

CBSE EXAMINATION HISTORY(027) MARKING SCHEME-61/C/1 COMPARTMENT -2020			
Q NO	EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINTS	PG NO	MARKS
1	James Princep- English East India Company epigraphist who deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts	28	1
2	C)Kautilya	32	1
3	C)Ashoka	32	1
4	B)The Kushan rulers	44	1
5	Patriliney: This mean tracing descent from father to the son,grand son and so on. OR Matriliny term used when descent is traced through the mother.	55	1
		55	1
6	Vishnu reclining on the serpent,(a sculpture from Deogarh.) For visually impaired: Lord Mahavira.	106	1
		88	1
7	Strategies adopted by Brahmins i. Brahmins prescribed Varna order as divine order. ii. They advised the king to ensure that varna order to be followed. iii. They persuaded the people also to follow these norms. iv. Any other relevant point (ANY ONE)	61	1
8	Francois Bernier	134	1
9	Ibn Battuta travelled extensively in (World Syria,Iraq Persia, Yemen, Oman , East Africa, India etc. OR Manucci settled in India because he was fascinated with India	118	1
		118	1



10	B-Akbar's Empire	217	1
11	Rajasthan Jati Panchayat	203	1
12	D- Expansion of trade	216	1
13	D-. Abul Fazal	230	1
14	(A) I and II	245	1
15	The ideal of Sulh-i-Kul	233	1
16	Damin-i-Koh was the area given to Santhals in the foot hills of Rajmahal by the Britishers for practicing plough agriculture.	271	1
17	D) 1,2 & 4	281	1
18	D) Language of common people	422	1
19	Objective Resolution defined the idea of constitution of independent India.	411	1
20	A.) Both A& R are true & R is the Correct explanation of A.	417	1

*These answers are meant to be used by evaluators



21	<p>There was population whose social practices were not influenced by the Brahminical ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1.First category was that of Nishada to which Eklavya belonged, they did not follow the Brahminical ideas. ii. 2.Some nomadic pastoralists were also out of these ideas. iii. 3.Some who spoke non-Sanskrit language were labeled as mlechchhas were also out of these ideas. iv. Rakshas eg.Hidimba v. Jainism vi. Buddhist <p>.Any three to be explained</p>	64-65	3
22	<p>Ibn Battuta views on communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All trade routes were well supplied with inns and guest houses. ii. Postal system was very efficient (Dawa and Uluq) iii. Postal system allowed customers to remit credit also. iv. King used to get spy reports, through the postal system in short period of time i. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	129	3
23	<p>Chauri-Chaura incident took place in February ,1922 when a group of peasants attacked and torched the police station at Chauri-Chaura in U.P, where several constables perished.</p> <p>The impact of this incident saddened Gandhi who announced the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.</p>	351	2+1=3
24	<p>Violence during partition of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Bloodshed and Violence during Partition iii. Thousands of lives were snuffed out. iv. There was unprecedented genocidal violence and migration. iv. Innumerable women were raped and murdered. v. Thousands of people were rendered homeless. vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p> <p>OR</p> <p>During 1920 &1930s tension grew around a number of issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. .Muslims were angered by music before mosque & cow protection movement. ii. Arya smaj carried out shuddi. iii. Hindus were angered by tabligh and tanzim. iv. Every communal riot deepened the differences between communities vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	376-380	3
		383-384	3



25	<p>Harappan craft</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. By looking at the raw material such as stone nodules, whole shells copper etc. ii. Archaeologists also look for unfinished objects. iii. They also look for rejects iv. Waste material. v. Archaeologist looked for tools used by those people. viii. Any other relevant point Any four to be explained <p>Classification of recovered artefacts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. One simple classification is in terms of material such as stone, clay, bone ivory etc. ii. The second is in terms of function iii. The archeologists have to decide whether it is a tool or an ornament. iv. Sometimes indirect evidence is taken into consideration. v. Archaeologists have to develop frames of reference to identify function of artefact. ix. Any other relevant point Any four to be explained <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of Urban centers of Harappan Civilization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Settlement divided into two sections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Upper Citadel • .Lower town ii. .Citadel built on mud brick platform, walled and physically separated from lower town. iii. Lower town much larger was also walled; here buildings were built on platforms. iv. Drainage-- every house was connected to the street drain. Main Channels were made of bricks and limestone was used for covering drains. v. Road--Roads were in grid pattern, intersecting at right angles. vi. Domestic architecture:-Residential building were centered on courtyard with rooms on all four sides, had bathroom, drains connected with street drains, wells and no windows in the walls for maintaining privacy. vii. .Great bath-It was a rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by corridors on four sides, with two flights of steps. there were rooms on three sides and in one was a large well there were eight bathrooms viii. Ware house ix. Dockyard 	11&22	4+4=8
		5-8	5+3=8



	Any five to be explained		
	<p>Social & economic differences in Harappa</p> <p>1. Burials- Differences were reflected in the burials where common people were laid in pits where as some graves contained pottery and ornaments. These variations showed the social economic difference.</p> <p>2. Artefacts:- Archaeologists have classified artefacts as utilitarian and luxurious. Utilitarian include objects of daily use and made of ordinary material where as luxurious were made from costly and non-local material.</p> <p>3. Jewellery- Different ornaments also reflected the social & economic difference like shell rings, Jasper beads as precious and semi precious material where as terracotta and micro beads were ordinary.</p> <p>4. Settlement:- Citadel as the upper town and lower town reflected the social and economic difference</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	9	5+3
26.	<p>Sufis & the state:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sufis had cordial and spiritual relationship with the state. The Sufis accepted unsolicited grants and donations from the political elites The sultans had set up charitable trusts and granted tax free land. They used the donations fully for food, clothing and living quarters. Sufis accepted donations in cash & kind. All this enhanced the moral authority of the sheikhs. The kings not only wished to secure Sufis association but required legitimacy from them. Kings often wanted their tombs in the vicinity of Sufis shrines In some cases there were conflicts between the sultan and the Sufis. Any other relevant point <p>Any eight to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Alvars & Nayanars :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alvars Were the devotees of Vishnu Nayanars were the devotees of Shiva <p>State and Alvars & Nayanars</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both Alvars & Nayanars were revered by the rulers. Rulers tried to win their support. Chola Kings attempted to claim the divine support. Cholas built some splendid temples Kings adorned temples with stone metal sculpture eg. Image of Appar, Sundarar etc. 	159	8
		145-46	2+6=8



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. These kings also introduced singing of Tamil hymns in temples under royal patronage. vii. The kings took the interest to organize these hymns into a text. viii. They also took out the festivals of saints. xi. Any other relevant point <p>Any six to be explained</p>		
27	<p>Circumstances which led to the dispossession of Taluqdars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dethroning of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah ii. Dissolution of court & culture iii. Annexation and dispossession of the Taluqdars of the region iv. British asserted control over rebellious chiefs and Taluqdars to complete the process of territorial annexation. v. In 1857 uprising, the Taluqdars fought against the British rule. vi. The British were unwilling to tolerate the power of rule. vii. According to British large area of Awadh were heavily over assessed. xii. Any other relevant point <p>Any four to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Impact of Dispossession.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Taluqdars were disarmed. ii. Their forts were destroyed. iii. Taluqdars were removed according to the Summary Settlement. iv. Some Taluqdars lost control over the total number of villages they had previously held. v. The dispossession of Taluqdars led to breakdown of an entire social order. vi. Many of the Taluqdars joined Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow to fight against the British. xiii. Any other relevant point <p>Any four to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>HELP OF RURAL FOLK TO THE SEPOYS OF 1857:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The large majority of the sepoys were recruited from the villages of Awadh and Eastern U.P. ii. The issue of Cartridge, misbehavior and racial abuse by the white officers were communicated to the villagers. iii. The issue of cartridge, misbehavior and racial abuse by the white officers were communicated to the villagers iv. When the sepoys defied their superior and took up arms they were joined swiftly by the villagers v. Peasants joined the soldiers. vi. Ordinary people participated in the rebellion. vii. Rural folks (Hindus & Muslims) joined collectively against the British. viii. Even Zamidars supported sepoys . 	298-299	4+4=8
		305	4+4=8



	<p>xiv. Any other relevant point Any four to be explained</p> <p>Measure of Suppression:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. British passed a series of laws to curb the rebellion. ii. British imposed Martial Law in north India iii. Ordinary Britons were given the power to try and punish suspected Indian. iv. Death punishment were given to rebels v. Two pronged attack one from Calcutta and another from Punjab to re conquer Delhi. vi. British .used military power on large scale British Tried to break up the unity of Indian vii. Execution of sepoys to instill fear among people . <p>(any four to be explained)</p>		
28	<p>PASSAGE</p> <p>28.1. a)The queen reasoned that all worldly belonging will not accompany the man to the other world after death b).When a man dies only dhamma alone could help</p> <p>28.2 a).The queen herself wished to live without off springs and worldly pleasures because she also was not happy and satisfied with worldly pleasure. b) She disliked these and considered then a cage. c).She wanted to become nun and follow Dhamma and wanted to move about like a bird.</p> <p>28.3. Those who are above the worldly attachment may see merit in queen’s advice but the worldly people will not find any merit in it. <i>Views of examinee also to be considered</i></p>	88	2+2+2=6
29	<p>PASSAGE</p> <p>29.1 (a) king improved the harbors (b) Encouraged commerce related with horse, elephant etc. © King looked after the foreign sailors. (any two)</p> <p>29.2 (a) For gaining profit.</p>	Pg 173	2+2+2=6



	<p>(b) For maintaining good relation with foreign sailor © To improve trade and commerce. (d) For maintaining strategic relation with foreign merchants so that they would not go to his enemies. (any two)</p> <p>29.3</p> <p>(a) To get profit. (b) For the prosperity of the kingdom. © For maintaining cordial relation with other countries(any two)</p>		
30.1	<p>Passage</p> <p>30.1</p> <p>(a) To suppress the rebellion. (b) To control the administration of Delhi. © To show their political authority (any two)</p> <p>30.2</p> <p>a) Rebels moved out from city through three gates of Delhi (Ajmeri Gate, Turkman Gate, Delhi Gate) (b) They went to the little villages © They waited for the favorable time to return back to the city.(any two)</p> <p>30.3</p> <p>(a) Yes this was a vengeful act by the British. (b) British showed hatred and violence against the people of Delhi</p>	Pg 317	2+2+2=8
31	<p>31.1 31.2 kindly see attached filled map</p> <p>For visually impaired</p> <p>31.1 Lucknow, Kanpur, Benaras, Jhansi, Gwailor, Meerut, Delhi etc.) (any three from the given list) Sanchi, Ajanta, Nasik, Amravati, Bodh Gaya etc. (any three centres from the list)</p> <p>31.2 Amritsar, Champaran, Chauri-Choura Bardoli, Dandi, khera etc. (any three from the given list),</p>	3+3=6	

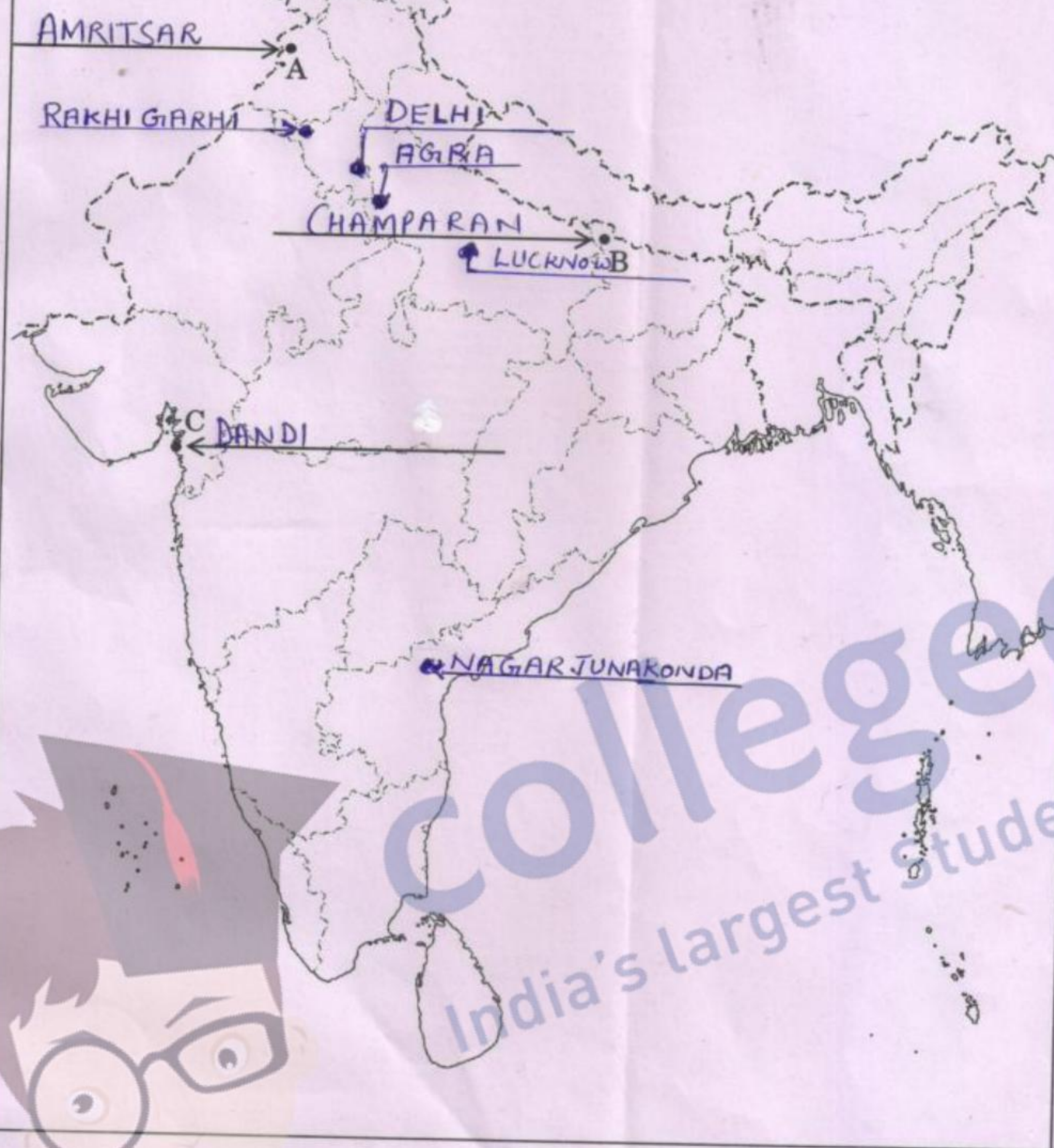
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प्रश्न सं. 31.1 और 31.2 के लिए

For question no. 31.1 and 31.2

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



.61/B/2

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