

MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY-027 CLASS XII
A I S S C E-March 2019
CODE NO. 61/4/2

| Q. NO. | EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS | Page No. | Marks |
|--------|--|----------|-------|
| 1 | <p style="text-align: center;">PART A</p> <p>The archaeologists used burials to find out the social and economic differences :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The way the burial pits were made was indicative of social differences. 2. The burials of upper class people were lined with bricks. 3. The ordinary people were generally laid in pits. 4. Jewellery has been found in some burials. 5. In some burials articles of daily use were found. 6. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cunningham's confusion :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harappan artifacts reached Cunningham in early 19th century and he did not know how old they were. 2. He unsuccessfully tried to place them within the Harappan time frame. 3. He used the accounts left by the Chinese Buddhists pilgrims who visited the sub continent between 4th and 7th centuries C.E. 4. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be analyzed).</p> | 9 | 1+1=2 |
| | | 19 | 1+1=2 |
| 2 | <p>Features of Indian bazaars:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bazaars were the places of economic transactions. ii. Were the hubs of social and cultural activities. iii. Most bazaars had a mosque and a temple. iv. Some bazaars had spaces marked for public performances by dancers, singers and musicians etc. v. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be stated)</p> | 128 | 1+1=2 |

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| 3 | <p>Emphasis on Hindustani:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gandhiji felt that the language should be understood easily by the common people and Hindustani was a popular language for the common people. ii. It was a composite language and enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures. iii. The multi culture language like Hindustani could unify Hindus and Muslims and people of north and south. iv. Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained) | 425 | 1+1=2 |
| 4 | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART B</u></p> <p>Features of Mauryan administration:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The administrative control was strongest in areas around the capital and provincial centres. ii. Communication along both land and river routes was well developed for the existence of the empire. iii. Along these routes provisions were arranged and protection provided. iv. Efficient military administration. v. Ashoka propagated Dhamma to keep the empire under control. vi. The whole empire was divided into five major political centres as to have a better control. vii. Any other relevant point (Any four points to be described) | 32-34 | 1*4=4 |
| 5 | <p>Chishti khanqah:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Shaikh and his family, attendants and disciples lived in the Khanqah. ii. Various visitors met the shaikh in the Khanqah. iii. Provided refuge to the people from the neighbouring areas in case of any invasion. iv. An open kitchen or langar is run on unasked charity. v. People from all walks of life come, seeking discipleship and intercession by the shaikh in various matters. vi. Even members of nobility like Amir Khusro, Ziyauddin Barani etc visited the Khanqah. vii. Any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained) | 154-155 | 1*4=4 |

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| 6 | <p>The granting of titles:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The titles created an atmosphere of awe in the audience when announced by the ushers. ii. A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced through the titles he had. iii. Title could be earned or paid for. iv. Some important titles were Asif Khan, Mirza Raja, and Amir Khan etc. v. Robe of honour (khilat) was another important award. vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any four points to be explained</p> | 241 | 1*4=4 |
| 7 | <p>Deccan riots commission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The commission was specifically asked to judge whether the government revenue demand was the cause of the revolt. ii. The commission reported that the govt. demand was not the cause of peasants' anger. iii. It was the money lenders who were to be blamed- this report was frequent in colonial records. iv. This shows that there was persistent reluctance on the part of colonial govt. to admit that the popular discontent was never on govt. action. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Annexation of Awadh:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The conquest of Awadh happened in stages ii. In the first instance a policy of subsidiary alliance was imposed iii. Nawab had to disband his military force and allow the British to station the British troops within the kingdom and act in accordance of the advice of British resident who was now attached to the court iv. Nawab became dependent on the British to maintain law and order. v. Imposition of British rule and Nawab Wazid Ali Shah was dethroned on the plea of misrule. That completed the process of annexation vi. Awadh territory was very fertile and British wanted to capture it by all means. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be examined)</p> | 285 | 4*1=4 |
| | | 296 | 4*1=4 |

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| 8 | <p>Vitthala temple:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Vitthala temple- the principal deity was Vitthala, a form of Vishnu. ii. The temple had several halls and a unique shrine designed as a chariot. iii. A characteristic feature of the temple complexes is the chariot streets that extended from the temple gopurams in a straight line. iv. The streets were paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions in which merchants set up their shops. v. The rulers of Vijayanagara drew on different traditions to create an empirical culture. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Enclosing agriculture land:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agriculture tracts were incorporated within the fortified area to save people from medieval sieges. ii. To continue with agriculture to save people from starvation and subsequent submission to the attacker iii. Sieges could last for several months and sometimes for years, so granaries were also built within the area. iv. The rulers of Vijayanagara developed this strategy for protecting agriculture belt. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> | 188 | 4*1=4 |
| 9 | <p>Variation in the pattern of urbanization during 19th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The growth of cities was monitored through regular head count and by mid 19th century, local census had been carried out in different regions. The first all India census was attempted in 1872 and from 1881 census conducted every ten years became a regular feature. ii. After 1800, urbanization in India was sluggish. All through the 19th century upto first two decades of 20th, the proportion of urban population to total population in India was extremely low and remained stagnant. iii. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras grew rapidly and became sprawling cities. iv. These cities grew as commercial and administrative centers. v. They were the collection depots for the export of Indian manufacturers such as cotton textiles. vi. After the industrial revolution this trend was reversed and these cities became entry point for British manufactured goods and for the export of Indian raw material. vii. The introduction of railways in 1853 meant a change in towns. Every railway station became a collection depot for raw materials and distribution point for imported goods viii. Railway towns like Jamalpur, Waltair and Bareilly developed. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> | 322-323 | 4*1=4 |

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| 10 | <p>THE IDEAL OF SULH-i-KUL:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mughal chronicles present the empire as comprising many different ethnic and religious communities- Hindus, Jains, Zoroastrians and Muslims. ii. In Sulh-i- kul all religious and school of thoughts had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves. iii. As source of all peace and stability the emperor stood above all religions and ethnic groups iv. Its idea was experimented through state policies where the composite nobility of Iranians, Turans, Afghans, Rajputs and Deccanis were given positions and awards purely on the basis of service and loyalty to the king. v. Akbar abolished pilgrimage and jizya tax which was based on religious discrimination. vi. Instructions were sent to the officials of the empire to follow the precept of Sulh-i- kul in administration. vii. Mughal emperor gave grants to Sulh-i- kul buildings and places of worship irrespective of the religions. viii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Grand vision of the Mughals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Each manuscript contained an average of 120 full or double-page paintings of battles, sieges, hunts, building construction, court scenes, etc. ii. The chronicle is based on a range of sources, including actual records of events (waqai), official documents and oral testimonies of knowledgeable persons. iii. The Akbar Nama was written to provide a detailed description of Akbar's reign. iv. Recording politically significant events across time. v. Giving a synchronic picture of all aspects of Akbar's empire- geographical, social, administrative and cultural. vi. Abu'l Fazl wrote in a language that was ornate and which attached importance to diction and rhythm. vii. Abdul Hamid Lahori is known as the author of the Badshah Nama. viii. It's the official history in 3 volumes (daftars) of 10 lunar years each. Lahori wrote the first and second daftars comprising the first two decades of the emperor's rule (1627-47): these volumes were later revised by Sadullah Khan, Shah Jahan's wazir. ix. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) | 233-234 | 6+2=8 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Each manuscript contained an average of 120 full or double-page paintings of battles, sieges, hunts, building construction, court scenes, etc. ii. The chronicle is based on a range of sources, including actual records of events (waqai), official documents and oral testimonies of knowledgeable persons. iii. The Akbar Nama was written to provide a detailed description of Akbar's reign. iv. Recording politically significant events across time. v. Giving a synchronic picture of all aspects of Akbar's empire- geographical, social, administrative and cultural. vi. Abu'l Fazl wrote in a language that was ornate and which attached importance to diction and rhythm. vii. Abdul Hamid Lahori is known as the author of the Badshah Nama. viii. It's the official history in 3 volumes (daftars) of 10 lunar years each. Lahori wrote the first and second daftars comprising the first two decades of the emperor's rule (1627-47): these volumes were later revised by Sadullah Khan, Shah Jahan's wazir. ix. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) | 230-231 | 1*8=8 |

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| 11 | <p>Mughal Imperial household:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The term 'harem' is used to refer to domestic world of Mughals. ii. Mughal's imperial household consisted of emperor, wives and concubines, near and distant relatives and female servants and slaves. iii. Polygamy was practiced widely and marriage was used for cementing political relationships and forging alliances. iv. Distinctions between wives from royal and aristocratic families, ordinary background and concubines were maintained. v. Love and motherhood played an important role in elevating status of women. vi. Slaves in the household performed various tasks. vii. Slave eunuchs (khwaja seras) served as guards, servants and agents for women engaged in commerce. viii. Control over resources enabled women to commission buildings and gardens. vii. Elderly women played mediating role in resolving conflict between princes and king. viii. Any other relevant point (Any eight points to be explained) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Political and diplomatic relations:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Relationship of Mughal with Iran and Turan hinged on control of frontier defined by Hindukush Mountains. ii. Qandahar was a bone of contention between the Saffavids and Mughal. Qandahar was in control of Humayun and Akbar reconquered it in 1595. iii. Saffavids court continued to claim stake on Qandahar. iv. Jahangir sent a diplomatic envoy to court of Shah Abbas for retaining Qandahar but the mission failed. v. Relation between Mughals and Ottomans was marked by concerns to ensure free movements for merchants and pilgrims. vi. Mughal emperors usually combined religion and commerce by exporting valuable goods and distributed profits in charity. vii. Christian missions visited India for trade and spread of Christianity. viii. The first Jesuit mission reached Mughal court in 1580 at Fatehpur Sikri and stayed for two years. ix. Any other relevant point (Any eight points to be explained) | 242-243 | 1*8=8 |
| | | 248-250 | 1*8=8 |

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| 12 | <p>Importance and limitations of memories and oral testimonies in reconstructing the history of the partition of India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Oral narratives, memoirs, diaries, family histories, first hand written accounts- all help us to understand the trials of ordinary people during the partition of the country. ii. Suffering and alteration in life- Millions of people viewed partition in terms of suffering and challenges of time requiring psychological, emotional and social adjustments. iii. Memories and experience- it was not a political event, but also through the meanings attached to it by those who lived it. It shaped the reality of an event. iv. Oral history allows historians to broaden the boundaries of their discipline by rescuing from the oblivion the lived experiences of the poor and powerless. v. There is no dearth of testimony about different forms of distress that people faced. <p style="text-align: center;">LIMITATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Govt documents- it is impossible to extract the kind of information from govt documents as they deal with policy and party matters and various state sponsored schemes. vii. If history has to accord presence to the ordinary and powerless then the oral history of partition is not concerned with tangential matters. viii. Many historians remain skeptical of oral and history and dismiss it because it lacks concreteness and chronology. ix. Different types of sources have to be tapped for answering different types of questions. x. Govt reports tell us of number of recovered women exchanged by Indian and Pakistani states but it is the women who will tell us about their suffering. xi. Any other relevant points. (Any eight points to be explained) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The provincial elections of 1937 and the Role of congress ministries and Muslim league</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The congress won an absolute majority in 5 out of 11 provinces and forming govt in 7 of them. ii. It did badly in the constituencies reserved for Muslims but the Muslim league also fared poorly, polling only 4.4% of the total Muslim vote cast in the election. | 400-402 | 1*8=8 |
| | | 385-386 | 1*8=8 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. The league failed to win a single seat in the NWFP and could capture only 2 out of 84 reserved constituencies in the Punjab and 3 out of 33 in Sind. iv. The league assumed that only a Muslim party could represent Muslim interests and that the congress was essentially a Hindu party. v. Jinnah’s insistence that the league be recognized as the sole spokesman of Muslims could convince few at the time. vi. Though popular in the United Provinces, Bombay and Madras, social support for the league was still fairly weak in three of the provinces from which Pakistan was to be carved out just ten years later- Bengal, the NWFP and the Punjab. vii. Even in Sind it failed to form a govt. viii. The congress ministries contributed to the widening rift. In the United provinces, the party had rejected the Muslim league proposal for a coalition govt partly because the league tended to support landlordism, which the congress wished to abolish, although the party had not taken any concrete steps in that direction. ix. The congress didn’t achieve any substantial gains in the Muslim mass contact programme it launched. x. The secular and radical rhetoric of the Congress merely alarmed conservative Muslims and the Muslim landed elite, without winning over the Muslim masses. xi. On 23 March 1940, the league moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent. xii. Any other relevant point. <p>(To be assessed as whole)</p> | | |
| 13 | <p>“Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law”</p> <p>13.1 The apprehensions of Mahatma Gandhi when he started his Dandi March</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gandhi was apprehensive that he might not be allowed to reach Dandi ii. Government might perhaps let the party come as far as Dandi, but not allow Gandhi to reach Dandi certainly. iii. He will be arrested on the way. <p>13.2 Why did Gandhiji say that the Government deserved to be congratulated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government displayed patience and forbearance and allowed Gandhi to reach Dandi. ii. That is why Gandhi said that the Government deserved to be congratulated on not arresting, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. <p>13.3 Why was the ‘Salt March’ very significant?</p> | 358 | 2+2+3= 7 |

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| 14 | <p>i. Salt march was significant because it brought Gandhi into limelight and attracted the world's attention.</p> <p>ii. In this movement women also participated.</p> <p>iii. It forced the British to think that their British Raj will not continue further.</p> <p>iv. Gandhi mobilized a wider discontent against British rule. The whole nation is roused.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Charkha</p> <p>13.1 Gandhi was critical of the modern age because:-</p> <p>i. Men has become slave of machinery</p> <p>ii. Displaced labour</p> <p>13.2 The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery:-</p> <p>i. Wheel is a sign of progress.</p> <p>ii. Could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self reliant.</p> <p>iii. Uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages.</p> <p>13.3 Importance given to the Charkha by Gandhi ji:-</p> <p>i. Symbol of the society not glorifying machines and technology.</p> <p>ii. Help the poor with supplementary income.</p> <p>iii. Make them self reliant.</p> | 352 | 2+2+3= 7 |
| | <p>14.1 A MOTHER'S ADVICE</p> <p>i. Duryodhana should refrain from war and make peace as there is no surety of victory in the war .</p> <p>ii. A man who couldn't control his senses couldn't control the kingdom.</p> <p>iii. There was also a fear that her son may leave the earth, i.e, die in the war</p> <p>14.2</p> <p>i. Man cannot think rationally and a king cannot guard his kingdom properly.</p> <p>ii. Many times takes wrong decisions.</p> <p>iii. They drag a man away from his profits</p> <p>14.3 (This is an open-ended question. The student should be given due weightage for their logical reasoning and understanding).</p> <p>The answer could be as follows:</p> <p>i. There was no good in war, no love and no happiness therefore he should make peace with the Pandavas.</p> | 60 | 2+2+3= 7 |

61/4/1, 61/4/2, 61/4/3



प्रश्न सं. 16.1 और 16.2 के लिए

For question no. 16.1 and 16.2

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

64/4/1, 64/4/2, 64/4/3

