

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME HISTORY (Q.P. CODE 61/7/3)

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 deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

11	A full scale of marks <u>80</u> 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).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 unassessed 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.

Set 61/7/3
MARKING SCHEME 2025
HISTORY(027)

MM:80

Page nos. mentioned in the marking scheme are from the latest NCERT E-book

S. No	Value Points	Page no.	Marks
	SECTION – A (Objective Type Question) 21x1=21		
1	(D) Lucknow	262	1
2	(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	287	1
3	(C) Advisory Committee – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	320	1
4	(B) Major recruiting ground for the Bengal Army	270	1
5	(C) III, IV, II, I	314	1
6	(C) For maximizing their revenue	247	1
7	(B) Founding of Nagalapuram – Township named after King’s mother	173	1
8	(B) They mark the peak of Chola patronage in architecture	172	1
9	(C)Egalitarian	132	1
10	(B) Fiscal records	218	1
11	(A) The Virupaksha Temple	184	1
12	(B) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki – Delhi	154	1
13	(C) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii	137	1

14	(C) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani	60	1
15	(C) Karma	86	1
16	(D) I, II and III are correct.	44	1
17	(A) Ashoka's Lion Capital For Visually Impaired Candidates : (C) To promote the principles of Dhamma	34	1 1
18	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	83	1
19	(B)The Shungas and the Kanvas were the immediate successors of the Mauryas.	62	1
20	(A) Surplus Production	3	1
21	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	250	1
	SECTION – B (Short Answer Type Question) 6x3=18		
22	(a) How did different types of marriages reflect the social system of ancient India during the Mahabharata Period? Explain with examples. i. Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit-this could be a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality. ii. Exogamy refers to the marriage outside the unit. iii. Girls were married at the right time and to the right person. iv. Kanyadan was an important religious duty of the father.	55,57 ,58	3

	<p>v. Women were giveup their father’s gotra and adopt of their husband’s on marriage.</p> <p>vi. Polyandry is the practice of a man having several wives.Arjuna</p> <p>vii. Polygamy is the practice of a woman having several wives. Draupadi</p> <p>viii. Dharamasutras and Dharamashastras recognized eight forms of marriages.</p> <p>ix. The first four were considered as good while remaining were condemned.</p> <p>x. Rules were not followed same everywhere.</p> <p>xi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How did familial relations impact the social systems of India during the Mahabharata period? Explain with examples.</p> <p>i. Families are usually parts of larger networkers of people defined as relatives.</p> <p>ii. Families ties are often regarded as” natural’ and based on blood but they are defined in many different ways.</p> <p>iii. Some societies regard cousins as being blood relations,whereas other do not.</p> <p>iv. Mahabharata describes a feud over land and power between two groups of cousins, the Kaurvas and the Pandavas who belonged to same ruling family.</p> <p>v. Their conflict ended in a battle, in which Pandavas emerged victorious and they proclaimed patrilineal succession.</p>	<p>55, 57, 58, 59</p>	<p>3</p>
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	<p>vi. Idea of Patriliney had existed before the feud of Kaurvas and Pandavas, the story of Mahabharata reinforced the ideal of Patriliney.</p> <p>vii. Under Patriliney, sons could claim the resources of their father when the latter died. (including the throne in the case of kings)</p> <p>viii. Most of the ruling dynasties from 6th century BCE claimed to follow this system.</p> <p>ix. In some situation brothers succeeded one another.</p> <p>x. In exceptional circumstances women inherited the throne.</p> <p>xi. Rules of marriages: According to Manusmriti eight forms of marriages were in practices.</p> <p>xii. Role of mother-: mother's advice :Kunti and Gandhari)</p> <p>xiii. Depicts various social situation- Draupadi marriage .</p> <p>xiv. know about desire for sons.</p> <p>xv. Gotra of women</p> <p>xvi. Respect was shown on the basis of hierarchy.</p> <p>xvii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
23	<p>Explain the Buddhist rules for the Bhikkus and Bhikunnis in the monasteries in ancient India</p> <p>Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis in Monastery :</p> <p>i. Vinaya Pitaka explained the rules and regulations.</p> <p>ii They Lived on alms,</p>	96	3

	<p>iii. Males were known as Bhikkhus.</p> <p>iv. Females were known as Bhikkhunis.</p> <p>v. Initially, only men were allowed into the Sangha.</p> <p>vi. Latter women were also allowed in the sangha on the request of Ananda.</p> <p>vii. Mahapajapati Gotami was the first women Bhikkhuni.</p> <p>viii. All were regarded equal in sangha.</p> <p>ix. Members of sangha had to shed their earlier social identities on becoming bhikkhus and bhikkhunis</p> <p>x. . Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
24	<p>(a) ‘Panchayat played a crucial role in the Mughal rural society’’. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>i. The Village pammchayat was an assembly of elders. ii. Panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal</p> <p>iii. Decision of the Panchayat was binding on the members.</p> <p>iv. Headman supervised the preparation of village accounts.</p> <p>v. Panchayat derived its funds from a common pool.</p> <p>vi . He was assisted by the accountant or Patwari.</p> <p>vii. Panchayat also had the authority to levy fines.</p> <p>viii. They could inflict more serious forms of punishment- expulsion..</p>	201, 202, 203, 204	3

	<p>ix. The Panchayat ensured that caste boundaries among the various communities of the village were upheld to prevent any offence against their caste.</p> <p>x. Caste and jati panchayat settled disputes on land.</p> <p>xi. In Rajasthan jati panchayat ensured marriages were performed according to caste norms.</p> <p>xii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “Many forest-dwelling communities maintained a significant level of political independence.” Examine the statement in the context of Mughal Empire</p> <p>i. Forest dwellers were known as junglis.</p> <p>ii. Forest dwellers the term described those whose livelihood came from gathering forest produce, hunting and shifting agriculture.</p> <p>iii. For state, the forest was a place of refuge for troublemakers.</p> <p>iv. Their activities were season-specific.</p> <p>v. External forces entered the forest.</p> <p>vi. Peshkash levied from forest people often included a supply of elephants.</p> <p>vii. The hunt symbolized the overwhelming concern of the state to ensure justice to all its subjects.</p> <p>viii. The spread of commercial agriculture was an important external factor that impinged on the life of forest dwellers.</p> <p>ix. Lohani tribe from Punjab were involved in overland trade between India and Afganistan.</p>	<p>208, 209, 210</p>	<p>3</p>
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	<p>x. Tribes from Sind region had armies consisting of cavalry and infantry.</p> <p>xi. Ahoms of Assam , the king had their paiks.</p> <p>xii. Any other relevant points.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
25	<p>Critically examine the Fifth Report of 1813.</p> <p>i. Some groups in Britain were opposed to the monopoly of EIC in India.</p> <p>ii. There was Criticism on the maladministration of the East India Company’s maladministration in India.</p> <p>iii. British government asked EIC to produce regular report on the administration of India, so the fifth report was produce by select committee.</p> <p>iv. It was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.</p> <p>v. It was the fifth of series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India company in India.</p> <p>vi.It was a report of 1002pages with 800 pages as appendices.</p> <p>vii.The report reproduced petitions of Zamindars and ryots .</p> <p>viii. Statistical tables on revenue returns& judicial administration of Bengal and Madras.</p> <p>ix. Fifth report was invaluable.</p> <p>x. Official reports have to be read carefully.</p> <p>xi. Who wrote the report & why?</p> <p>xii. It is suggested that the fifth report cannot be accepted uncritically. .</p>	233	3

	<p>xiii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
26	<p>How did the British suppress the Revolt of 1857? Explain</p> <p>i. British passed a series of laws to suppress the revolt.</p> <p>ii. North India was put under martial law to suppress the revolt</p> <p>iii. Military officers & ordinary Englishmen were given the power to punish Indians.</p> <p>iv. Two-pronged attacks was launched from Calcutta and from Punjab to capture Delhi.</p> <p>v. Process of law and trials were suspended.</p> <p>vi. Rebels were punished by death.</p> <p>vii. Troops sent out to reconquer north India.</p> <p>viii. Military powers used on large scale</p> <p>ix. British tried to break the unity between the landholders and people.</p> <p>x. Loyal landlords were rewarded</p> <p>xi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	275, 276 277	3
27	<p>Imagine you are creating a project on Mirabai's life. How would you explain the emotions of devotion in her poetry?</p> <p>i. Mirabai is one of the best known saguna bhakti poet with in the bhakti tradion.</p> <p>ii. She recognized Krishna as her lover.</p> <p>iii. She left the palace to live as a wandering saint.</p>	164, 165	3

	<p>iv. She composed songs that are characterized by intense expressions of emotion, devotion & love.</p> <p>v. Her songs continue to be sung by women and men, especially the poor and low caste.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
	SECTION – C (Long Answer Type Question) 3x8=24		
28	<p>(a) Explain the distinctive views of archaeologists and historians on the central authority of Harappa.</p> <p>i. There are indications of complex decisions being taken and implemented in Harappan society.</p> <p>ii. The extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artefacts as evident in pottery ,seals, weights and bricks.</p> <p>iii. Uniform ratio of bricks is seen throughout the region, from Jammu to Gujarat.</p> <p>iv. The settlements were strategically set up in specific locations for various reasons.</p> <p>v. labour was mobilised for making bricks and for the construction of massive walls and platforms.</p> <p>vi. Archaeological records provide no immediate answers indicating a centre of power.</p> <p>vii. A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labelled as a palace by archaeologists but no spectacular finds were associated with it.</p> <p>viii. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the “priest-king”drawing parallels from Mesopotamian history.</p>	16	8

	<p>ix. Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, and that everybody enjoyed equal status.</p> <p>x. Many scholars feel there was no single ruler but several, that is Mohenjodaro had a separate ruler, Harappa another, and so forth.</p> <p>xi. Many others argue that there was a single state, due to the similarity in artefacts, planned settlements, the standardised ratio of brick size etc.</p> <p>xii. The last theory seems the most plausible as it is unlikely that entire communities could have collectively made and implemented such complex decision.</p> <p>xiii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How did the trade in a Harappan-crafted goods impact economic interactions with neighbouring regions? Explain.</p> <p>i. The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways.</p> <p>ii. They established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available.</p> <p>iii. Shortughai, in Afghanistan, was the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued.</p> <p>iv. Lothal was near sources of carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat).</p> <p>v. steatite (from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat) and metal (from Rajasthan)</p>	<p>12, 13, 14,17</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>vi Harappans may have sent expeditions to areas such as the Khetri region of Rajasthan (for copper) and south India (for gold).</p> <p>vii. Occasional finds of Harappan artefacts such as steatite micro beads in these areas are indications of such contact.</p> <p>viii. Recent archaeological finds suggest that copper was also probably brought from Oman, Chemical analyses have shown that both the Omani copper and Harappan artefacts have traces of nickel, suggesting a common origin.</p> <p>ix.. A distinctive type of vessel, a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at Omani sites indicating trade.</p> <p>x. Mesopotamian texts refer to copper coming from a region called Magan, perhaps a name for Oman.</p> <p>xi. Other archaeological finds suggestive of long distance contacts include Harappan seals, weights, dice and beads.</p> <p>xii. Mesopotamian texts mention contact with regions named Dilmun (probably the island of Bahrain), Magan and Meluhha, possibly the Harappan region.</p> <p>xiii. They mention the products from Meluhha carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold, and varieties of wood.</p> <p>xiv. A Mesopotamian myth says of Meluhha: “May your bird be the haja-bird, may its call be heard in the royal palace.” Some archaeologists think the haja-bird was the peacock.</p> <p>xv. It is likely that communication with Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia was by sea.</p> <p>xvi Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of seafarers. Besides, we find depictions of ships and boats on seal indicating trade.</p>		
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	Xvii. Any other relevant point (Any eight points to be explained)		
29	<p>(a) “The Virupaksha temple of the Vijayanagara empire was known for its unique architecture.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries.</p> <p>ii. The earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries.</p> <p>iii. It was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire.</p> <p>iv. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.</p> <p>v. This was decorated with delicately carved pillars.</p> <p>vi. He is also credited with the construction of the eastern gopuram.</p> <p>vii. These additions meant that the central shrine came to occupy a relatively small part of the complex.</p> <p>viii. The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes.</p> <p>ix. Some were spaces in which the images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc.</p> <p>x. Some spaces were used to celebrate the marriages of deities, and yet others were meant for the deities to swing in.</p> <p>xi. Special images, distinct from those kept in the small central shrine, were used on special occasions.</p> <p>xii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	184, 185, 186	8

<p>(b) The Royal Centre in Vijayanagara was significant. Which architectural features make it an important cultural landmark? Explain.</p> <p>i. Royal Centre of Vijayanagara was located in the western part of the settlement.</p> <p>ii. It included over 60 Temples.</p> <p>iii. Rulers legitimised their authority through association with the divinities.</p> <p>iv. 30 Buildings complexes were identified as palaces.</p> <p>v. Mahanavami Dibba –It is massive platform rising from a base about 11000, sq. ft to a height of 40 ft.</p> <p>vi. The base of the platform is covered with relief carving.</p> <p>Vii. The audience hall is a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at close and regular intervals.</p> <p>viii. Hall had a staircase going up to the second floor, which rested on these pillars.</p> <p>ix. Lotus Mahal is most beautiful building in the royal center.</p> <p>x .According Mackenzie it may have been a council chamber, a place where king met his advisors.</p> <p>xi. Lotus Mahal had 9 towers- a high central and eight along the side.</p> <p>xii. Elephant Stables were located close to Lotus Mahal probably to keep elephants.</p> <p>xiii. Hazara Rama Temple was used by the king and his family.</p> <p>xiv. The walls of this temple included scenes from the Ramayana sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine.</p>	<p>178, 179, 180</p>	<p>8</p>
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	Xv. Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained)		
30	<p>(a) ‘The Non Cooperation Movement marked the rise of mass mobilization in the Indian National Movement.’ Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the Rowlatt Act.</p> <p>ii. In 1919 Jallianwala massacre took place.</p> <p>iii. Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation”.</p> <p>iv. Indians were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes.</p> <p>v. He broadened the struggle by joining hands with the Khilafat movement, bringing Hindus and Muslims together to end colonial rule.</p> <p>vi. Students stopped going to schools and colleges run by the government.</p> <p>vii. Lawyers refused to attend court.</p> <p>viii. The working class went on strike in many towns and cities.</p> <p>ix. Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws.</p> <p>x. Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes.</p> <p>xi. Peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials.</p> <p>xii. Indians were asked to boycott the institutions associated with British.</p> <p>xiii. Swadeshi was promoted.</p> <p>xiv. Boycott of foreign goods.</p>	290, 291	8

	<p>xv. Use of charkha to make people self-reliant.</p> <p>xvi. The Non Cooperation movement was called off because of Chauri Chaura incident.</p> <p>xvii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The civil Disobedience movement aimed to undermine British power by resisting their oppressive laws and system.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. In Congress lahore session of 1929- congress proclaimed for Purna Swaraj or complete Independence.</p> <p>ii. Gandhiji supported the demand of Purna swaraj and given a pledge “the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people to have freedom and to enjoy the fruit of their toil’,...if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppress them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it.</p> <p>iii. The state had monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular by making it his target, Gandhiji hoped to mobilised a wider discontent against British rule.</p> <p>iv. . Significance of breaking of salt law.</p> <p>v. On 12 March 1930. Gandhiji march from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi.</p> <p>vi. Participation of masses.</p> <p>vii. Factory workers went on strikes.</p> <p>Viii. Peasants violated the forest laws.</p> <p>ix. .lawyers boycotted British courts and student left the colleges.</p>	<p>295, 297</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>(1) The features of our constitution is not copied from other country constitution.</p> <p>(2) We will frame the features of our constitution according to the needs of our people.</p> <p>(3) Though the word ‘democratic’ is not mentioned initially in the constitution, the word republic contains that word (democratic).</p> <p>(4) any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained)</p>		
SECTION – E (Map Based Questions)			
	<p>Map Questions. 5</p> <p>(34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 27), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:</p> <p>(i) Bodh Gaya – An ancient Buddhist site</p> <p>(ii) Lothal – A mature Harappan site</p> <p>(iii) (a) Goa – Territory under Mughal Empire</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(iii)(b) Vijayanagara – Capital of Vijayanagara empire</p> <p>(34.2) On the same outline map of India, two places have been marked as A and B, the centres of the Indian National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A- Amritsar</p>	<p>95</p> <p>2</p> <p>214</p> <p>174</p> <p>287</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

<p>B- Chauri Chara</p> <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 pillar inscriptions of Ashoka.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sanchi /Topra/Meerut/Kaushambi</p> <p>(34.2) (a) Name any one territory under the Mughal empire in Northern India.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Delhi/Panipat/Amber/ Ajmer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(34.2) (b) Name any one neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara empire</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Bidar/Golconda/Bijapur/Mysore/Kerala.</p> <p>(34.3) Name any two main centres of the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Delhi/Meerut/Jhansi/Lucknow/Kanpur</p>		<p>30</p> <p>214</p> <p>174</p> <p>267</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>NOTE- MARKING SCHEME HAS BEEN PREPARED FROM THE LATEST E-BOOK AVAILABLE ON THE NCERT WEBSITE.</p>			

SET - 671711

671712

671713

For question no.



श्न सं. 34 के लिए

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



