

SET – 61/1/3
MARKING SCHEME 2024
HISTORY (027)

MM:80

S.NO	Value Points	Pg No.	Marks
SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions) 21x1=21			
1	(B) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3(iv), 4(iii)	Pg 172	1
2	(D) Sheikh Nizammudin Auliya	Pg 160	1
3	(B) Arabic	Pg 117	1
4	(D) Polyandry-Woman having several husbands	Pg 57	1
5	(B) Mathura School of Art , (Visually impaired) (A) Sakya	Pg 103 Pg 90	1
6	(C)1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)	Pg 100	1
7	(B) Medicine (Ayurveda)	Pg 79	1
8	(D) Asoka	Pg 47	1
9	(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)	Pg 68-90	1
10	(D)Shortughai	Pg 12	1
11	(C)Colonial Rule	Pg 327	1
12	(A)Shah Mal	Pg 263	1
13	(A)The zamindars got the permanent rights on the lands.	Pg 228	1
14	(A)R.V. Dhulekar	Pg 426	1
15	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A)	Pg 349	1
16	(C)1-(ii), 2(i), 3(iv), 4-(iii)	Pg 296	1
17	(A)(ii), (iii), (i), (iv)	Pg 260-270	1
18	(D) Muzarain-Peasant	Pg 210	1

19	(A)Internal conflicts and alliance with the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.	Pg 173	1
20	(B)Francois Bernier	Pg 132	1
21	(D)Mulk- abadi deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal Empire.	Pg 218	1
Section B (Short-Answer Type Questions) 6x3=18			
22	(a)“Mahabharata is a dynamic text.” Justify the statement. <i>Mahabharata</i> , dynamic text. (i) Performing Arts. (ii) Written in a variety of languages. (iii) Several stories narrate the social values of the time. (iv) Sculptural forms. (v) Paintings. (vi) Bhagavad Gita. (vii) Righteous path of action. (viii) Reference of Kunti O Nishadi. (ix) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 77	3
OR			
	(b)Analyse the role of scholars in the task of preparing the critical edition of the <i>Mahabharata</i> . Critical edition of <i>Mahabharata</i> . (i) V.S. Sukthankar and scholars initiated the task. (ii) Collected scripts from various regions. (iii) Selected the common and differential aspects of the text. (iv) 13,000 pages were published. (v) Regional variations were found. (vi) Variations were reflective. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 54	3
23	How did coinage in ancient India contribute to trade and development? Explain with examples. (i) To some extent exchanges were facilitated by the Introduction of coinage.	Pgs 44-45	3

	<p>(ii) Punch marked coins were the first to be minted and used in Exchange.</p> <p>(iii) The widespread use of gold coins indicates the enormous value of transactions.</p> <p>(iv) Archaeologists have excavated several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas pointing to their interest in economic exchanges.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>		
24	<p>Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of the Vijayanagara Empire.</p> <p>(i) The royal centre was located in the south-western part of the Settlement.</p> <p>(ii) It included over 60 temples. The patronage and cult of temples were important for the rulers.</p> <p>(iii) About 30 buildings have been identified as palaces. They are large structures associated with ritual functions.</p> <p>(iv) The Mahanavami Dibba with the details of its structure.</p> <p>(v) The Lotus Mahal/Audience Hall and its architecture.</p> <p>(vi) Hazara Ram Temple and its magnificence.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>	Pgs 179- 180	3
25	<p>How did the women lead their lives in the Mughal rural society? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) They worked with men in the agricultural fields.</p> <p>(ii) They performed artisanal tasks such as spinning yarn, sifting, embroidery, kneading clay etc.</p> <p>(iii) Many of them worked in their employer's harem.</p> <p>(iv) The women experienced High mortality rate.</p> <p>(v) Cases of malnutrition due to frequent pregnancies were reported.</p> <p>(vi) Bride price marriages/widow remarriages.</p> <p>(vii) Menstruating women were not allowed on pottery, plough etc.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 206	3
26	<p>(a) Why was the Revolt of 1857 specially widespread in Awadh? Explain.</p> <p>Awadh and 1857 Revolt.</p> <p>(i) Implementation of subsidiary alliance system.</p> <p>(ii) Annexation policy of the British (Doctrine of Lapse).</p> <p>(iii) Need of Awadh – due to its soil fertility and lucrative market.</p>	Pgs 266- 267	3

	<p>(iv) Dethroning of Wajid Ali Shah on the pretext of misrule.</p> <p>(v) Life was gone out of the body.</p> <p>(vi) This emotional disturbance was aggravated by the people's material losses.</p> <p>(vii) The removal of the nawab led to the dissolution of the court culture.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be assessed</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(b) Why did the rebel proclamations in 1857 appeal for unity to all sections of the population ? Explain.</p> <p>Rebel Vision of Unity</p> <p>(i) The rebel proclamation repeatedly appealed to all the sections of the population irrespective of their caste and creed.</p> <p>(ii) Proclamations issued under the name of Bahadur shah appealed to the people to join the standards of Mahavir and Muhammad.</p> <p>(iii) In Bareilly the British incited the Hindus and Muslim, the attempt failed.</p> <p>(iv) According to the Azamgarh Proclamation, 25th August, 1857 both Hindus and Muslims were being ruined under tyranny and oppression.</p> <p>(v) Many social groups joined the revolt and appealed for the unity of the country.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg271	3
27	<p>Analyse the causes of Bombay-Deccan Riots.</p> <p>(i) Peasants were given land by the British.</p> <p>(ii) Conditions of peasants deteriorated due to oppression.</p> <p>(iii) Money lending was widespread and credits were high.</p> <p>(iv) Peasants feared injustice at the hands of moneylenders.</p> <p>(v) Limitation law was exploited to the full.</p> <p>(vi) Deeds and bonds appeared as new symbols of oppression.</p> <p>(vii) Peasants came to associate the misery of their lives with the new regime of bonds and deeds.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pgs 252- 54	3

Section C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)

3x8=24

28	<p>(a)“The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres.” Explain.</p> <p>Harappa urban planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Citadel (ii) Lower-town (iii) Drainage (iv) Domestic architecture, well, courtyard, kitchen staircase, etc. (v) Great Bath (vi) Warehouse (vii) Roads (viii) Dockyard (ix) Mackay’s quote and his admiration of the efficient construction of drains. (x) The various materials used for construction like gypsum, limestone, mortar. (xi)Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any eight to be assessed</p>	Pgs 4-7	8
OR			
	<p>(b) Explain the role of various archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa.</p> <p>Role of Archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cunningham’s confusion in detail. (ii) Daya Ram Sahni discovered seals at Harappa. (iii) Rakhal Das Banerjee discovered seals at Mohenjodaro. (iv) John Marshall announced the discovery of a new civilization. (v) S. N. Roy’s contribution in his story of Indian archaeology. (vi) R.E.M. Wheeler suggested to follow the stratigraphy for his surveys. <p style="text-align: center;">(Role of any four archaeologists to be assessed)</p>	Pgs 19-20	8
29	<p>How did Mirabai’s life and works influence the culture and Society? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Woman poet of the medieval period. (ii) Devotee of Krishna. (iii) Bhajans attributed to her were made popular. (iv) She was a Marwar princess married to the Mewar family. (v) She did not submit to the traditional rules. (vi) Wandering singer composed songs in praise of Lord Krishna. (vii) Her Preceptor was Raidas. (viii) She strongly defied the caste system. (ix) She donned white robes. (x) She is a source of inspiration for future generations. 	Pgs 164- 165	8

	(xi)Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed		
	OR		
	(b) How did the Alvar and Nayanar traditions shape religious and cultural life during the Medieval period? Explain. Alvars and Nayanars : (i) They sang hymns in Tamil in praise of God. (ii) They strongly protested against the caste system. (iii) Nalayira Divya Prabandham and Tevaram, were their compositions which provides an in depth study into their role. (iv) Perhaps one of the most striking features of these traditions was the presence of women. (iv) Karaikkal Ammaiyar and Andal were revered as women devotees. (vi) Temples of Lord Vishnu and Shiva patronised by the Chola rulers were constructed. (vii) The various temples built were those at Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Gangaikonda and Cholapuram. (viii) Patronage was provided by the state to these saints. (ix) Spectacular Bronze structures of Shiva were constructed. (ix) They sang hymns in temples and wandered from place to place. (x) They initiated a protest against the caste system. (xi)Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed	Pgs 145- 146	8
30	(a) Examine the causes and events of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Causes: (i) Rowlatt Act of 1919. (ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. (iii) Khilafat Movement clubbed with NCM. (iv) Sessions of INC (Calcutta and Nagpur) (v) Encouraged by the success of the Rowlatt satyagraha, Gandhiji called for a campaign of non-cooperation. Events: (i) Swadeshi and boycott. (ii) Indians left government schools college and schools, lawyers boycotted courts. (iii) The working class went on a strike. (iv) Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. (v) Hill tribes in Andhra violated the forest laws. (vi) Mass protests were undertaken by various sections of the society. (vii) Use of khadi as a symbol of self-reliance.	Pgs 305- 307	8

	<p>(viii) Suspension of titles (knighthood)</p> <p>(ix) Promotion of Indian culture, language</p> <p>(x) Withdrawl of NCM due to the chauri chaura incident.</p> <p>(xi)Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight to be assessed (four from causes, four from events)</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(b) Examine the causes and events of the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>Causes:</p> <p>(i) Salt law, the most hated law by the Indians.</p> <p>(ii) The state had a monopoly in the sale and manufacture of salt.</p> <p>(iii) Issue of dominion status.</p> <p>(iv) Inspiration from Bardoli Satyagraha.</p> <p>(iv) Lahore Session of 1929.</p> <p>(v) Demand for Poorna Swaraj.</p> <p>Events :</p> <p>(i) Dandi March which led to the violation of the salt law, where Gandhiji made a fistful of salt destroying the salt monopoly of the British.</p> <p>(ii) The Civilians disobeyed the order of the British.</p> <p>(iii) Across large parts of India peasants disobeyed the colonial laws.</p> <p>(iv) Boycott of British goods.</p> <p>(v) Protest by the masses on a large scale.</p> <p>(vi) Participation of women on a large scale like kamaladevi chattopadhyay.</p> <p>(vii) Swadeshi Movement.</p> <p>(viii) Gandhi–Irwin Pact of 1931.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>	Pgs 295- 302	8
SECTION D (Source-Based Questions)			
		3x4=12	
31	<p>A strange nation?</p> <p>The travelogue of Abdur Razzaq written in the 1440s is an interesting mixture of emotions and perceptions. On the one hand, he did not appreciate what he saw in the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in Kerala, which was populated by “a people the likes of whom I had never imagined”, describing them as “a strange nation”.</p> <p>Later in his visit to India, he arrived in Mangalore, and crossed the Western Chats. Here he saw a temple that filled him with admiration: Within three leagues (about nine miles) of Mangalore, I saw an idol-</p>	Pg129	1+1+2 =4

	house the likes of which is not to be found in the entire world. It was a square, approximately ten yards a side, five yards in height, all covered with cast bronze, with four porticos. In the entrance portico was a statue in the likeness of a human being, full stature, made of gold. It had two red rubies for eyes, so cunningly made that you would say it could see. What craft and artisanship!		
	(31.1) Why did Abdur Razzaq call India a 'strange nation'? (1) Ans. (i) Sense of unfamiliarity. (ii) Cultural differences as he was accustomed to his own. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(31.2) How do emotions and perceptions reflect in this source? (1) Ans. (i) Emotions such as admiration, surprise and confusion. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(31.3) How did Abdur Razzaq describe the temples of the Western Ghats in Mangalore? (2) Ans. (i) Bronze corned entrance (ii) Gold statue (iii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
32	“There cannot be any divided loyalty” Govind Ballabh Pant emphasised to become loyal citizens. For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.	Pg330	1+1+2 =4
	(32.1) How has Pant described the key to the success of democracy? (1) Ans.(i) Self -discipline. (ii) Care less for yourself and more for others. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(32.2) How has Pant defined the art of self-discipline in democracy? (1) Ans. (i) Most suitable for plural country. (ii)Ensured decision making for all. (iii)Democracy should address socio–economic equality. (iv) Any other relevant point.		

	Any one point to be explained.		
	(32.3) Explain Pant's views on the relationship between democracy and Equality. (2) Ans. (i) No divided loyalty but centred round the State. (ii) Care for a larger section of the country. (iii) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained.		
33	Buddhism in practice This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala : In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees ... by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them to sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times... In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas: by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs? There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.	Pg 91	1+1+2 =4
33	(33.1) How did Buddha highlight the significance of compassion in social hierarchy? (1) Ans. (i) Equality of all beings. (ii) Non-discrimination. (iii) Ethical (iv) Service to others. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(33.2) Why did Buddha emphasise righteous action? (1) Ans. (i) Kindness. (ii) Generosity. (iii) Inner virtues. (iv) Purification of mind to attain nibbana. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(33.3) Explain any two tenets of Karma according to Buddha. (2) Ans. (i) Generate positive karmas. (ii) Foster harmony. (iii) Believe in peace and cohesiveness. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		

SECTION E
(Map-Based Questions)

5

34	<p>(34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</p> <p>(i) Banawali, a Harappan site</p> <p>(ii) Amravati stupa</p> <p>(iii) (a) Agra (Territory under the Mughals)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(iii) (b) Ajmer (Territory under the Mughals)</p>	1 1 1 1	Pg.2 Pg.94 Pg. 214	3x1=3
	<p>(34.2) On the same outline map, two centres related to the Indian National Movement are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p>	2	Pg. 286- 313	
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :</p>			
	<p>(34.1) Mention any two Buddhist sites in India. Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amravati, Lumbini, Barhut, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta, Kusinagara, Nasik (Any two sites)</p>		Pg 95	2
	<p>(34.2) (a) Mention the capital city of Vijayanagara empire. Hampi/Vijayanagara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		Pg 170	1
	<p>(34.2) (b) Mention any one territory under the Mughal empire. Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one territory)</p>		Pg 214	1
	<p>(34.3) Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement. Champaran, Kheda, Ahemdabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi. (Any two centres)</p>		Pg286 -313	2

SEE ATTACHED MAP

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

