (vi) Rituals are meaningless. (vii) Buddha gave importance to good deeds. (viii) He tried to convince people through reason and persuasion. (ix) One should follow the path of moderation. (x) Individual effort is very important. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any two points.	2	

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32.	**SOURCE BASED QUESTION: Education and Entertainment**		(1+1+2=4)
	(32.1) Why did the Sultan of Morocco insist that Ibn Battuta dictate the story of his travels to Ibn Juzayy ? (1) He dictated an account of the cities which he had seen in his travel, (ii) To record interesting events (iii) To record interesting experiences in different countries (iv) Sultan was interested in knowing about people of different countries. (v) For the entertainment of the audience/people. (Any one point.)		1
	(32.2) Highlight the places Ibn Battuta explored during his visits. Mecca, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman, Coast of East Africa, Sind, Delhi, Maldives and China. North Africa, West Asia and parts of Central Asia and Indian subcontinent (Assam, West Bengal, Delhi , Daulatabad), Sri Lanka, Sumatra. (Any one.)		1
	(32.3) What do Ibn Battuta's travel accounts reveal about the things he noted in India ? (i) The Coconut (ii)Paan (iii) Indian cities-densely populated and prosperous. (iv) Indian cities were full of opportunities (v) Gave description of Delhi and Tarababad. (vi) Bazaars were hubs of social, economic and cultural activities. (vii) Towns. (viii) Inter-Asian networks of trade and commerce. (ix) A unique system of communication/postal system. (x) Slaves were openly sold in markets. (xi) Travel was unsafe (xii) Any other relevant point. Any two points.		2

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33	**<u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: A newspaper report</u>** **(33.1)What does the given report of the newspaper show about the Deccan countryside?** (i) Ryot was exploited by the British. (ii) Conflict among ryots and sahukars/moneylenders. (iii) That ryot was unhappy with the money lenders. (iv) Distrust between the ryot and zanindars/sahukar (v) Ryot found innovative ways to avoid paying their dues. (vi) Deccan ryot were apprehensive about the coming of the Government officials. (vii) They posted spies in the boundaries of their village who would give timely information about the arrival of the government official. (viii) Ryot had a good spy network (ix) Any other relevant point. Any one point. **(33.2) Examine the cause of revolt by the ryots against moneylenders.** (i) Moneylenders charged high rate of interest and extracted dues, (ii) Money lenders controlled crop cultivation of ryot. (iii) Ryot faced oppression, suppression, inhuman treatment. (iv) Monet lenders used inflexible methods of tax collection. (v) They faced injustice and suffering. (vi) They threatened to take away lands of ryot. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any one point. **(33.3)Examine the ways through which ryots spied on the British.** (i) The Ryots placed spies on the boundaries of their villages. (ii) The spies gave timely intimation of their arrival of the government officers to the offenders.	**276**	**(1+1+2=4)** **1** **1** **2**

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	(iii) If any government Officer happens to approach the village where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time. (iv) The ryots sent their spies to the boundaries of the village and as soon as they were alerted that a government officer was coming, they would seize any records. **(Any two points.)**		

SECTION E

(Map-Based Questions)

34.	**(34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :** (i) Sanchi – A Stupa (ii) Dholavira – A mature Harappan site. (iii)(a)Shahjahanabad (Delhi)– Territory under the control of Mughals **OR** (b)Golconda – An empire of 14^{th} to 18^{th} century. **SEE ATTACHED MAP**		**(3+2=5)** **1** **1** **1** **1**
	(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, as the centers of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **SEE ATTACHED MAP**		**2**
	Note : The following questions are for the ***Visually Impaired Candidates,*** only in lieu of Q. No. **34** : **(34.1) Name any two sites of the matured Harappan period.** Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu daro, Kot Diji. Any two		**(2+1+2=5)** **2**

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	(34.2)(a) Name any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. Any one **OR** **(b)Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire.** Vijayanagara		1 1
	(34.3) Name any two centres of the Revolt of 1857. Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh. **Any two**		2

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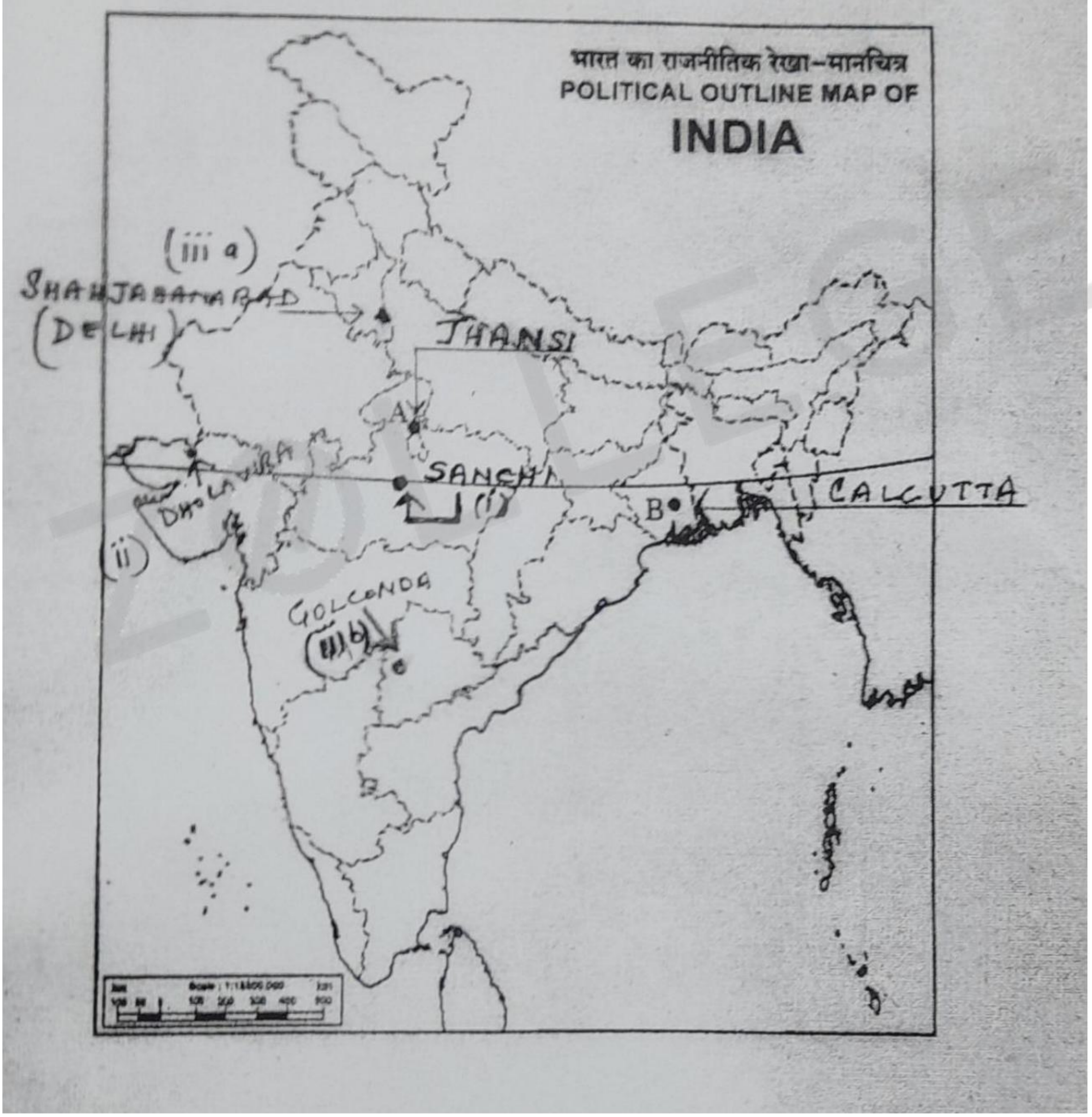
61/S/1, 61/S/2, 61/S/3.

प्रश्न सं 34 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 34



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Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE 027) (PAPER CODE 61/5/2)

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

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	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. ● 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 - 61/5/2
MARKING SCHEME 2023
HISTORY (027) **MM: 80**

S.No	Value Points	Pg No.	Marks
	SECTION A **(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**		**21x1=21**
1.	(c) (i), (iii) and (iv)	172	1
2.	(c) Virupaksha Temple ***Visually impaired candidates,*** (a) Sangama dynasty	185 173	1
3.	(b) Francis Buchanan	266	1
4.	(c) He founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Krishnapuram	173	1
5.	(d) Cotton and Sugarcane	200	1
6.	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	140, 143	1
7.	(a) Russia	176	1
8.	(d) Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar	96	1
9.	(c) (i), (iii), (ii) and (iv)	31-35	1
10.	(a) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)	18-21	1
11.	(d) Panini	79	1
12	(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	218	1
13.	(b) Awadh	300	1
14.	**NOTE – THE QUESTION NUMBER 14 IN SET 61/5/2 DOES NOT MATCH WITH THE ANSWER GIVEN IN THE MARKING SCHEME, AS PER THE QUESTION PAPER NONE OF THE**		1

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	OPTIONS GIVEN IS CORRECT.HENCE, EACH STUDENT MUST BE GIVEN THE BENEFIT BY AWARDING FULL 1 MARK, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHATEVER THE ANSWER MAY BE. EVEN THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED THE QUESTION SHALL ALSO BE GIVEN THE SAME BENEFIT.			
15.	(b) Rudradaman I		38	1
16.	(b) Western and Deccan India		58	1
17.	(d) Shah Jahan begum		83	1
18.	(c) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)		409	1
19.	(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)		349	1
20.	(b) Dhritarashtra – Answer		57	1
21	(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) – Answer		314	1
	Section B **(Short-Answer Type Question)**			**6x3=18**
22	**How is Mahabharata a colossal epic to understand social behaviour of early historic period ?** Historians often use textual traditions to understand Social history. (i) Probably a story narrated by charioteers and written by Brahmanas. (ii) Mahabharata, has 100,000 verses depicting a wide range of social categories and situations. (ii) It is one of the richest texts of the subcontinent. (iii) The central story is about two sets of warring cousins. (iv) The text also contains sections laying down norms of social behaviour. (v) Rules about families (Kinship). (vi) Rules about patriliny. (vii) Rules of marriage – There were two systems of marriage – Endogamy and Exogamy. (viii) The Gotra rules for women.		55-65	3

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	(ix) Social differences - based on castes, varna, jati (x) Non Kshatriya kings eg Satavahanas (xi) Beyond the four varnas - nishads and suvarnakars , Eklavya (xii) Untouchables – chandalas (xiii) Gendered access to property. (xiv) Varna and access to property. (xv) Differences between rich and poor. (xvi)Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
23.	**(a) Why was Persian Ambassador Abdur Razzaq greatly impressed by the fortifications of the Vijayanagara Empire? Explain.** (i) He has mentioned seven lines of fortification. (ii) Walls encircled not only the city but also its agricultural land and forests. (iii) The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. (iv)The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. (v) No mortar or cementing agent was used for construction. (vi) The stone blocks used were wedge-shaped. (vii) The inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. (viii) Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. (ix) It enclosed agricultural tracts. (x) Between the first, the second and the third walls there were fields, gardens and houses. (xi) Evidence of agricultural tract between the sacred centre and the urban core. (xii) This tract was serviced by an elaborate canal system (xiii) Large granaries were there within fortified areas. (xiv) An elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself. (xv) A second line of fortification went around the inner core of the urban complex. (xvi) A third line surrounded the Royal Centre. • The buildings in the Royal Centre were surrounded by high walls. • Markets and residential buildings found. (xvii)The forts had well-guarded gates linking the city to the major roads. (xviii) Gateways were distinctive architectural features. (xix) Gateways defined the structures to which they regulated access.	177-178	3

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	(xx) Art historians refer to this style as Indo-Islamic. (xxi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) **OR** **(b) Why was the "Mahanavami Dibba", the centre of main Vijayanagara rituals ? Explain.** (i) Located on one of the highest points in the city, (ii) Mahanavami Dibba was a massive platform. • Rose from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. (iii) It supported a wooden structure. (iv) The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings. (v) Rituals associated with it coincided with Mahanavami festival - 9th day of the 10 day Hindu festival. (vi) The Vijayanagara rulers displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion. (vii) Ceremonies performed on the occasion included : (a) worship of the image. (b) worship of the state horse. (c) the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals. (d) dances, wrestling matches (e) processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers. (f) Ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion. (g) The king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas on this occasion. (h) The nayakas brought gifts and tribute for the king. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	180-181	3
24.	**Examine the position of Zamindars in the Mughal village society.** (i) Zamindars were landlords who enjoyed certain social and economic privileges. (ii) Caste was one factor for their elevated status. (iii) They performed certain services (khidmat) on behalf of the State. (iv) They collected taxes from the peasants etc.and were powerful. (iv)The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat (property).	211-213	3

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	(v) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of zamindars, often with the help of hired or labour. (vi) The zamindars could sell or donate these lands at will. (vii) They had control over military resources. (viii) Most of the zamindars had fortresses as well as an armed contingent. (ix) Zamindars came from upper caste as well as so called intermediate castes. (x) Contemporary documents give an impression that conquest may have been the source of the origin of some zamindaris. (xi) The dispossession of weaker people was a way of expanding zamindari. (xii) Zamindars spearheaded the colonisation of agricultural land, and helped in settling cultivators. (xiii) Zamindars sold the produce from their milkiyat lands. (xiv) Zamindars often established markets (haats) to which peasants also came to sell their produce. (xv) Relationship between the zamindar and peasant had an element of reciprocity, paternalism and patronage. (xvi) Zamindars often received the support of the peasantry in their struggle against the State. (xvii) They were not exploitative towards the peasants according the the bhakti saints. (xviii) They were a part of the village panchayats. (xix) Zamindars helped peasants in times of distress, (xx) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
25	**Examine the role of village panchayats in the Mughal rural society.** Role of Mughal Panchayats: (i) The village panchayat was an assembly of elders. (ii) Had hereditary rights. (iii) Panchayat was a heterogeneous body. (iv)Decision of the Panchayat was binding on the members. (v)Panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal. (vi) He was chosen through consensus of the elders and zamindar. (vii) Headmen held office till they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders. (viii) Headman supervised the preparation of village accounts.	202-203	3

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	(ix) He was assisted by the accountant or Patwari. (x)The panchayat derived its funds from common financial pool. (xi) Funds were used for community welfare activities such as digging a canal, famine, floods etc. (xii) Panchayat ensured that caste boundaries were upheld. (xiii) In eastern India marriages were held in the presence of mandals. (xiv) Panchayats could levy fines. (xv) Panchayats could give punishment. (xvi) Panchayats were courts of appeal. (xvii) Jati panchayats were also there. (xviii) Jati panchayats (xix) In Rajasthan jati panchayats mediated in civil disputes. (xx) Jati panchayats ensures marriages were performed according to caste norms. (xxi) Jati panchayats decision was respected by the state. (xxii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
26.	**a) "The rebel proclamations in 1857 appealed to all the sections of the population for unity." Explain the statement with examples.** (i) The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and Ishtahars. (ii) Muslim princes took care to address the sentiments of Hindus. (iii) The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and Muslims had equally to lose or gain. (iv) The Ishtahars reminded people of the Mughal times when different communities (Hindu-Muslim) coexisted and lived in peace. (v) For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25th August, 1857. (vi) The rebels tried to get the support of all sections of the society, irrespective of their caste and creed. (vii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir. (viii) Called upon the wealthy people of India, to stake their lives and property for the well-being of the public. (ix) It assured all poor people who will participate in the common cause, would receive their daily subsistence.	300-304	3

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	(x) Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessed landlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys. (xi) Rejected everything associated with British rule. (xii) A widespread fear that the British wanted to destroy the religion of both Hindus and Muslims eg: rifle cartridges. (xiii) The British were accused of destroying the way of life of the people. (xiv) They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out. (xv) They condemned the British for the treaties they had broken. (xvi) People were urged to come together and fight to save their livelihood, their faith, their honour, their identity. (xvii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to all sections of people to rise against the British rule. (xviii) Efforts made by the British to create divisions in Bareilly failed. (xix) Many popular leaders were chosen. (xx) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) **OR** **(b) "Art and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857". Explain the statement in reference to Rani Lakshmibai.** Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of Rani of Jhansi. (i)The Rani of Jhansi was presented as a heroic figure leading the country into battle, rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule. (ii) Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen. (iii) She is shown with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other fighting for the freedom of her motherland. (iv) Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy. (v) She is also shown as slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last. (vi) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan's poem lines : "Khoob Ladi Mardani Woh To Jhansi Wali Rani Thi"is dedicated to her.	313	3

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	(vii) Children in India have grown up reading these lines. (viii) In popular prints, Rani Lakshmi Bai is seen as a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule. (ix) Such depictions continue to instill patriotism and respect towards national leaders, (x) Heroes of the revolt were portrayed as godlike figures. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
27.	**Describe any three features of ancient numismatics.** (i) Exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. (ii) Punch-marked coins were the earliest to be used. • They were made of silver and copper,- eg Mauryan coins. (ii) Merchants,bankers and townspeople also issued coins. (iii) Images and names of kings on coins - Indo-Greeks & Kushanas, (iv) The first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas. (v) These gold coins were identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman and the Parthian rulers. (vi) Hoards of Roman coins have been found. • Coins were used for long-distance trade. (vii) Coins were also issued by tribal republics of Punjab and Haryana called the Yaudheyas. (viii) Gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. (ix) Coins made of silver, copper and gold. (x) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	44-45	3
	Section C **(Long-Answer Type Questions)**		***3x8=24***
28.	**(a) Describe the town planning of Harappa.** (i) Harappa had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively. (ii) The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick platforms. (iii) The Lower Town was walled. (iv) Buildings were built on platforms. (v) Building activity was restricted to a fixed area on the platforms. (vi) Signs of planning include bricks of a standardized ratio. (vii) Sundried and baked bricks were used. (viii) Efficient drainage system is an important feature.	5-8	8

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	(ix) Roads and streets were laid out in a "grid" pattern. (x) They intersected at right angles. (xi) Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. (xii) Every house had one wall along a street for domestic waste water to flow into the street drains, (xiii) Lower town had residential buildings. (xiv) Houses were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides. (xv) Courtyard was the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving. (xvi) No windows in the walls along the ground level- concern for privacy. (xvii) The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard. (xviii) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks,that was connected with street drains. (xix) Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof. (xx) Many houses had wells, which could be reached from the outside. (xxi) Mohenjo Daro had 700 wells. (xxii) Citadel had structures used for public purposes - granaries , warehouse. (xxiii) The Great Bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. (xxiv) There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank, (xxv) There were rooms on three sides, one had a large well. (xxvi) Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain. (xxvii) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained)		
	OR (b) **Describe the contributions of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan Civilization.** (i) Cunningham was the first Director-General of the ASI. (ii) Cunningham's confusion - with regard to discovery of Harappan artefacts (to be explained) (iii) Daya Ram Sahni – Discovered seals at Harappa in layers which were older than early historic levels and understood their significance. (iv) Rakhal Das Banerji – Found similar seals at Mohenjo-	19-21	8

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	Daro, and understood these sites were part of a single archaeological culture (v) S.N. Roy – authored 'The Story of Indian Archaeology', highlighting Marshall's view point. (vi) John Marshall brought experience of working in Greece and Crete. (vii) He looked for patterns of everyday life. (viii) He excavated along regular horizontal units. (ix) He ignored the stratigraphy leading to loss of valuable information. (x) In 1924, John Marshall, announced the discovery of a new civilization in the Indus valley to the world. (xi) R.E.M. Wheeler – took over as Director-General of the ASI in 1944. (xii) Wheeler recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound. (xiii) He brought military precision to the practice of archaeology. (xiv) Specialists from the subcontinent and abroad have been jointly working at both Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. (xv) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained)		
29.	**(a) "The Alvars and Nayanars initiated a Bhakti and Social movement with the support of the State." Explain the statement.** (i) The Alvars and Nayanars were the devotees of Vishnu and Shiva. (ii) They identified certain shrines and temples as abodes of their chosen deities. (iii) They protested against the caste system. (iv) They were against the dominance of Brahmanas. (v) They were against rituals. (vi) People from all walks of life joined the movement. (vii) Chola rulers supported the Bhakti saints. (viii) Rulers gave land grants. (ix) Rulers supported construction of temples eg: Chidambaram, Thanjavur etc.. (x) Rulers claimed divine status by building huge temples having stone and metal sculptures of Gods and saints. (xi) The composition of the Alvars, were described as the Tamil Veda. (xii) Kings introduced singing of Tamil Shaiva hymns	143-146	8

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	in temples. (xiii) Hymns were collected and organised into a text called Tevaram. (xiv). Chola ruler Parantaka I got images of Bhakti saints like Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar placed in temples. (xv) Images of saints were carried in processions during festivals. (xvi) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.) **OR** **(b)"Baba Guru Nanak's vision of the Sacred Word was all inclusive." Explain the statement.** (i) Baba Guru Nanak spelt out his message in his hymns and teachings (ii) He advocated nirguna bhakti. (iii) He was against sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of Hindus and Muslims. (iv) He advocated that the Absolute or "rab" had no gender or form. (iv) He advocated connection to the divine by remembering and repeating the Divine name. (v) He expressed his ideas through hymns called "Shabad". (vi) These were recited in the local language - Punjabi (vii) He sang these compositions in various ragas while Mardana played the rabab. (viii) He organized his followers into a community. (ix) He set rules for congregational worship (sangat) involving collective recitation. (x) He appointed Angad, to succeed him as the preceptor (guru). (xi) It is believed that he did not wish to establish a new religion. (xii) After his death his followers consolidated their own practices distinguishing themselves from other communities. (xiii) Guru Arjan Dev compiled his and other poets	163	8

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	hymns in the Adi Granth Saheb. (xiv) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.)		
30.	**(a) Explain the causes and events of Salt Satyagraha.** **Causes** (i) Keeping in view the unpopularity of the salt law, Gandhiji had given advance notice of his salt march to the British which they did not understand. (ii) On 12th March 1930, Gandhiji started the march to break the Salt law. (iii) British monopoly over manufacture and sale of salt was very unpopular (iv) Government destroyed the salt that it could not sell profitably. (v) People were not allowed to make salt even for domestic use. (vi) People were forced to buy salt at a high price. (vii) Salt being a commodity used by one and all became a symbol of protest. Soon after this Gandhi decided to launch a Salt Satyagraha. (viii) It deprived the people of a valuable village industry. (ix) It involved destruction of property that nature produced in abundance. (x) Salt Tax. (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points) **Events** (i) Gandhiji organized the Salt march from Sabarmati to Dandi.. (ii) He gave speeches en route. (iii) He told the upper caste to serve the untouchables. (iv)Parallel Salt Marches were organized in other parts of the country. (v)Peasants broke the colonial forest laws. (vi)Factory owners went on strike. (vii)Lawyers boycotted British courts. (viii) Students refused to attend government run schools and colleges. (ix) Many Indians were arrested. (x) Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs were told to unite. (xi)People gathered to join the salt march in large numbers. (xii)Women participated in salt satyagraha.	355-360	8

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	(xiii)Salt was manufactured illegally at Dandi. (xiv)Many officials resigned from their posts. (xv) Gandhiji's meetings were attended by all sections of people. (xvi) Women participated in large numbers. (xvii)Dandi March brought Gandhi to world attention. (xviii) The March was covered by European and American press. (xix) British realized that they would have to give some powers with the Indians. (xx) British government called for a series of Round Table Conference. (xxi) Any other relevant point. (Any three from causes and five from events to be explained.) **OR** **(b) Explain the role of Gandhiji in Indian freedom movement from 1916 till 1922.** (i) His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916. (ii) Gandhiji's speech at BHU indicated that Indian national movement was an elite phenomenon. (iii) He wished for the national movement to be broad based. (iv) He organized a satyagraha at Champaran (Bihar in 1917) for the indigo plantation workers.. (v) In 1918, he started a satyagraha at Ahmedabad for the Mill-workers (vi) In 1918, he also organised a Peasant Movement at Kheda. (vii) In 1919, he organized Rowlatt Satyagraha against the "Rowlatt Act". (viii) People protested in large numbers all over India. (ix) Protest included hartals, shutting down of shops, closure of schools etc. (x) Gandhiji was not allowed to proceed to Punjab. (xi) In April 1919, the Jallianwala bagh massacre occurred killing hundreds. (xii) Rowlatt Satyagraha made Gandhiji a national leader. (xiii) He called for non-cooperation with British Rule-Renunciation of titles.	347-255	8

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	(xiv) Boycott of foreign goods, courts, schools, colleges, public bonfire of British goods, Non payment of taxes (xv) He extended support to the Khilafat movement. (xvi) The objective was to unite Hindus-Muslims. (xvii) Violence at Chauri chaura. (xviii) Called off the NCM. (xix) Gandhi and many others jailed, (xx) By 1922 Gandhiji transformed Indian national movement to a movement of the masses. (xxi) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.)		
	SECTION D **(Source-Based Questions)**		**3x4=12**
31	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **<u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: A newspaper report</u>** **(31.1) What does the given report of the newspaper show about the Deccan countryside?** (i) Ryot was exploited by the British. (ii) Conflict among ryots and sahukars/moneylenders. (iii) That ryot was unhappy with the money lenders. (iv) Distrust between the ryot and zanindars/sahukar (v) Ryot found innovative ways to avoid paying their dues. (vi) Deccan ryot were apprehensive about the coming of the Government officials. (vii) They posted spies in the boundaries of their village who would give timely information about the arrival of the government official. (viii) Ryot had a good spy network (ix) Any other relevant point. (Any one point.) **(31.2) Examine the causes of revolt by the ryots against moneylenders.** (i) Moneylenders charged high rate of interest and extracted dues, (ii) Money lenders controlled crop cultivation of ryot.	276	(1+1+2 =4) 1 1

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	(iii) Ryot faced oppression, suppression, inhuman treatment. (iv) Monet lenders used inflexible methods of tax collection. (v) They faced injustice and suffering. (vi) They threatened to take away lands of ryot. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point.) **(31.3) Examine the ways through which ryots spied the British.** (i) The Ryots placed spies on the boundaries of their villages. (ii) The spies gave timely intimation of their arrival of the government officers to the offenders. (iii) If any government Officer happens to approach the village where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time. (iv)The ryots sent their spies to the boundaries of the village and as soon as they were alerted that a government officer was coming, they would seize any records (Any two points.)		2
32.	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :** **<u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: Education and Entertainment</u>** **(32.1) Why did the Sultan of Morocco insist that Ibn Battuta dictate the story of his travels to Ibn Juzayy ?** (i) He dictated an account of the cities which he had seen in his travel, (ii) To record interesting events. (iii) To record interesting experiences in different countries. (iv) Sultan was interested in knowing about people of different countries. (v) For the entertainment of the audience/people. (Any one point) **(32.2) Highlight the places Ibn Battuta explored during his travel**. Mecca, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman, Coast of East Africa, Sind,	121	(1+1+2=4) 1 1

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	Delhi, Maldives and China. North Africa, West Asia and parts of Central Asia and Indian subcontinent (Assam, West Bengal, Delhi , Daulatabad), Sri Lanka, Sumatra. (Any one) **(32.3) What do Ibn Battuta's travel accounts reveal about the things he noted in India ?** (i) The Coconut (ii)Paan (iii) Indian cities-densely populated and prosperous. (iv) Indian cities were full of opportunities (v) Gave description of Delhi and Tarababad. (vi) Bazaars were hubs of social, economic and cultural activities. (vii) Towns. (viii) Inter-Asian networks of trade and commerce. (ix) A unique system of communication/postal system. (x) Slaves were openly sold in markets. (xi) Travel was unsafe (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points.)		2
33	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **<u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: The Therigatha</u>** **(33.1)How does this text provide an insight into Punna's spiritual experience?** (i) Punna realized that customs and rituals have no meaning. (ii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water. (iii) She does not believe in caste system. (iv) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (v) Rituals are meaningless. (vi) Individual effort helps us attain self-realization and	93	(1+1+2=4) 1

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	nibbana, (vii) She reflected on truth or reality. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point.) **(33.2) How is Punna reflected as an awakened soul?** (i) Individual effort is most important for self-realization and nibbana, (ii) She tries to convince the Brahmin through reason and persuasion.. (iii) She understood the path of divinity. (iv) She realizes that rituals are meaningless. (v) She understood the true meaning of self. (vi)She believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (vii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water. (viii) She does not believe in caste system. (ix) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (x) She reflected on truth or reality. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any one point.) **(33.3) Which of the teachings of the Buddha are evident in the composition?** (i) Buddha urged people to seek enlightenment through spiritual experience. (ii) Social world as the creation of humans. (iii) The importance paid to good conduct and values. (iv)Buddha condemned rituals. (v) He denounced caste system. (vi) Rituals are meaningless.		1 2

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	(vii) Buddha gave importance to good deeds. (viii) He tried to convince people through reason and persuasion. (ix) One should follow the path of moderation. (x) Individual effort is very important. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points.)		
	SECTION E **(Map-Based Questions)**		
34.	**(34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :** (i) Sanchi – A Stupa (ii) Dholavira – A mature Harappan site. (iii)(a)Shahjahanabad (Delhi)– Territory under the control of Mughals **OR** (b)Golconda – An empire of 14th to 18th century. **SEE ATTACHED MAP** **(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, as the centers of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.** **SEE ATTACHED MAP** ***Note :*** The following questions are for the ***Visually Impaired Candidates,*** only in lieu of Q. No. **34** : **(34.1) Name any two sites of the matured Harappan period.** Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu daro, Kot Diji. Any two		3+2=5 1 1 1 1 2 (2+1+2=5) 2

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	(34.2)(a) Name any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. Any one **OR** **(b)Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire.** Vijayanagara		1 1
	(34.3) Name any two centres of the Revolt of 1857. Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh. **Any two**		2

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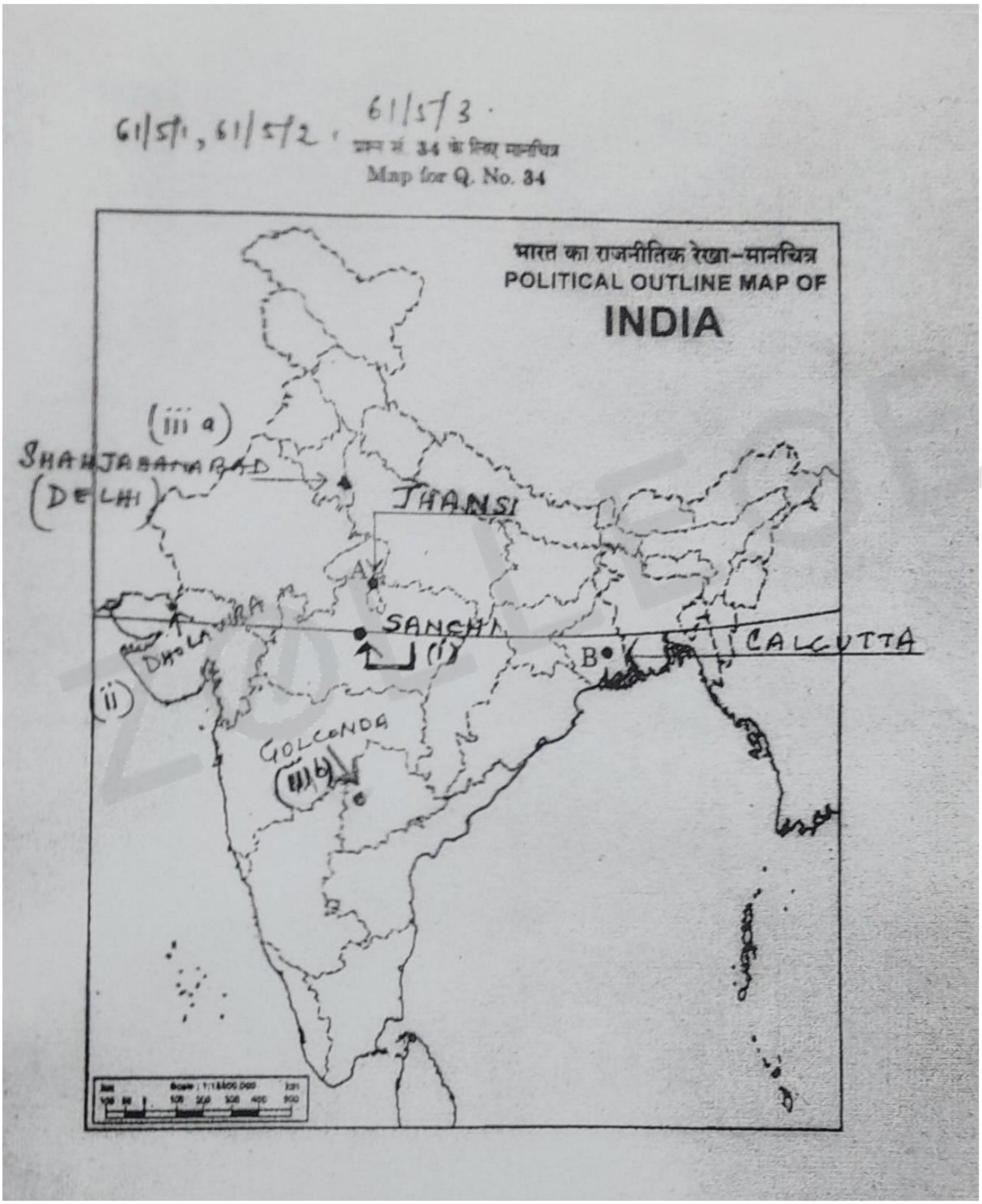
61/S/1, 61/S/2. 61/S/3.

प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 34



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Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE 027) (PAPER CODE 61/5/3)

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

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	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. ● 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 - 61/5/3
MARKING SCHEME 2023
HISTORY (027) **MM: 80**

S.No	Value Points	PgNo.	Marks
	SECTION A **(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**		**21x1=21**
1.	(b) Francis Buchanan	266	1
2.	(c) (i), (iii) and (iv)	172	1
3.	(c) Virupaksha Temple – Answer *Note:*For the *visually impaired candidates,* only in lieu of Question number 10. (a) Sangama dynasty	187 173	1
4.	(c) He founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Krishnapuram.	173	1
5.	(d) Cotton and Sugarcane	200	1
6.	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	149	1
7.	(a) Russia	174	1
8.	(d) Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar.	96	1
9.	(c) (i), (iii), (ii) and (iv)	32-35	1
10.	(a) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)	18-21	1
11.	(d) Panini	79	1
12	(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	218	1
13.	(b)Awadh	300	1

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14.		**NOTE – THE QUESTION NUMBER 14 IN SET 61/5/3 DOES NOT MATCH WITH THE ANSWER GIVEN IN THE MARKING SCHEME, AS PER THE QUESTION PAPER NONE OF THE OPTIONS GIVEN IS CORRECT.HENCE, EACH STUDENT MUST BE GIVEN THE BENEFIT BY AWARDING FULL 1 MARK, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHATEVER THE ANSWER MAY BE. EVEN THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED THE QUESTION SHALL ALSO BE GIVEN THE SAME BENEFIT.**		
15.	(b)	Rudradaman I	38	1
16.	(b)	Western and Deccan India	58	1
17.	(d)	Shah Jahan begum –	83	1
18.	(c)	(iv) (iii) (i) (ii)	409	1
19.	(a)	Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	349	1
20.	(b)	Dhritarashtra	57	1
21	(a)	(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	314	1
		Section B **(Short-Answer Type Questions)**		**6x3=18**
22		**Analyse the role of Indian Sanskritist, V.S. Sukthankar and his team in the preparation of a critical edition of the Mahabharata.** (i) In 1919, V.S. Sukthankar, led a team of scholars to prepare a critical edition of the Mahabharata. (ii) They collected Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in variety of languages, from different parts of the country. (iii) They selected the verses that were common to most versions. (iv) They published these in several volumes, running into over 13,000 pages. (v)The project took 47 years to complete. (vi) There were several common elements in the Sanskrit versions of the story found all over the country.	54	3

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	(vii) Regional variations of the text were noted in footnotes and appendices. (viii) These variations reflected complex processes of social history (ix) The dialogues between dominant traditions and resilient local ideas and practices were seen. (ix) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
23.	**a) Why was Persian Ambassador Abdur Razzaq greatly impressed by the fortifications of the Vijayanagara Empire ? Explain.** (i) He has mentioned seven lines of fortification. (ii) Walls encircled not only the city but also its agricultural land and forests. (iii) The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. (iv)The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. (v) No mortar or cementing agent was used for construction. (vi) The stone blocks used were wedge-shaped. (vii) The inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. (viii) Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. (ix) It enclosed agricultural tracts. (x) Between the first, the second and the third walls there were fields, gardens and houses. (xi) Evidence of agricultural tract between the sacred centre and the urban core. (xii) This tract was serviced by an elaborate canal system (xiii) Large granaries were there within fortified areas. (xiv) An elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself. (xv) A second line of fortification went around the inner core of the urban complex. (xvi) A third line surrounded the Royal Centre. • The buildings in the Royal Centre were surrounded by high walls. • Markets and residential buildings found. (xvii)The forts had well-guarded gates linking the city to	177-178	3

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	the major roads. (xviii) Gateways were distinctive architectural features. (xix) Gateways defined the structures to which they regulated access. (xx) Art historians refer to this style as Indo-Islamic. (xxi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) **OR** **(b) Why was the "Mahanavami Dibba", the centre of main Vijayanagara rituals ? Explain.** (i) Located on one of the highest points in the city, (ii) Mahanavami Dibba was a massive platform. • Rose from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. (iii) It supported a wooden structure. (iv) The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings. (v) Rituals associated with it coincided with Mahanavami festival - 9th day of the 10 day Hindu festival. (vi) The Vijayanagara rulers displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion. (vii) Ceremonies performed on the occasion included : (a) worship of the image. (b) worship of the state horse. (c) the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals. (d) dances, wrestling matches (e) processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers. (f) Ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion. (g) The king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas on this occasion. (h) The nayakas brought gifts and tribute for the king. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points.)	180-181	3
24.	**Describe any three features of ancient numismatics.** (i)Exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. (ii)Punch-marked coins were the earliest to be used.	44-45	3

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	• They were made of silver and copper,- eg Mauryan coins. (ii) Merchants,bankers and townspeople also issued coins. (iii) Images and names of kings on coins - Indo-Greeks & Kushanas, (iv)The first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas. (v) These gold coins were identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman and the Parthian rulers. (vi) Hoards of Roman coins have been found. • Coins were used for long-distance trade. (vii) Coins were also issued by tribal republics of Punjab and Haryana called the Yaudheyas. (viii) Gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. (ix) Coins made of silver, copper and gold. (x)Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
25	**Examine the sources to know about Mughal rural society.** (i) Documents and Chronicles from the Mughal court. (ii) Ain-i-akbari written by Akbar's Court historian Abul Fazl. (iii) Detailed revenue records found from Maharashtra Rajasthan and Gujarat. (iv) Extensive records of East India Company (v) Ain-i-Akbari gives us information on the revenue collection system of the Mughals. (vi) The third book of Ain – mulk-abadi gives information about the revenue rates and fiscal administration. (vii) Literary evidence – manuscripts (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	203, 217-218	3
26.	"**One of the topics most vigorously debated in the Constituent Assembly was the respective rights of the Central and State Governments." Analyse the statement with supporting arguments.** (i) Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated. (ii) Among those arguing for a strong Centre was Jawaharlal Nehru, keeping in view the partition of the country. (iii) The Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects : Union List , State and Concurrent. (IV) 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. (v) In India, the Union Government was made more powerful to	423-425	3

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	ensure peace, security, and can coordinate on the matters of vital interest. (vi) Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor. (v) Constitution mandated Fiscal Federalism – some taxes (customs duties and Company taxes) the Centre retained all the proceeds; in other cases (income tax and excise duties) it shared them with the states; in still other cases (estate duties) it assigned them wholly to the states. The states, meanwhile, could levy and collect certain taxes on their own: eg land and property taxes, sales tax, and tax on bottled liquor. (vi) There were debates on powers of Centre and State : K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary. * I would strengthen both the State and the Centre. * He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function properly. (vii) He warned against excessive centralized power in the constitution. (viii) Felt that the proposed allocation of powers would cripple them. (ix)The fiscal provisions would impoverish the provinces (x) Predicted a dark future if the proposed distribution of power was accepted. (xi) Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre. (xii) Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united Centre much stronger. (xiii) Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible. (xiv) Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong centre could plan for well-being of the country. (xv) It would mobilise the available resources, establish a proper administration and defend the country against aggression. (xvi) After partition, pressure for a decentralized structure was not there. (xvii) Violence at the time of partition made them push for centralized administration. (xviii) Centralized administration was necessary to control secessionist tendencies. (xviii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)		

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27.	**(a) "The rebel proclamations of 1857 appealed to all sections of the population for unity." Explain he statement with examples.** (i) The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and Ishtahars. (ii) Muslim princes took care to address the sentiments of Hindus. (iii) The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and Muslims had equally to lose or gain. (iv) The Ishtahars reminded people of the Mughal times when different communities (Hindu-Muslim) coexisted and lived in peace. (v) For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25th August, 1857. (vi) The rebels tried to get the support of all sections of the society, irrespective of their caste and creed. (vii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir. (viii) Called upon the wealthy people of India, to stake their lives and property for the well-being of the public. (ix) It assured all poor people who will participate in the common cause, would receive their daily subsistence. (x) Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessed landlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys. (xi) Rejected everything associated with British rule. (xii) A widespread fear that the British wanted to destroy the religion of both Hindus and Muslims eg: rifle cartridges. (xiii) The British were accused of destroying the way of life of the people. (xiv) They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out. (xv) They condemned the British for the treaties they had broken. (xvi) People were urged to come together and fight to save their livelihood, their faith, their honour, their identity. (xvii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to all sections of people to rise against the British rule. (xviii) Efforts made by the British to create divisions in Bareilly failed. (xix) Many popular leaders were chosen. (xx) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	300-304	3

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	OR **(b) "Art and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857". Explain the statement in reference to Rani Lakshmibai.** Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of Rani of Jhansi. (i) The Rani of Jhansi was presented as a heroic figure leading the country into battle, rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule. (ii) Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen. (iii) She is shown with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other fighting for the freedom of her motherland. (iv) Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy. (v) She is also shown as slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last. (vi) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan's poem lines : "Khoob Ladi Mardani Woh To Jhansi Wali Rani Thi"is dedicated to her. (vii) Children in India have grown up reading these lines. (viii) In popular prints, Rani Lakshmi Bai is seen as a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule. (ix) Such depictions continue to instill patriotism and respect towards national leaders, (x) Heroes of the revolt were portrayed as godlike figures. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	313	3
	Section C **(Long-Answer Type Questions)**		***3x8=24***
28.	**(a) Describe the town planning of Harappa.** (i) Harappa had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively. (ii) The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick platforms. (iii) The Lower Town was walled. (iv) Buildings were built on platforms. (v) Building activity was restricted to a fixed area on the platforms. (vi) Signs of planning include bricks of a standardised ratio. (vii) Sundried and baked bricks were used. (viii) Efficient drainage system is an important feature. (ix)Roads and streets were laid out in a "grid" pattern. (x) They intersected at right angles.	5-8	8

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	(xi) Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. (xii) Every house had one wall along a street for domestic waste water to flow into the street drains, (xiii) Lower town had residential buildings. (xiv) Houses were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides. (xv) Courtyard was the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving. (xvi) No windows in the walls along the ground level- concern for privacy. (xvii) The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard. (xviii) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks,that was connected with street drains. (xix)Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof. (xx) Many houses had wells, which could be reached from the outside. (xxi) Mohenjo Daro had 700 wells. (xxii) Citadel had structures used for public purposes - granaries , warehouse. (xxiii) The Great Bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. (xxiv) There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank, (xxv) There were rooms on three sides, one had a large well. (xxvi) Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain. (xxvii) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.) **OR** (b) **Describe the contributions of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan Civilization.** (i) Cunningham was the first Director-General of the ASI. (ii) Cunningham's confusion - with regard to discovery of Harappan artefacts (to be explained) (iii) Daya Ram Sahni – Discovered seals at Harappa in layers which were older than early historic levels and understood their significance. (iv) Rakhal Das Banerji – Found similar seals at Mohenjo-Daro, and understood these sites were part of a single archaeological culture (v) S.N. Roy – authored 'The Story of Indian Archaeology',	19-21	8

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	highlighting Marshall's view point. (vi) John Marshall brought experience of working in Greece and Crete. (vii) He looked for patterns of everyday life. (viii) He excavated along regular horizontal units. (ix) He ignored the stratigraphy leading to loss of valuable information. (x) In 1924, John Marshall, announced the discovery of a new civilization in the Indus valley to the world. (xi) R.E.M. Wheeler – took over as Director-General of the ASI in 1944. (xii) Wheeler recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound. (xiii) He brought military precision to the practice of archaeology. (xiv) Specialists from the subcontinent and abroad have been jointly working at both Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. (xv) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.)		
29.	**(a) In the early centuries of Islam a group of religious minded people called Sufis turned to asceticism and mysticism. Explain the statement in reference to their traditions.** (i) Sufis turned to asceticism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate. (ii) They criticized the ulema for their way of interpreting the Quran and Sunna. (iii) They laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion and love for God (iv) Some sufi groups sang and danced in praise of God. (v) They followed the example of the Prophet Muhammad. (vi) Their interpretation of the Qur'an was on the basis of their personal experience. (vii) Sufism evolved into a well-developed movement by the eleventh century. (viii) It had a body of literature of Quranic studies and Sufi practices. (ix) Sufis began to organize communities around the hospice or Khanqah. (x) Khanqah was controlled by 'Shaikh' (teaching master) Pir Murshid. (xi) The saint controlled Murids (disciples). (xi) The pir appointed a successor.	153-157	8

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	(xii) The saint established rules for spiritual conduct and interaction between inmates, and laypersons. (xiii) Sufis silsilas started to spread to different parts of the Islamic world/ India (xiv) Silsila literally means chain, signifying a continuous link between master and disciple. (xv) The silsilas traced unbroken spiritual genealogy to the Prophet Muhammad. (xvi) Through this channel spiritual power and blessings were transmitted to devotees. (xvii) Rituals – Oath of allegiance, wearing a patched garment and shaved their hair. (xviii) Dargah (tomb-shrine) became the centre of devotion for Shaikh's followers. (xix) Pilgrimage or Ziyarat – Visiting Shaikh's tomb shrine (Dargah) on his death anniversary or Urs (the union of his/Shaikhs soul with God). (xx) Music and dance including mystical chants performed by specially trained musicians or qawwals to evoke divine ecstasy was called sama. (xv) Sufis remember God either by reciting the 'Zikr' (the Divine Names). (xxi) Evoking God's Presence through 'Sama' (audition) or performance of mystical music. (xxii) Followers/People believed that in death saints were united with God and were thus closer to 'Him' than when living. (xxiii) The cult of the shaikh was revered as 'Wali'. (xxiv) People sought their blessings to attain materials and spiritual benefits. (xxv) Some mystics initiated movements based on a radical interpretation of sufi ideals. (xxvi) Many took to mendicancy and celibacy. (xxvii) They ignored rituals and observed extreme forms of asceticism and were known as Qalandars, Madaris, Malangs, Haidaris, (xxviii) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained.) **OR** **(b) Mirabai is a well-known poet of the North Indian Hindu tradition. Explain her philosophy and belief system.** The significant aspects of the Bhakti tradition related with Mirabai are : (i)Mirabai is the best known women poet of fifteenth-sixteenth	164-165	8

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	century, India. (ii)She worshiped Lord Krishna as her beloved husband. (iii)Biography of Mirabai has been reconstructed primarily from the bhajans attributed to her. (iv) These bhajans were transmitted orally for centuries. (iv) Mirabai was a Rajput princess who refused to submit to the traditional role of wife and mother. (v)She left the palace and lived the life of a wandering saint composing songs. (vi)Her songs were written in Rajasthani and Braj Bhasha which were later translated into Hindi and Gujarati. (vii)The devotional songs of Mirabai are devoted to Krishna with intense expression of emotions. (viii) Raidas, a leather worker, was her Guru. (ix) She defied the norms of caste society. (x) She rejected all luxuries and wore white/saffron clothes. (xi)She did not attract a sect or group of followers. (xii) She has been recognized as a source of inspiration for centuries. (xiii) The songs of Mirabai 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. (Any eight points to be explained.)		
30.	**(a) Describe the sources to know about Gandhiji as a Nationalist leader.** (i) Speeches. (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. (Any eight points to be explained.)	367-373	8

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	OR **(b) Describe the causes and events of Non-cooperation Movement.** **Causes :** (i) Rowlatt Act. (ii) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy or Punjab issue or wrong. (iii) Khilafat issue or wrong (iii) Khilafat Non-Cooperation started by Gandhiji. (v) Sessions of Congress for the Non-cooperation Movement. (vi) To attain swaraj within one year. (Any three points.) **Events :** (i) All sections of people including the Hindus and Muslims collectively joined the movement to end the British rule. (ii)Students stopped going to government run schools and colleges. (iii) Lawyers refused to attend Law Courts. (iv)The working class went on a strike. (v) Hill tribes violated forest laws. (vi) Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. (vii) People decided to not cooperate with British rule. (viii) Non-cooperation became the name of an era in the life of India. (ix) Non-cooperation Movement was a peaceful movement. (x) The main ideas were Satya, Satyagraha, Ahimsa, self-discipline. (xi) It was a training for Self Rule or swaraj. (xii) The movement brought together the people from different parts of the country. (xiii) People of all castes and creed participated in the movement. (xiv) Businessmen and traders contributed to the INC. (xv) Gandhiji spoke to the people in Hindi – common man's language. (xvi) Khadi, picketing of foreign goods and liquor shops, promotion of village Industries, Hindu-Muslim unity, abolition of untouchability, boycott of British goods and social reforms were an important part of the movement. (xvii) The movement was called off in 1922 as a result of violence at Chauri- Chaura. (xviii) Any other relevant point.	349-355	3+5=8

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	(Any five points to be explained) Any three causes and five events to be explained		
	SECTION D **(Source-Based Questions)**		**3x4=12**
31	**<u>Source-Based Questions: Newspaper Report</u>**	276	(1+1+2 =4)
	(31.1)What does the given report of the newspaper show about the Deccan countryside?		1
	(i) Ryot was exploited by the British. (ii) Conflict among ryots and sahukars/moneylenders. (iii) That ryot was unhappy with the money lenders. (iv) Distrust between the ryot and zanindars/sahukar (v) Ryot found innovative ways to avoid paying their dues. (vi) Deccan ryot were apprehensive about the coming of the Government officials. (vii) They posted spies in the boundaries of their village who would give timely information about the arrival of the government official. (viii) Ryot had a good spy network (ix) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)		
	(31.2) Examine the cause of revolt by the ryots against moneylenders.		1
	(i) Moneylenders charged high rate of interest and extracted dues, (ii) Money lenders controlled crop cultivation of ryot. (iii) Ryot faced oppression, suppression, inhuman treatment. (iv) Monet lenders used inflexible methods of tax collection. (v) They faced injustice and suffering. (vi) They threatened to take away lands of ryot. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point.)		
	(31.3) Examine the ways through which ryots spied on the British.		2
	(i) The Ryots placed spies on the boundaries of their villages.		

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	(ii) The spies gave timely intimation of their arrival of the government officers to the offenders. (iii) If any government Officer happens to approach the village where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time. (iv) The ryots sent their spies to the boundaries of the village and as soon as they were alerted that a government officer was coming, they would seize any records. (Any two points.)		
32.	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :** **<u>Source-Based Questions: Punna's spiritual experience</u>** **(32.1)How does this text provide an insight into Punna's spiritual experience ?** (i) Punna realized that customs and rituals have no meaning. (ii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water. (iii) She does not believe in caste system. (iv) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (v) Rituals are meaningless. (vi) Individual effort helps us attain self-realization and nibbana, (vii) She reflected on truth or reality. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point.) **(32.2) How is Punna reflected as an awakened soul?** (i) Individual effort is most important for self-realization and nibbana. (ii) She tries to convince the Brahmin through reason and persuasion. (iii) She understood the path of divinity. (iv) She realizes that rituals are meaningless. (v) She understood the true meaning of self. (vi)She believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (vii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water. (viii) She does not believe in caste system.	93	(1+1+2 =4) 1 1

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	(ix) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place. (x) She reflected on truth or reality. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any one point.) **(32.3)Which of the teachings of the Buddha are evident in this composition?** Buddha urged people to seek enlightenment through spiritual experience. (i) Social world as the creation of humans. (ii) The importance paid to good conduct and values. (iv)Buddha condemned rituals. (v) He denounced caste system. (vi) Rituals are meaningless. (vii) Buddha gave importance to good deeds. (viii) He tried to convince people through reason and persuasion. (ix) One should follow the path of moderation. (x) Individual effort is very important. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points.)		2
33	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :** **<u>Source-Based Questions: Education and Entertainment</u>** **(33.1) Why did the Sultan of Morocco insist that Ibn Battuta dictate the story of his travels to Ibn Juzayy ?** (i) He dictated an account of the cities which he had seen in his travel, (ii) To record interesting events (iii) To record interesting experiences in different countries (iv) Sultan was interested in knowing about people of different countries. (v) For the entertainment of the audience/people. (Any one point.)		(1+1+2 =4) 1

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	(33.2) Highlight the places Ibn Battuta explored during his visits. Mecca, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman, Coast of East Africa, Sind, Delhi, Maldives and China. North Africa, West Asia and parts of Central Asia and Indian subcontinent (Assam, West Bengal, Delhi , Daulatabad), Sri Lanka, Sumatra. (Any one)		1
	(33.3)What do Ibn Battuta's travel accounts reveal about the things he noted in India ? (i) The Coconut (ii)Paan (iii) Indian cities-densely populated and prosperous. (iv) Indian cities were full of opportunities (v) Gave description of Delhi and Tarababad. (vi) Bazaars were hubs of social, economic and cultural activities. (vii) Towns. (viii) Inter-Asian networks of trade and commerce. (ix) A unique system of communication/postal system. (x) Slaves were openly sold in markets. (xi) Travel was unsafe (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points.)		2
	SECTION E **(Map-Based Questions)**		
34.	**(34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :** (i) Sanchi – A Stupa (ii) Dholavira – A mature Harappan site. (iii)(a)Shahjahanabad (Delhi)– Territory under the control of Mughals **OR** (b)Golconda – An empire of 14th to 18th century. **SEE ATTACHED MAP**		(3+2=5) 1 1 1 1

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	(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, as the centers of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **SEE ATTACHED MAP**		2
	Note : The following questions are for the ***Visually Impaired Candidates,*** only in lieu of Q. No. **34** :		(2+1+2=5)
	(34.1) Name any two sites of the matured Harrapan period. Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu daro, Kot Diji. Any two		2
	(34.2)(a) Name any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. Any one **OR**		1
	(b)Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. Vijayanagara		1
	(34.3) Name any two centres of the Revolt of 1857. Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh. **Any two**		2

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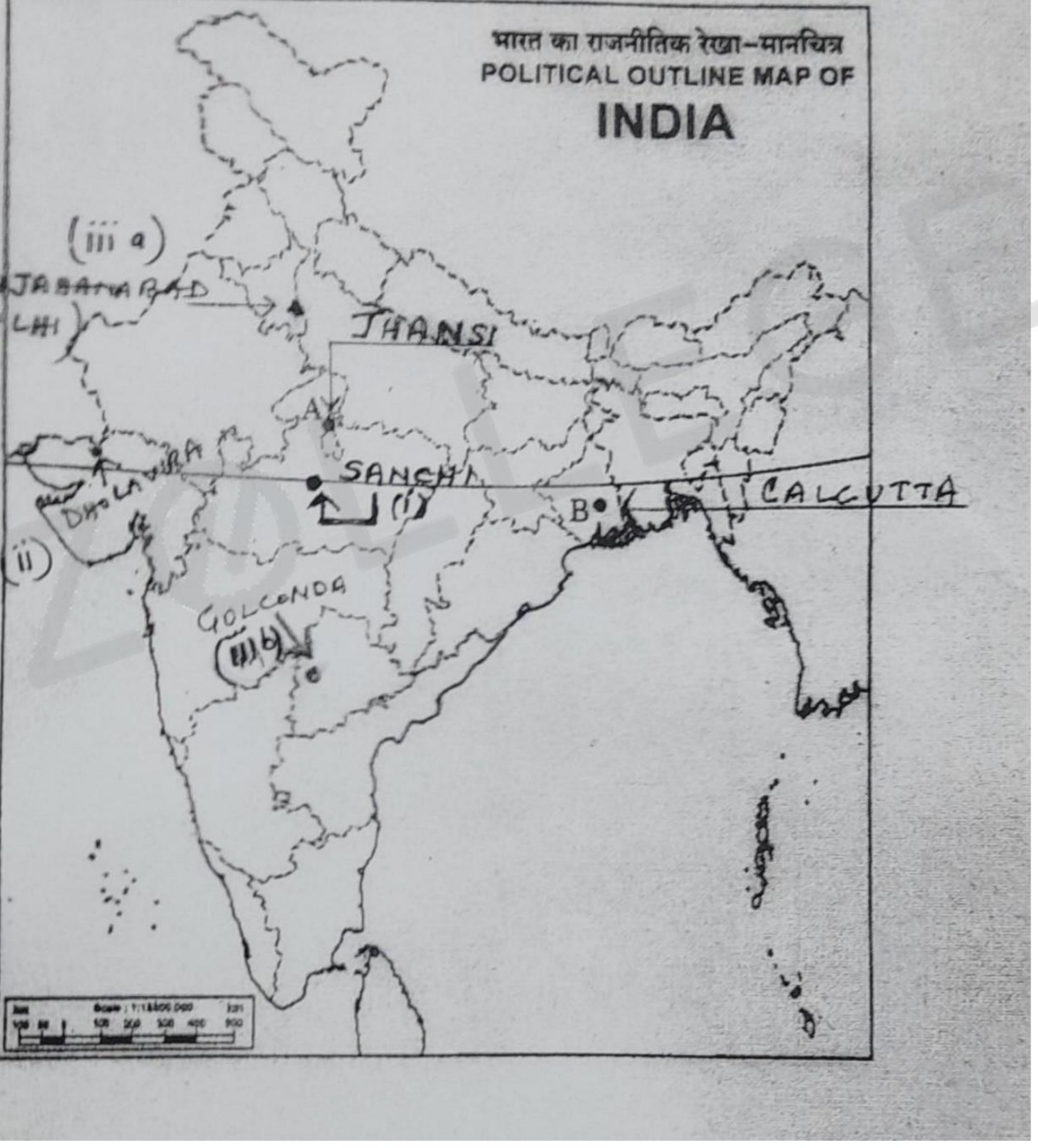
61/S/1, 61/S/2, 61/S/3.

प्रश्न सं 34 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 34



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