

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME HISTORY (Q.P. CODE 61/7/1)

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 <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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <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 61/7/1
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	(A) Surplus Production	3	1
2	(B) The Shungas and the Kanvas were the immediate successors of the Mauryas.	62	1
3	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	83	1
4	(A) Ashoka's Lion Capital For Visually Impaired Candidates: (C) To promote the principles of Dhamma	34	1
5	(D) I, II and III are correct.	44	1
6	(C) Karma	86	1
7	(C) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani	60	1
8	(C) a-iv,b-iii,c-i,d-ii	137	1
9	(B) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki – Delhi	154	1
10	(A) The Virupaksha Temple	184	1
11	(B) Fiscal records	218	1

12	(C) Egalitarian	132	1
13	(B) They mark the peak of Chola patronage in architecture.	172	1
14	(B) Founding of Nagalapuram – Township named after King’s mother	173	1
15	(C) For maximizing their revenue	247	1
16	(C) III, IV, II, I	314	1
17	(B) Major recruiting ground for the Bengal Army	270	1
18	(C) Advisory Committee – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	320	1
19	(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	287	1
20	(D) Lucknow	262	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 Type Question) 6x3=18

22	<p>(a) How did different types of marriages reflect the social system of ancient India during the Mahabharata Period? Explain with examples.</p> <p>i. Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit-this could be a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality.</p> <p>ii. Exogamy refers to the marriage outside the unit.</p> <p>iii. Girls were married at the right time and to the right person.</p> <p>iv. Kanyadaan was an important religious duty of the father.</p>	55,57, 58	3
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	<p>v. women were give up their father s gotra and adopt of their husbands 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</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>How has Puranic Hinduism contributed to the development of Vaishnavism and Shaivism? Explain.</p> <p>i. In vaishnavism lord vishnu is worshipped.</p> <p>ii. In Shaivism shiva is the chief deity.</p> <p>iii. The worship of these deities is considered a bond between the deity and the worshipper.</p>	142, 143	3

	<p>iv. In Vaishnavism there are many incarnations or avatars.</p> <p>v. Ten avatars have been recognized.</p> <p>vi. Each avatars is recognized as a local deity.</p> <p>vii. shiva is symbolized in the form of Linga although occasionally represented in human form too.</p> <p>viii. All deities in human form depicted complex set of ideas.</p> <p>ix. Their attributes were expressed through symbols such as head dresses, ornaments and weapons.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
24	<p>‘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.</p> <p>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 Financial 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 panchayats assured 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 the term described those whose livelihood came from gathering forest produce, hunting and shifting agriculture.</p> <p>ii. For state, the forest was a place of refuge for troublemakers.</p> <p>iii. These activities were season-specific. External forces entered the forest in different so peshkash levied from forest people often included a supply of elephants.</p> <p>iv. The Hunt symbolized the overwhelming concern of the state to ensure justice to all its subjects and painting were also done on.</p> <p>v. The spread of commercial agriculture was an important external factor that impinged on the life of forest dwellers.</p> <p>vi. 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>vii. Tribes from Sind region had armies consisting of cavalry and infantry.</p> <p>viii. Bhils, followed their own system.</p> <p>ix.. Ahoms of Assam , the king had their paiks.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant points</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
25	<p>Analyse the role of Jotedars in the Permanent Settlement system.</p> <p>i. Jotedars were the Wealthy peasants of Bengal.</p> <p>ii.They exercised direct control over small farmers.</p> <p>iii.They acted as intermediary between Zamindars and Cultivators.</p> <p>iv. Jotedars lent money to the villagers in the time of need.</p> <p>v. They Controlled local trade as well as moneylending.</p> <p>vi. They had immense power on poor cultivastors.</p> <p>vii. Prevented zamindar’s official from executing their duties.</p> <p>viii. They resisted the efforts of zamindars to increase the jama of their villages.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	231, 232	3
26	<p>How has Indian imagery preserved Rani Laxmibai’s contribution during the revolt of 1857?Explain.</p> <p>i. Presented her as heroic figure.</p> <p>ii. Fought against British exploitative policy.</p>	262	3

	<p>iii. Showed brave and valour of Lakshmi Bai.</p> <p>iv. A Poetess Subhadra kumari Chauhan written (Khoob Lari mardani wah to Jhansi wali rani thi)</p> <p>v. In popular print Rani Lakshmi Bai is portrayed in battle armour with a sword in hand and riding a horse-a symbol of determination to resist injustice and alien rule</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
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 within the bhakti tradition.</p> <p>ii. She recognized Krishna as her lover.</p> <p>iii. She left the palace to live as a wandering saint.</p> <p>iv. She composed songs that are characterized by intense expressions of emotions, 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>	164	3
<p>SECTION – C (Long Answer Type Question)</p> <p>3x8=24</p>			
28.	<p>(a). How do the archaeological discoveries at Harappa explain urban planning of the Indus Valley Civilization? Explain with examples.</p> <p>i. Harappa had the Citadel and the lower town.</p>	5,6,7,8	8

	<p>ii. Both were walled around but citadel was constructed on mud platforms.</p> <p>iii. Roads and street were laid out in a grid pattern. They intersected at right angles.</p> <p>iv. The lower town was walled.</p> <p>v. Building were built on platforms.</p> <p>vi. Efficient drainage system is an important feature.</p> <p>vii. Many houses had wells, which could be reached from outside.</p> <p>viii. Mohenjodaro had 700 wells.</p> <p>ix. Citadel had structures used for public purposes – grainaries, warehouse.</p> <p>x. Lower town had residential buildings.</p> <p>xi. Houses were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.</p> <p>xii. courtyard was the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving.</p> <p>xiii. No windows in the walls along the</p> <p>xiv. The main entrance does not give direct view of the interior or the courtyard.</p> <p>xv. Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, that was connected with street drains.</p> <p>xvi. The great bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides</p> <p>xvii. Sign of planning include bricks of a standardized ratio.</p> <p>xviii. Efficient drainage system is an important feature.</p> <p>xix. Any other relevant point.</p>		
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	<p>(Any eight points to be explained).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How have the roles and methodologies of archaeologists contributed to the understanding of Harappa Civilization over time? Explain with examples.</p> <p>i. Cunningham was the first director- general of the ASI.</p> <p>ii. Cunningham confusion- with regard to discovery of Harappan artefacts.</p> <p>iii. He missed the significance of Harappan seal. As he used the account left by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims to locate early settlements.</p> <p>iv. Daya Ram Sahni – Discovered Seals at Harappa in layers which were older than early historic levels and understood their significance.</p> <p>v. Rakhal Das Bannerji – found similar Seals at Mohenjo-daro, and understood these sites were part of a single archaeological culture.</p> <p>vi. S.N. Roy- authored ‘The Story of Indian Archaeology’, highlighting Marshall’s view point.</p> <p>vii. John Marshall – Marshall brought experience of working in Greece and Crete.</p> <p>viii. He looked for pattern of everyday life.</p> <p>ix. He excavated along regular horizontal units.</p> <p>x. In 1924, John Marshall, announced the discovery of new civilization to the world.(Indus valley)</p> <p>xi. R.E.M. Wheeler – He recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound.</p>	<p>19,20, 21</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>xii. R.E.M wheeler classified objects according to the layer of soil where it was found.</p> <p>xiii. Wheeler specialist from the subcontinent and abroad have been jointly working at both Harappa and Mohen jodaro.</p> <p>xiv. Vasant Shinde -He began archaeogenetic research at Rakhigarhi .</p> <p>xv. B.B.Lal and thapar began excavation at Kalibangan.</p> <p>xvi. R.S. Bisht-began excavation at Dholavira</p> <p>xvii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p>		
29	<p>(a).“The Virupaksha temple of the Vijaynagara 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>	184, 185, 186	8

	<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> <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 legitimized their authority through association with the divinities housed in the shrines.</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>178, 179, 181</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<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>xv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p>		
30	<p>(a). “Various sources are essential for a complete understanding of Gandhiji’s contributions in the Indian National Movement.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>i. Speeches of Mahatma Gandhiji and his contemporaries, including both his associates and his political advisers.</p> <p>ii. Mahatma Gandhiji regularly published in his journal, Harijan.</p> <p>iii. Letters that others wrote to him .Nehru edited a collection of letters written to him during the national movement and published .“A Bunch of Old Letters”</p> <p>iv. Framing a picture - Autobiographies give us an account that is rich in human detail.</p>	307, 308, 309, 310	8

	<p>v. Another important source is British government records.</p> <p>vi. Fortnightly Police reports prepared by the Home Department from the early 20th century eg the Fortnightly Reports of the period of the Salt March.</p> <p>vii. Newspapers: Contemporary newspapers, published in English as well as in the different Indian languages, tracked Mahatma Gandhi's movement represented what ordinary Indians thought of him</p> <p>viii. The accounts that were published in a London newspaper were different from the report in an Indian nationalist paper.</p> <p>ix. International Magazines - Time</p> <p>x. Images, Posters, Photographs</p> <p>xi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) "Gandhiji's leadership in the 'Salt March' of 1930 became a symbol of resistance against British colonial rule." Justify the statement.</p> <p>i. British had monopoly on the manufacturing of salt.</p> <p>ii. Gandhi gave an advance notice of his salt march to the British.</p> <p>iii. On 12th March 1930, Gandhiji started the march to break the salt law.</p> <p>iv. British monopoly over manufacture & sale of salt was very unpopular.</p> <p>v. salt was used by one and all so, became a symbol of protest.</p>	<p>295, 296</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>vi. Gandhiji decided to launch a salt satyagraha to protest against the British.</p> <p>vii. It deprived the people of valuable village industry.</p> <p>viii. It brought Mahatma Gandhiji to world attention.</p> <p>ix. Salt March was widely covered by the European & American press.</p> <p>x. It was the first Nationalist activity in which Women participated in large scale: Kamladevi Chattopadhyay</p> <p>xi. Salt March made British realize that their Raj would not last forever.</p> <p>xii. All sections of society participated in the salt march.</p> <p>xiii. People made salt at Dandi to protest against the British.</p> <p>xiv. It was non –violent protest.</p> <p>xv. A number of Round Table Conferences were convened .</p> <p>xvi. Any other relevant point (Any eight points to be explained)</p>		
SECTION – D (Source Based Questions) 3x4=12			
31	<p>Source- Pataliputra</p> <p>31.1 Examine the main impact of the shift from Rajagaha to Patliputra , on the Magadha empire</p>	42	1

	<p>(1) Enhanced administrative efficiency.</p> <p>(2) Located on trade routes.</p> <p>(3) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained.)</p> <p>(31.2) What message did Xuan Zang wish to convey about Pataliputa</p> <p>(1) Xuan provided valuable insights into the city of Patliputra.</p> <p>(2) City was ruined.</p> <p>(3) Small population.</p> <p>(4)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained)</p> <p>31.3 What role did Pataliputra play in the history of the Magadhan empire?</p> <p>(1) It was the capital of the Magadha empire.</p> <p>(2) It was situated on the bank of the river.</p> <p>(3) It served as an administrative city.</p> <p>(4) It was used as trading centre.</p> <p>(5) It was productive</p> <p>(6) Iron mines</p> <p>(7) Elephants captured for army.</p> <p>(8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>		<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
32	Source - The Imperial Karkhanas		

	<p>(2) The highest authority of India is elected in our country.</p> <p>(3) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained)</p> <p>33.2 How does economic democracy promote social equality within a republican framework?</p> <p>(1) Equal Distribution of resources.</p> <p>(2) Equal opportunities.</p> <p>(3) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained)</p> <p>33.3 How did Jawaharlal Nehru view the role of the constituent Assembly in shaping democracy in India?</p> <p>(1) Our constitution is not copied from any other country constitution.</p> <p>(2) We will be framed according to the needs of our people.</p> <p>(3) The word ‘democratic’ was not mentioned initially in the resolution, the word republic contains that word (democratic).</p> <p>(4) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>		<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
SECTION – E (Map Based Questions) 5x1=5			
34	<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>	95	1

(ii) Lothal – A mature Harappan site	2	1
(iii) (a) Goa – Territory under Mughal Empire	214	1
OR		
(iii)(b) Vijayanagara – Capital of Vijayanagara empire	174	1
(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.	287	2
A- Amritsar		
B- Chauri Chara		
Note :The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :		
(34.1) Mention any two pillar inscriptions of Ashoka.	30	2
Sanchi /Topra/Meerut/Kaushambi		
(34.2) (a) Name any one territory under the Mughal empire in Northern India.	214	1
Delhi/Panipat/Amber/ Ajmer		
OR		
(34.2) (b) Name any one neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara empire	174	1
Bidar/Golconda/Bijapur/Mysore/Kerala.		
(34.3) Name any two main centres of the Revolt of 1857.	267	2
Delhi/Meerut/Jhansi/Lucknow/Kanpur		

	NOTE- MARKING SCHEME HAS BEEN PREPARED FROM THE LATEST E-BOOK AVAILABLE ON THE NCERT WEBSITE.		
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SET - 6717/1
6717/2
6717/3
For question no.



प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

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

