

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination-2020
Marking Scheme – HISTORY

(SUBJECT CODE : 027) (PAPER CODE : 61/2/3)

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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 marks be awarded to them.**
3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - 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 a reply.
 - 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
 13. 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.
 14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
 15. 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.
 16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME HISTORY-027
CLASS XII A I S S C E-March 2020
CODE NO. 61/2/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	C (Nishadas)	Pg-61	1
2.	The image of Buddha from Mathura For visually impaired: Shalabhanjika	Pg-103 Pg-101	1
3.	C (I and III)	Pg-11	1
4.	To display in a museum in France. OR The stupas contained the relics of the Buddha regarded as sacred.	Pg-83 Pg-96	1
5.	Bodhisatta is perceived as deeply compassionate being, who accumulated merit through his efforts but used this not to attain nibbana and thereby abandon the world.	Pg-103	1
6.	Vaishnavism is a form of Hinduism within which Vishnu is worshipped as the principal deity where as Shaivism is a tradition within which Shiva is regarded as chief God.	Pg-104	1
7.	Urban centres /Any urban feature	Pg-5	1
8.	He was a physician to prince Dara Shukoh, the eldest son of Shah Jahan	Pg-122	1
9.	C (Harihara and Bukka)	Pg-171	1
10.	B(I,II and III)	Pg-173	1
11.	D (He had cordial relations with safavids over Qandahar)	Pg-230	1
12.	Delhi	Pg-221	1
13.	Gulbadan Begum OR Abdul Hamid Lahori	Pg-243 Pg-231	1
14.	Kitab-ul-Hind	Pg-117	1

15.	Ibn-Battuta	Pg-118	1
16.	C [Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)]	Pg-365	1
17.	On the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt the British instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial.	Pg-349	1
18.	In Awadh Nawab Wajid Ali Shah ,a popular ruler was dethroned so people of Awadh hailed Birjis Qadr, the son of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah as their leader, to raise the standard of revolt against the British.	Pg-292	1
19.	B(III,I,IV,II)	Pg-361,364,391,411	1
20.	D (The ally was free to enter into agreements with other rulers without the permission of the British)	Pg-296	1
<u>SECTION-B</u>			
21.	<p><u>The Domestic Architecture of Harappan Cities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The lower town provides examples of residential buildings. ii. Many houses were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides. iii. The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking, weaving etc. iv. There are no windows on the walls along the ground level. v. The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior of the courtyard. vi. Every house had bathroom. vii. Every house was connected to the street drains. viii. Some houses have remain of staircases to reach a second storey of the roof. ix. Many houses had wells. x. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-7	3

22.	<p><u>Sources of Water For The City Of Vijayanagara</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. River Tungbhadra was flowing through this region was the main source of water. ii. The surrounding landscape is characterized by stunning granite hills that seem to form a girdle around the city. iii. A number of small streams were also flowing through this region. iv. Embankments were built along these streams to create reservoirs of varying sizes. v. Some water reservoirs were also constructed to store water. vi. Water from Kamalapuram tank, not only irrigated fields nearby but was also conducted through a channel to the “royal centre”. vii. One of the most prominent water works is Hiriya canal which was supplying water for agriculture as well as for drinking purpose. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-177	3
23.	<p><u>“For Swaraj, Hindu, Muslim, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite”:</u></p> <p><u>Non- cooperation movement:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gandhiji joined hands with the Khilafat Movement. ii. Hindus and Muslims, could collectively bring an end to colonial rule. iii. Common people participated in the movement irrespective of being Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Sikh. iv. Peasants, workers and others acted upon the call to non-cooperate with colonial rule. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-350	3
24.	<p>The circumstances under which the British officials invited Santhals to settle in the peripheries of Rajmahal hills during the nineteenth century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Having failed to subdue Paharias the British turned towards Santhals. ii. The Santhals appeared to be ideal settlers clearing forests and ploughing land. 	Pg-270-271	3

	<p>iii. Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in foothills of Rajmahal.</p> <p>iv. Santhals practiced plough agriculture and became settled peasants.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Economic and social conditions of the Paharias (hill folk) of Rajmahal hills during the late eighteenth century)</p> <p>i. The Paharias were hunters , food gatherers and shifting cultivators, charcoal producers and silk worm rearers.</p> <p>ii. They lived in huntments within tamrind groves and rested under shades of mango trees.</p> <p>iii. Their chiefs maintained the unity of their groups and settled disputes.</p> <p>iv. These hill folk regularly raided the plains where settled agriculturists lived.</p> <p>v. Paharias grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption.</p> <p>vi. From the forests they collected Mahua (a flower) for food , silk cocoons and resin for sale and wood for charcoal production.</p> <p>vii. They considered the entire region as their land.</p> <p>viii. They resists the intrusion of outsiders.</p> <p>ix. Traders gave a small amount to the hill folk for permission to use the passes controlled by them.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-267-269	3
	SECTION-C		
25.	<p><u>Characteristics of Mahajanpadas</u></p> <p>i. Most Mahajanpadas were ruled by kings.</p> <p>ii. Some known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies where power was shared by a number of men, often collectively called rajas.</p> <p>iii. Both Mahavira and Buddha belonged to such ganas.</p> <p>iv. Each Mahajanpada had a capital city which was often fortified.</p> <p>v. Brahmins laid down the norms for the rulers in texts known as Dharmasutras.</p> <p>vi. Rulers were advised to collect taxes and tribute from cultivators, traders and artisans.</p> <p>vii. Gradually, some states acquired standing armies and maintained regular bureaucracies.</p> <p>viii. Some others continued to depend on militia, recruited more</p>	Pg-29-31	4+4=8

	<p>often than not, from the peasantry.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point Any four points to be explained</p> <p><u>Magadha as the most powerful Mahajanpada</u></p> <p>i. Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive.</p> <p>ii. Iron-mines were accessible which provided resources for making tools and weapons.</p> <p>iii. Elephants, an important component of army was available in the forests of this region.</p> <p>iv. Ganga and its tributaries provided water for cheap and convenient communication.</p> <p>v. Ambitious and powerful rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda and their policies.</p> <p>vi. Capitals of Magadha was Rajagaha (house of the king) which was a fortified settlement located amongst hills. Later capital was shifted to Pataliputra, on commanding routes of communication along the Ganga.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Main features of Maurayas Administration</u></p> <p>i. There were five major political centres in the empire. They were Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjayni, Tosali and Suvarngiri.</p> <p>ii. Administrative control was strongest in areas around the capital and the provincial centres.</p> <p>iii. Communication along both river and land routes were vital.</p> <p>iv. Army was an important means for ensuring protection for those who were on the move.</p> <p>v. Megasthenes mentions a comitte with six subcomittes for coordinating military activity.</p> <p>vi. Ashoka try to hold his empire through propogating Dhamma. Any five points to be explained</p> <p><u>Principles of Ashoka's Dhamma</u></p> <p>i. The principles of Ashoka's Dhamma were simple and virtually universally applicable.</p>	<p>Pg-32-34</p>	<p>5+3=8</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. According to Ashoka, this would ensure the well-being of people in the world and the next. iii. Ashoka inscribed his messages to the subjects on stones or rocks. iv. This included respect for elders and generosity towards Brahmins and those who renounced worldly life. v. Treating slaves and servants kindly. vi. Respect for religion and tradition other than one's own. vii. Special officers, Known as the dhamma mahamatta, were appointed to spread the message of Dhamma. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
26	<p><u>The role of women in Agrarian Society during the Mughal India:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Women and men had to work shoulder to shoulder in the fields. ii. Men tilled and ploughed, while women sowed and weeded, threshed and winnowed the harvest. iii. Many aspects of production depended on female labour. iv. A gendered segregation between the home (for women) and the world(for men) was not possible in this context. v. Menstruating women, for instance, were not allowed to touch the plough or the potter's wheel in Western India or enter the groves where betel leaves (paan) were grown in Bengal. vi. Peasant and artisan women worked not only in the fields but went to the employers houses or to the markets. vii. Women were the child bearing force. viii. These children grew up to provide labour. ix. There was shortage of wives due to high mortality rates among women, so women were important. x. The household chores were also looked after by women. xi. Male headed the house , females acted as mothers, wives and sisters. xii. Women had the right to inherit property also. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>The Land Revenue System of the Mughal Empire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Land revenue was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire. ii. Revenue was vital to create an administrative apparatus. iii. Diwan was responsible for supervising the fiscal system. iv. Mughal state, first tried to acquire information about agriculture, than imposed tax. v. Land revenue consisted at two stages-the first assessment and than actual collection. 	Pg-206-207	8
		Pg-213	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. The Jama was the amount assessed as opposed to hasil, the amount collected. vii. Amil-guzar was the revenue collector. viii. Akbar decreed that cultivators could pay either in cash or in kind. ix. Land was actually measured to assess the revenue. x. Lands were classified as Polaj, Parauti, Chachar and Banjar. xi. The land revenue collections were in the form of Kankut, Batai or Bhaoli, Khet-batai and Lang batai. xii. Annual records of the revenue was kept. xiii. Both cultivated and cultivable lands were measured in each province. xiv. Forests covered huge areas of the subcontinent and thus remained unmeasured. xv. Any other relevant point. To be assessed as a whole. 		
27.	<p><u>Changes in the Social Life of the People in Colonial Cities during 18th and 19th Centuries:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For Indians, new cities were bewildering places where life seemed always a flux. ii. There was dramatic contrast in wealth and poverty. iii. New transports like buses, trams were available. iv. Travelling from home to office or factory was a new kind of experience. v. The creation of public places, like public parks, theatres provided exciting new forms of entertainment and interaction. vi. Within new cities, new social groups were formed. vii. Old identities of people were no longer important. viii. All classes of people were migrating to the big cities. ix. Middle class increased in cities because of the jobs of clerks, teachers, lawyers etc. x. New public sphere of debate and discussion emerged. xi. Social customs, norms and practices came to be questioned. xii. Cities offered new opportunities for women. xiii. Middle class women sought to express themselves through journals and books etc. xiv. Overtime women became more visible in public. xv. Labouring poor and working class also developed in cities. xvi. To minimize costs of living in the city, most male migrants left their families behind in their village homes. xvii. Life in the new cities was a struggle for jobs, foods, places to 	Pg-329-330	8

	<p>stay etc.</p> <p>xviii. The poor in cities created lively urban culture of their own.</p> <p>xix. These poor were participants in religious festivals, tamashas and swangs, which often mocked the pretensions of their masters, Indian and European.</p> <p>xvi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>The Process of Census Operation:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. From 1881, decennial censuses became a regular feature. ii. This collection of data is an invaluable source for studying urbanization in India. iii. The census operation, was a means by which social data were converted into convenient statistics about the population. iv. The census commissioners devised categories for classifying different sections of the population. v. The census process was riddled with ambiguity. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any four points to be explained</p> <p><u>The suspicions about Census during Colonial Rule :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The categories devised by census commissioners often arbitrary and failed to capture the fluid and overlapping identities of people. ii. People often refused to cooperate or gave evasive answers to the census officials. iii. People were suspicious, that these enquires were being conducted to impose new taxes on them. iv. Upper caste people were also unwilling to give any information regarding the women of their household. v. People were claiming identities that they associated with higher status. vi. The figures of mortality and disease were difficult to collect. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any four points to be explained</p>	Pg-321-322	4+4
28.	<p style="text-align: center;">“Without a shot being fired”</p> <p>28.1 Examine the causes for the collapse of the administrative system?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Partition was in process. ii. Issue of political governance was in conflict. 	Pg-392	2

	<p>iii. Breakdown of authority.</p> <p>Any two points</p> <p>28.2 Why could the British officials not take any action to control the situation?</p> <p>i. The British did not know how to handle the situation.</p> <p>ii. Big dilemma over authority and power.</p> <p>iii. Britishers were preparing to quit India.</p> <p>Any two points</p> <p>28.3 Do you think the role of District Magistrate was justified?</p> <p>Answer could be justified or unjustified.</p> <p>(views of the student should be taken into consideration)</p>	Pg-392	2
29.	<p><u>Proper social roles</u></p> <p>29.1 Why did Drona refuse to accept Ekalavya as his pupil?</p> <p>i. Drona knew the dharma and taught only to the Kuru princess.</p> <p>ii. Ekalavya was a forest dwelling Nishada.</p> <p>iii. Drona was a Brahman and he taught archery to the Kuru princes only.</p> <p>Any two points</p> <p>29.2 How did Ekalavya acquire the supreme skill of archery?</p> <p>i. Ekalavya, on refusal, returned to the forest.</p> <p>ii. He prepared an image of Drona out of clay and practiced intensively in front of it.</p> <p>iii. He acquired great skill in archery.</p> <p>Any two points</p> <p>29.3 Why did Ekalavya introduce himself to the Pandavas as a pupil</p>	Pg-62	2
		Pg-62	2

	<p>of Drona?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. When the Kuru Princes dog began to bark at him ,he got annoyed. ii. He shot seven arrows into his mouth. iii. The Pandavas amazed at this superb display of archery, tracked him down. iv. He introduced himself to the Pandavas as pupil of Drona. <p>Any two points</p>		
30.	<p><u>The Pilgrimage Of The Mughal Princess Jahanara-1643</u></p> <p>30.1 How did Jahanara exhibit her faith and devotion to the Shaikh?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. She performed two cycles of optional prayers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. She did not sleep on a leopard skin at night for several days iii. She did not extend her feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary. iii. She did not turn her back towards him. iv. She passed the days beneath the trees. <p>Any two points</p> <p>30.2 Why did she consider Dargah as a special place for pilgrimage and reverence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Due to her faith and devotion towards Lord. ii. She was the murid of her Murshid(Guru). iii. This was the family ritual and tradition. iv. For seeking blessings v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points</p> <p>30.3 How did she pay her obeisance at the Dargah?</p>	Pg-157	2
		Pg-157	2

	<p>i. She rubbed her face with the dust of the threshold.</p> <p>ii. She went bare-footed kissing the ground.</p> <p>iii. She went round the tomb several times.</p> <p>iv. She sprayed the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb.</p> <p>v. She had also takes off the rose scarf that she had on her head and placed it on the top of the blessed tomb.</p> <p>Any two points</p>	Pg-157	2
31	<p><u>See attached filled map</u></p> <p><u>For Visually Impaired Candidates</u></p> <p>31.1 Mature Harappan sites (Any Three):</p> <p>Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Nageshwar, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Banawali, Dholavira, Chanhudaro, Nageshwar, Balakot</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Centres of Revolt of 1857(Any Three):</p> <p>Kanpur, Jhansi, Meerut, Delhi, Azamgarh, Lucknow, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Awadh</p> <p>31.2 Centres of National Movement(Any Three):</p> <p>Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi</p>		<p>3+3=6</p> <p>1x3=3</p> <p>1x3=3</p> <p>1x3=3</p>

61/2/1, 61/2/2, 61/2/3



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)

