

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
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Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT: HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE (027) (PAPER CODE 61/2/1)

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 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 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:- <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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.

Set: 61/2/1
MARKING SCHEME-2023
HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.N O.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
SECTION A			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21x1=21
1	D - Vakataka	40-42	1
2	D - iii and iv	1-3	1
3	C - Maurya, Shakas and Guptas	50-52	1
4	A-Harmika For visually impaired B - Sarnath	96-97 96	1
5	B - Portugal	176	1
6	D - Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect	157	1
7	C - This name was derived from the local mother Goddess named pampa devi	170	1
8	A - i-a , ii- c, iii- b, iv- d	214	1
9	C - III, IV, I and II	258,274,276, 278	1
10	C - Wajid Ali shah	296,297	1
11	B - Hansa Mehta	422	1
12	A - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	355	1
13	A - Zarathrustra - Iran	84	1
14	B - Khetri	12	1
15	A- The early vedic traditon was compiled between BCE 1000 to 1600 CE	84	1
16	C- a-2, b-3,c-4,d-1	144,116,168	1
17	C- Bihar- Kunwar singh	292	1
18	A- II, III and IV	218	1
19	A- (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
20	B- Jawaharlal Nehru	409	1
21	B- Domingo Paes	176	1
SECTION B			6x3=18
Q.22.	“Mohenjo-Daro was a planned Urban Centre.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.		
Ans.	(i)Mohenjo-Daro had the Citadel and the Lower Town	5-8	3

	(ii)The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick platforms.		
	(iii)The Lower Town was also walled.		
	(iv)Signs of planning include bricks of a standardised ratio.		
	(v)One of the most distinctive features of Harappan citieswas the carefully planned drainage system.		
	(vi)Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate“grid” pattern, intersecting at right angles.		
	(vii)Streets with drains were laid out first and then housesbuilt along them.		
	(viii)If domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street.		
	(ix)The Lower Town buildings were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.		
	(x)The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving.		
	(xi)There were no windows in the walls along the groundlevel.		
	(xii)The main entrance does not give a direct view of theinterior or the courtyard.		
	(xiii)Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with connected drains. Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof.		
	(xiv)Many houses had wells, often in a room that could bereached from the outside.		
	(xv)According to Scholars the total number of wells in Mohenjo-Daro was about 700.		
	(xvi)Any other relevant point.		

	Any three points to be explained.		
Q.23 (a)	Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.		3
Ans.	Teachings of Buddhism.	Pg.91-92	
	(i)The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing.		
	(ii)It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.		
	(iii)Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence.		
	(iv)It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can come out of these worldly troubles.		
	(v)The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin.		
	(vi)He advised all to be humane and ethical towards common people. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.		
	(vii)The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
OR			
(b)	Describe the teachings of Jainism		3
Ans.	(i)The important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated: even stones, rocks and water have life.	Pg. 88	
	(ii)Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jainism.		
	(iii)In fact the principle of ahimsa, has left its mark on Indian thinking.		
	(iv)The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.		

	(v)Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.		
	(vi)This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
24.	Kabir is known as one of the saints whose philosophy has greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. Justify the statement with suitable points.		3
Ans.	Kabir is known as one of the saints whose philosophy has greatly influenced the Bhakti movement because. (i) Kabir’s mystical experiences are many to describe the Ultimate Reality.	Pg. 160-162	
	(ii)He described the Ultimate Reality as Allah, Khuda,Hazrat and Pir.		
	(iii)He also used terms drawn from Vedantic traditions, Alakh (the unseen), Nirakar (formless), Brahman, Atman, etc.		
	(iv)Other terms with mystical connotations such as Shabda (sound) or Shunya (emptiness) were drawn from yogic traditions.		
	(v)Diverse and sometimes conflicting ideas are expressed in his poems.		
	(vi) Some poems draw on Islamic ideas and use monotheism.		
	(vii)He used the Sufi concept of love to express the Hindu practice of Nam-simaran (remembrance of God’s name).		
	(viii)Kabir was and is to the present a source of inspiration for those who questioned entrenched religious and social institutions, ideas and practices in their search for the Divine.		
	(ix)The verses attributed to Kabir use the words Guru and Satguru.		

	(x)Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions. The Kabir Bijak is preserved by the Kabir panth in Varanasi and in Uttar Pradesh ; the Kabir Granthavali is associated with the Dadupanth in Rajasthan, and many of his compositions are found in the Adi Granth Sahib.		
	(xi)Kabir's poems have survived in several languages and dialects; and some are composed in the special language of nirguna poets, the sant bhasha. Others, known as ulatbansi (upside-down sayings), are written in a form in which everyday meanings are inverted.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
25.	How Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire? Explain with examples.		3
Ans.	Revenue from the land the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire: (i)Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay ofthe Mughal Empire.	Pg. 213	
	(ii)Mughal State had an administrative apparatus to ensure control over agricultural production, and to fix and collect revenue from its rapidly expanding empire.		
	(iii)The office of the diwan was responsible for supervisingthe fiscal system of the empire.		
	(iv)There were revenue collectors called the amil-guzar orrecord keepers.		
	(v)The Mughal State tried to first acquire specific information about the extent of the agricultural lands in the empire and what these lands produced before fixing the burden of taxes on people.		
	(vi)The land revenue arrangements consisted of two stages – the Jama and the Hasil.		

	(vii)The Jama was the amount assessed, and Hasil was the amount collected.		
	(viii)One third of the produce was collected as revenue by the State.		
	(ix)Both cultivated and cultivable lands were measured in each province and classified into categories of good, middling and bad.		
	(x)The produce of all the categories of land were added and the third of this represents the medium produce and one-third part of which was exacted as the Royal dues.		
	(xi)The amil-guzar or revenue collector was ordered by Akbar that while he should attempt to make cultivators pay in cash, the option of payment in kind was also to be kept open.		
	(xii)They devised ways to collect in kind like kankut, batai or bhaoli and khet-batai.		
	(xiii)The Mughal State encouraged peasants to cultivate jins-i-kamil (literally, perfect crops) such as cotton and sugarcane as they brought in more revenue.		
	(xiv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
OR			
25. (b)	Explain the role of village panchayats in the Mughal rural society?		3
Ans.	The role of village panchayat in Mughal rural society was very important because: (i)The village panchayat was an assembly of elders, usually important people of the village with hereditary rights over their property.	Pg202-203	
	(ii)In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body.		

	(iii)An oligarchy, the panchayat represented various castes and communities in the village, though the village menial-cum-agricultural worker was unlikely to be represented there. The decisions made by these panchayats were binding on the members.		
	(iv)Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat		
	(v)The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool.		
	(vi)Expenses for community welfare activities such as tiding over natural calamities (like floods), were also met from these funds.		
	(vii)Often these funds were also deployed in construction of a bund or digging a canal which peasants usually could not afford to do on their own.		
	(viii)One important function of the panchayat was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld.		
	(ix)One of the duties of the village headman was to oversee the conduct of the members of the village community “chiefly to prevent any offence against their caste.		
	(x)Panchayats also had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community. The latter was a drastic step and was in most cases meted out for a limited period.		
	(xi)In addition to the village panchayat each caste or jati in the village had its own jati panchayat. These panchayats wielded considerable power in rural society.		

	(xii) Archival records from western India – notably Rajasthan and Maharashtra – contain petitions presented to the panchayat complaining about extortionate taxation or the demand for unpaid labour (begar) imposed by the “superior” castes or officials of the state. These petitions were usually made by villagers, from the lowest rungs of rural society.		
	(xiii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
26.	The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity. Explain with examples.		3
Ans.	The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity: (i) The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and ishtahars.	Pg.301-303	
	(ii) For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25 th August, 1857.		
	(iii) The rebels tried to get the support of all sections of the society irrespective of their caste and creed.		
	(iv) They presented the memories of the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past.		
	(v) The proclamation issued by Bahadur Shah appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir.		
	(vi) Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessed landlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys.		
	(vii) They proclaimed to reject everything associated with British rule.		
	(viii) The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that they destroyed their religion by converting them into Christianity.		
	(ix) They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out and the treaties they had broken.		

	(x) They wanted to restore the previous life and livelihood to be secure.		
(xi)	Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
27.	Explain the arguments given in favour of strong centre in the Constituent Assembly.		3
Ans.	Following arguments in constitutional assembly given in favour of strong centre (i) Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated.	Pg.423-424	
	(ii) Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects : Union List – 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.		
	(iii) In India, Union Government was made more powerful so that it could ensure peace, security and coordinate on the matters of vital interest.		
	(iv) Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor.		
	(v) Some taxes such as land and property taxes, sales tax and tax collected by the State.		
	(vi) There were debates on powers of Centre and State. K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary, not only to strengthen the State but also the Centre. He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function properly. So it is important that some powers should be transferred to the State.		

	(vii)He warned against excessive centralized power in the constitution.		
	(viii)Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopaldaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.		
	(ix)Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united Centre much stronger.		
	(x)Gopaldaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible.		
	(xi)Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong Centre could plan for well-being of the country, mobilise the available resources, establish proper administration and defend the country against aggression.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point to be evaluated as a whole.		

SECTION C

Long Answer Type Questions

3x8=24

28. (a)	How were inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.		2+6=8
Ans.	Methods of deciphering inscriptions of Maurya period and limitation of inscriptions use as historical source (i)James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions.	Pg.28,46,47	
	(ii)James Prinsep matched the inscriptions in terms of content, style, language and paleography.		
	(iii)He also discovered that Asoka is the name of the ruler and devanampiya and piyadassi are titles used for Asoka in many inscriptions.		
	(iv)He noted that Asoka, Devanampiya and Piyadasi are different names of the same ruler.		

	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be explained.		
	The limitations of Inscriptional Evidence :		
	(i)There are technical limitations in studying the Incriptions.		
	(ii)In some Incriptions letters are very faintly engraved.		
	(iii)Some Incriptions are damaged.		
	(iv)In some Incriptions letters are missing.		
	(v)Reconstructions are uncertain.		
	(vi)It is not easy to be sure about the exact meaning ofthe words used in inscriptions.		
	(vii)Several thousand inscriptions were made but only some hundreds have been discovered.		
	(viii)All are not deciphered, published and translated.		
	(ix)Politically and economically significant matters are recorded in inscriptions but routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence are not found in inscriptions.		
	(x)Any other relevant point.		
	Any six points to be explained.		
OR			
28. (b)	How do historians cone to know about the Mauryas? Explain the administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire.		4+4=8
Ans.	Sources is to know about Mauryan period and administrative structure of Mauryan Empire: (i) Sources include archaeological finds, especiallysculptures, buildings, monasteries, etc.	Pg.32-34	
	(ii)The account of Megasthenes called Indica , which survives in fragments.		
	(iii) The Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya.		

	(iv) Later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature.		
	(v) Sanskrit literary works have been written about the Mauryas.		
	(vi) The Inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars.		
	(vii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
	Administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire : (i) There were five major political centres in the empire– the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan Inscriptions.	Pg.32-34	
	(ii) Administrative control was strongest in areas around the capital and the provincial centres.		
	(iii) These centres were carefully chosen, both Taxila and Ujjayini being situated on important long-distance trade routes.		
	(iv) There was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.		
	(v) Of these, one subcommittee looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.		
	(vi) Asoka also tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma, the principles of which were simple and universally applicable.		
	(vii) Special officers, known as the Dhamma Mahamatta, were appointed to spread the message of dhamma.		
	(viii) Asoka appointed Pativedakas to collect people's needs and report to the king directly.		
	(ix) Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		

29. (a)	Analyze the features of the sacred centre of Vijayanagara Empire.		8
Ans.	Main features of the sacred centre of Vijayanagara Empire. (i) Dedicated to the principal deity Vitthala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra.	Pg.184 to 188	
	(ii) It is designed as a Chariot.		
	(iii) It had structures of immense scale like gopurams or royal gateways that often dwarfed the towers on the central shrines and signalled the presence of the temple from a great distance.		
	(iv) It has mandapas or pavilions.		
	(v) The chariot streets extended from the temple gopuram in a straight line, paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions in which merchants set up their shops.		
	(vi) Any other relevant point.		
	Features of Virupaksha temple : (i) Virupaksha was the guardian of Vijayanagara. He was a form of Shiva.		
	(ii) Existence of Shrines like Virupaksha and Pampadevi. Vijayanagara rulers claim that they rule on behalf of the God Virupakasha.		
	(iii) All Royal orders were signed as Shri Virupakasha.		
	(iv) Rulers indicate their close link with the God Virupakasha.		
	(v) Kings' visit to the temples was treated as a grand occasion.		
	(vi) The temple was a centre of learning.		
	(vii) The rulers granted land and resources for the maintenance of temples.		

	(viii)Sculpture of the rulers was displayed in the temples.		
	(ix)Raya Gopuram.		
	(x)Mandapas with Carved pillars.		
	(xi)Gateways.		
	(xii)Programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. wereorganized.		
	(xiii)Celebration of the marriage of deities.		
	(xiv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points from each.		
OR			
29.(b)	Examine the architectural and ritual features of Mahanavmi dibba.		8
Ans.	The architectural and ritual features of Mahanavmi dibba:	Pg.180,188	
	(i)It was a distinctive structure in the area.		
	(ii)It was an impressive platform.		
	(iii)The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.		
	(iv)The audience hall was a high platform with slots forwooden pillars at close and regular intervals.		
	(v)It had a staircase going up to the second floor.		
	(vi)It is not very clear what the hall was used for.		
	(vii)Mahanavami dibba was a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft.		
	(viii)There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.		
	(ix)Any other relevant point.		
	Rituals associated with the Mahanavami Dibba :		
	(i) Probably coincides with the day Mahanavmi-Dussehra.		

	(ii)The kings of Vijayanagara displayed their prestige,power and suzerainty.		
	(iii)The ceremonies on this occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.		
	(iv)Dances, wrestling matches and processions of caparisoned horses, elephants, chariots and soldiers took place.		
	(v)The kings and his guests were give ritual presentations by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings.		
	(vi)The ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meaning.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points from each section.		
30.(a)	How did Salt Satyagraha of Gandhiji become the all-India campaign in opposition to the British? Explain with examples.		8
Ans.	Salt Satyagraha of Gandhiji become the all-India campaign in opposition to the British because	Pg.36	
	(i)In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi announced to lead a march to break one of the most unpopular laws in British India, which gave the State a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.		
	(ii)It was Gandhiji's tactical wisdom, as salt is used in every Indian household yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use, compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.		
	(iii)By making Salt Law his target, Gandhiji mobilised awider discontent against British rule.		
	(iv)On 12 th March, 1930, Gandhiji started his march from Sabarmati and reached Dandi three weekslater.		

	(v) Gandhiji gave speeches at the villages en route wherein he called upon local officials to leave government jobs and join the freedom struggle.		
	(vi) He appealed for the abolition of untouchability and union of Hindu, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs for Swaraj in real sense.		
	(vii) Parallel Salt Marches were being conducted in other parts of the country.		
	(viii) Across large parts of India, peasants breached the forest laws.		
	(ix) Towns factory workers went on strike.		
	(x) Lawyers boycotted British courts.		
	(xi) Students refused to attend government-run educational institutions and many government officials resigned for the nationalist cause.		
	(xii) The March was significant because it was widely covered by the European and American press.		
	(xiii) It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.		
	(xiv) Any other relevant point.		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
OR			
30.(b)	As a consequence of the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundation for the first time since the Revolt of 1857. Explain the statement with examples.		8

Ans.	As a consequence of the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857 because: (i) Gandhiji coupled Non-Cooperation with Khilafat and adjoined Hindus and Muslims to end colonial rule.	Pg.349 – 351	
	(ii) These movements unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India.		
	(iii) Indians did not cooperate with government at any level.		
	(iv) Boycott of schools, colleges and law courts.		
	(v) National schools, colleges were opened.		
	(vi) Non-payment of taxes.		
	(vii) Renunciation of titles and voluntary association with the government.		
	(viii) This movement changed the course of Indian history.		
	(ix) Poor peasants, workers, students, lawyers and industrialists joined the movement.		
	(x) Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.		
	(xi) Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause.		
	(xii) Many officials resigned from their posts.		
	(xiii) Meetings were attended by all sections of people.		
	(xiv) Women participated in large numbers.		
	(xv) It was training for self-rule.		
	(xvi) Any other relevant point.		
SECTION D			
Source Based Questions			4x3=12
(31.1)	How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas?		1

Ans.	(i)Hidimba belonged to Rakshasa clan who were man eaters and beyond the four varnas.	Pg. 65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		

(31.2)	Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea from Bhima?		1
Ans.	(i)Kunti approved Hidimba's plea on the condition that Bhima would spend the day with Hidimba but would return at night to the Pandavas.	Pg.65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.3)	How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness?		2
Ans.	(i)Kunti was a farsighted person who knew that Hidimba and her child would be a great help in their need.	Pg.124	
	(ii)Same thing happened – Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas when they needed him.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
(32.1)	How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?		1
Ans.	(i) According to Al-Biruni, Sanskrit and Arabic had an enormous range both in words and inflections.	Pg. 124	
	(ii) Original and derivative versions in both the languages.		
	(iii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(32.2)	Give an example of the kind of work he translated in to Arabic from Sanskrit.		1
Ans.	He translated works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.		
(32.3)	Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range?		2
Ans.	(i) Because the language is of an enormous range both in words and inflections.		
	(ii) Calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using the same word for a variety of subjects in order to properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.		

(33.1)	Examine the reason for calling it as a Fifth Report.		1
Ans	(i) It was the fifth of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.	Pg. 263	
	(ii) Any other relevant point.		
(33.2)	Why were the activities of the East India Company closely watched and debated in England?		1
(33.2)	(i) Groups in Britain were opposed to the monopoly that the East India Company had over trade with India and China.	Pg. 264	
	(ii) These groups wanted a revocation of the Royal Charter that gave the Company this monopoly.		
	(iii) An increasing number of private traders wanted ashare in the Indian trade.		
	(iv) The Industrialists of Britain were keen to open up the Indian market for British manufactures. Many political groups argued that the conquest of Bengal was benefiting only the East India Company but not the British nation as a whole.		
	(v) Information about Company misrule and maladministration was hotly debated in Britain and incidents of the greed and corruption of Company officials were widely publicised in the Press.		
	(vi) Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(33.3)	Analyze any two limitations of this report?		2
Ans.	(i) It ran into 1002 pages, of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from different districts, statistical tables on revenue returns, and notes on the revenue, and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras (present-day Tamil Nadu)written by officials.		

	(ii) Intent on criticising the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power.		
	(iii) It overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.		
	(iv) Any other relevant point.		
SECTION E			
Map Skill Based Question			5
(34.1)	On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		
	(i) Ujjayini : A Mahajanpad – Madhya Pradesh		1
	(ii) Kalibangan : Indus Valley Site – Rajasthan		1
	(iii) (a) Panipat : Territory under the control of Mughals		1
OR			
	(iii) (b) Thanjavur : An empire of 14 th to 18 th century.		1
See Attached Map			
(34.2)	On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A and B, as the centres of the Indian Nationalist movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.		1+1=2
See Attached Map			
Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :			
(34.1)	Mention any two sites of the matured Harrapan period./Buddhist sites Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu-Daro, Kot Diji – Any two / BUDDHIST SITES: Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, Sanchi, Shravasti, Sarnath, Kusinagara – (Any two.)		2
(34.2)	Mention any one territory under Mughal Empire :		1

(a)	Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one.)		
OR			
(b)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. - Vijayanagara		1
(34.3)	Mention any two centres related with Indian National Movement. Important centres of the National Movement : Champanan, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi. - (Any two.)		2

INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

