

SET - 61/2/3
MARKING SCHEME 2024
HISTORY (027)

MM:80

S.NO	Value Points	Pg No.	Marks
SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)		21x1=21	
1.	(D) Tungabhadra	Pg 177	1
2.	(C) Amir Khusrau	Pg 158	1
3.	(A) Louis XIV	Pg 122	1
4.	(D) Anda Visually Impaired Candidates (C) Sanchi	Pg 97 Pg 82-83	1 1
5	(C) 1 (iv), 2 (i), 3 (ii), 4 (iii)	Pg 105-107	1
6.	(D) Deep water reservoirs have been found in Sindh for irrigation	Pg 3-4	1
7.	(B) Grammar	Pg 79	1
8.	(D) Gupta dynasty	Pg 36-37	1
9.	(B) I and II	Pg 32	1
10	(C) S.N. Roy	Pg 20	1
11	(D) To draft a framework for the governance of independent Indian	Pg 322	1
12	(B) 1 (ii), 2(iii), 3 (i), 4 (iv)	Pg 262	1
13	(C) The Britishers settled revenue directly with the peasants	Pg 248	1
14	(D) 1 (ii), 2 (i), 3 (iv), 4(iii)	Pg 320-322	1
15.	(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Pg 287	1
16	(A) II, III, I, IV	Pg 265, 268, 271, 284	1
17.	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct Explain the Assertion (A)	Pg 229-230	1

18.	(A) Polaj : Land which was cultivated annually	Pg 214	1
19.	(D) Vijayanagara	Pg171	1
20.	(D) Delhi	Pg 127	1
21	(B) I, II and III	Pg 210	1
Section B (Short-Answer Type Questions) 6x3=18			
22	(a) Why is the Harappan script called an enigmatic script? Explain	Pg. 15	3
	Harappan script i. Not deciphered till date ii. Not alphabetical iii. Had too many signs — (375 — 400) iv. Script written from right to left v. Any other relevant point vi. Any three points to be explained		
	OR		
23.	(b) Why is the Harappan drainage system considered a planned and complete drainage system? Explain.	Pg. 7	3
	Harappan drainage system i. Well planned Grid system ii. Every house was connected to the street drain. iii. Channels were made of bricks set in mortar iv. Loose Bricks that could be removed for cleaning v. Intervals with sumps for cleaning vi. Solid matters settled into cesspit while waste water flowed down into the street drain. vii. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained		
23.	“Between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada.” Explain the statement with examples. i. Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive ii. Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons. iii. Elephants, and important component of the army were found in forest in the region. iv. Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication. v. There were ambitious Kings like Bimbisara, Ajatshatru and	Pg. 31	3

	<p>Mahapadam Nanda.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
24	<p>(a) Analyse the role of Krishnadeva Raya as the ruler of Vijayanagara empire.</p> <p>Krishnadeva Raya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. His rule was characterized by expansion and consolidation ii. He acquired land between Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers (the Raichur Doab) in 1512. iii. He subdued the rulers of Orissa in 1514. iv. He defeated Sultans of Bijapur in 1520. v. He built some fine temples and added impressive Gopurams to many important South Indian Temples vi. He founded a suburban township near Vijaynagar called Nangalapuram after his mother. vii. He promoted trade and commerce viii. Under his rule the state was in a constant state of military preparedness. ix. During his rule there was unparalleled peace and prosperity. x. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 173	3
	OR		
	<p>(b) Examine the 'Amara-nayaka system' in the military and administrative structure of the Vijayanagara empire.</p> <p>Amara- Nayaka System</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Amara Nayaka were military commanders in Vijayanagara Empire. ii. They were given territories to govern by the Rayas. iii. They collected taxes and dues from peasants, crafts persons. iv. They retained part of revenue for personal use and for maintaining contingents of horses and elephants. v. They provided effective fighting force to Vijayanagara Kings. vi. They paid annual tribute to the king of Vijayanagara. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 175	3
25	<p>Analyse the role of Panchayats in the Mughal rural Society.</p> <p>Role of Panchayats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The village panchayat was an assembly of elders. ii. Usually important people of the village with hereditary rights 	Pg 202-204	3

	<p>over their property one members of Panchayat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. The Panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body. iv. The headman was chosen through the consequences of the villagers. v. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assistant by the accountant or Patwari of the panchayat. vi. The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool. vii. The panchayat used their funds for community welfare functions. viii. The panchayat was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities were strictly followed. ix. Panchayat also had the authority to levy finds and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community. x. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
26	<p>Critically examine the Fifth Report of 1813.</p> <p>Fifth Report of 1813</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It was fifth of a series of reports on the administration of East India Company ii. It ran into 1002 pages with 800 pages of appendices iii. It had reports of collectors and petitions of zamindars and ryots iv. It critically analyzed activities of the East Indian Company v. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg 233-235	3
27	<p>Describe the role of rumours and prophecies in the Revolt of 1857.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rumours of new greased cartridges with the fat of cows and pigs. ii. Low caste Khalasi had asked a Brahmin sepoy for a drink of water from his lota. iii. Reports came from various parts of North India that chapatis were being distributed from village to village. iv. The rumour was that the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market. v. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg 264-265	3
Section C (Long-Answer Type Questions)		3x8=24	
28	(a) "Historians have studied many rules and varied practices of	Pg 55-	8

	<p>familial ties during the Mahabharata period.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>Familial relations during Mahabharata period</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Kinship and blood relationships ii. Tradition and rituals iii. Gotra system and each gotra named after a vedic seer iv. Endogamy and exogamy v. Polyandry for example marriage of Draupadi with the Pandava and Polygyny for example many Satvahana rulers had more than one wife vi. Metronymics example is the list of successive generations of teachers and students given in the Brihadranyaka Upanishada vii. Eight forms of marriage which recognized by the Dharamshastras and Dharamsutras viii. Guru-Shishya relationships was quite prevelant ix. Importance of sons for the continuity of the patrilineage x. No claims of daughters on the resources of household xi. Kanyadaan was consider as an important religious duty of the father xii. Codes of social behavior were laid down in Dharamshastras and Dharmsutras for example is Manusmriti xiii. Any other relevant point <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>	60	
OR			
	<p>(b) “There are various elements on which historians have analysed Mahabharata and called it a dynamic text.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>Mahabharata as Dynamic text</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Authors— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition by charioteer bards/sutas which was circulated orally • Later Brahmans began to commit to writing and the author of Mahabharata is traditionally considered as Sage Vyas ii. Dates-a phase of the composition text between C.200 B.C.E and 200 C.E. iii. Didactic (section the contains rules and regulations 	Pg 73 & 77	8

	<p>about social norms) and Narrative portions (section containing stories)</p> <p>iv. Language-Simpler Sanskrit than that of the Vedas and the Prashastis, later written in variety of languages</p> <p>v. Search for convergence-vivid description of battles, forest, palaces and settlements.</p> <p>vi. Role of the archaeologist, Doctor Dr. B. B. Lal.</p> <p>vii. Episode of Draupadi's marriage with the pandavas related to polyandry</p> <p>viii. Ongoing dialogue between peoples</p> <p>ix. Stories from Mahabharata reflect in various Performing art — Music, Dance, Theatre, —Sculpture —Painting — Narrative — Bhagavad Gita</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained</p>		
29	<p>(a) Describe the teaching and philosophy of Lingayat tradition.</p> <p>Lingayats teaching and philosophy</p> <p>i. This movement in Karnataka was led by a Brahman named Basavanna.</p> <p>ii. His followers were known as Virashaivas (Heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the <i>Linga</i>)</p> <p>iii. Lingayats worship Shiva in his manifestation as a <i>Linga</i>.</p> <p>iv. They usually wear a small <i>Linga</i> in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder.</p> <p>v. The lingayats were against caste system.</p> <p>vi. They promoted widow remarriage and post puberty marriage.</p> <p>vii. Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.</p> <p>viii. They also questioned the theory of Rebirth.</p> <p>ix. Virashaivas tradition is derived from <i>vachanas</i> (literally, sayings) composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained</p>	Pg 147	8

	OR		
	<p>(b) "Describe the lie and contribution of Mirabai in the context in the Bhakti Movement in medieval India.</p> <p>Mirabai</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mirabai (c. 15th- 16th century) is the best known women poet. ii. She belongs to Saguna Bhakti tradition. iii. She was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar. iv. She was married against her wishes to a prince of the Sisodiya clan of Mewar, Rajasthan. v. She defied her husband and did not submit to the traditional role of wife and mother. vi. She was the devotee of Krishna as her lover. vii. Her in laws tried to poison her but she escaped from the palace to live as a wandering saint composing songs. viii. Her preceptor (Guru) was Raidas, a leather worker. ix. She defied the norms of caste society. x. She wore white robe of a widow or the saffron robe of the renouncer. xi. She rejected the Comforts of her husband's Palace. xii. Any other relevant point <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>	Pg. 164-165	8
30.	<p>(a) There are various sources to know about Gandhiji's role in the Indian freedom struggle. Explain.</p> <p>Sources to know about Gandhiji's role in the Indian freedom struggle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Letters of leaders ii. Speeches of leaders iii. Journals iv. Newspapers v. Official Reports vi. Police Records vii. Images viii. Autobiographies and Biographies ix. Any other relevant point x. Any eight points to be explained 	Pg. 307-310	8
	OR		
	<p>(b) Analyse the role of Gandhiji in the restoration of peace and harmony among various communities after the Independence of India.</p>	Pg 305- 306	8

	<p>Role of Gandhiji in the restoration of peace and harmony</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gandhiji pleaded to Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to maintain peace and harmony ii. He tried to restore co-operation between community iii. He visited personally to violence torn area of Punjab and Bengal iv. He pleaded to forget the past and not to dwell on their suffering v. He tried to build mutual trust vi. He wanted the community to extend the right hand of fellowship to each other vii. At the initiative of Gandhiji & Nehru Congress passed the resolutions on "The Right of Minorities". viii. Gandhiji firmly believed that India is a land of many religions and many races and must remain so. ix. Gandhiji was equally concerned with the suffering of the minority communities x. Any other relevant point <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>		
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SECTION D
(Source-Based Questions)

3x4=12

<p>31.</p>	<p>We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic ... Now, some friends have raised the question : "Why have you not put in the word 'democratic' here. ?" Well, I told them that it is conceivable, of course, that a republic may not be democratic but the whole of our past is witness to this fact that we stand for democratic institutions. Obviously we are aiming at democracy and nothing less than a democracy. What form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter. The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world's progress. Yet it may be doubtful if those democracies may not have to change their shape somewhat before long if they have to remain completely democratic. We are not going just to copy, I hope, a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called democratic country. We may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and be acceptable to them. We stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. The House will notice that in this Resolution, although we have not used the word</p>	<p>Pg. 323</p>	<p>1+1+2 =4</p>
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	<p>“democratic” because we thought it is obvious that the word “republic” contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word. We have given the content of democracy in this Resolution and not only the content of democracy but the content, if I may say so, of economic democracy in this Resolution.</p> <p>Source : CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATES (CAD), VOL. I</p>		
	<p>(31.1) Mention the ‘firm and solemn resolve’ expressed in the passage. 1</p> <p>i. Emphasis on the commitment to democracy. ii. Reflects the will of people iii. Acknowledges the importance of democracy iv. Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained</p>		
	<p>(32.2) How does the passage emphasize the commitment to democracy ? 1</p> <p>i. Economic democracy and Justice ii. Social equality iii. Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained</p>		
	<p>(33.3) How is democracy explained in the context of republic in the passage? 2</p> <p>i. Republic-Commitment to democracy. ii. Aligns with the aspirations of people iii. Guarantee of justice, equality and freedom to its citizens. iv. Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained</p>		
32.	<p style="text-align: center;">Fatalists and materialists ?</p> <p>Here is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between King Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha : On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him : “Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara(transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased ... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow.” And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught :</p>	Pg. 87	1+1+2 =4

	<p>“There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next ...</p> <p>A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space ...</p> <p>The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie ... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death.”</p> <p>The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists : those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.</p>		
	<p>(32.1) Analyse the views of Makkhali Gosala on karma. 1</p> <p>Views of Makkhali Gosala</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Follow all virtues ii. Pleasure and pain are predetermined iii. Any other relevant point iv. Any one point to be explained 		
	<p>(32.2) How did Ajita Kesakambalin describe the relations of human beings with the four elements of nature. 1</p> <p>Human beings are made up of four elements: Earth, Water, Fire and Air.</p>		
	<p>(33.3) Differentiate between the views of a Fatalist and a Materialist in reference to this source. 2</p> <p>Fatalist- All events and actions are predetermined -Individuals are passive observers</p> <p>Materialist- Universe as a system by nature -Events and outcome are result of physical process -Emphasis on material wellbeing Any other relevant point</p>		
33	<p>The creation and circulation of ideas about India</p> <p>The writings of European travellers helped produce an image of India for Europeans through the printing and circulation of their books. Later, after 1750, when Indians like Shaikh Itisamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib visited Europe and confronted this image that Europeans had of their society, they tried to influence it by producing their own version of matters and described India as a great nation.</p>	Pg 123	1+1+2 =4

	(32.1) In what way did Shaikh Itisamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib challenge the version of Europeans towards India ? 1 i. They produce their own version through writings		
	(32.2) Give any one example of a book authored by European writers on Medieval India. 1 i. Travels in the Mughal Empire (Any other relevant book)		
	(32.3) Explain the significant difference between the image of India presented by Europeans and the versions of Indians. 2 i. The Europeans develop the idea of oriental despotism whereas Mirza and Shaikh encouraged deeper understanding of India. ii. According to Karl Marx the surplus production in India was appropriated by the state whereas Abu'l Fazal describes the land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty". iii. Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained		
SECTION E (Map-Based Questions)			5
34	(34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : (i) Dholavira – A Matured Harappan site 1 (ii) Ujjain – Mahajanapada 1 (iii) (a) Panipat – Territory under the Mughals OR (b) Golconda 1	Pg. 2 Pg. 30 Pg. 214 Pg. 174	3x1=3
	(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.	Pg.286-313	2
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34		
	(34.1) Mention any two Harappan sites. Dholavira, Mohenjodaro, Kotdiji, Balakot, Chanhudaro, Kalibangan, Lothal, Rakhigarhi, Nageshwar, Banawali, Harappa (Any two sites)	Pg. 2	2
	(34.2) (a) Mention any one territory under the control of the Mughals. Ajmer, Panipat, Delhi, Lahore, Agra, Amber, Goa (Any one territory)	Pg.214	

	OR		
	<p>34.2 (b) Mention any one neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara empire.</p> <p>Bijapur, Bidar, Golconda (Any one neighbouring state)</p>	Pg.174	
	<p>(34.3) Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement. Champanan, Dandi, Kheda, Ahmadabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi (Any two centres)</p>	Pg. 286-313	2
Please see the attached map.			

6/2/1, 6/2/2, 6/2/3

प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34

