

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

General Instructions: -

19	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.
20	“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.”
21	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.
22	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.
23	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.
24	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.
25	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.
26	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.
27	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” .
28	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
29	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.
30	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).
31	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.
32	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.
33	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.
34	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
35	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.
36	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: 61/2/2

**MARKING SCHEME-2023
HISTORY (027) MM: 80**

S.NO.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
SECTION A			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21x1=21
1	B - JAWAHARLAL NEHRU	409	1
2	C - Wajid Ali Shah	296,297	1
3	C - III, IV, I and II	258, 274,276,278	1
4	A - i-a, ii-c,iii-b, ,iv-d	214	1
5	C - The name was derived from the local goddess named Pampa devi	170	1
6	D - Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.	157	1
7	B - Portugal	176	1
8	A - Harmika For visually impaired	96, 97	1
	B - Sarnath	96	
9	C - Mauryas, Shaks and Guptas	50	1
10	D - iii and iv	2,3	1
11	D - Vakataka	40	1
12	A - (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
13	A - II, III and IV	218	1
14	C - Bihar – Kunwar singh	292	1
15	C - a-2,,b-3, c-4, D-1	144, 116,168	1
16	A - The early vedic tradition was compiled between BCE 1000 to 1600 CE	84	1
17	B - Khetri	12	1
18	A - ZARATHRUSTRA - IRAN	84	1
19	A - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
20	B - Domingo Paes	176	1
21	B- Hansa Mehta	422	1
SECTION B			6x3=18
22. (a)	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 of the Mughal Empire.	Pg.213-214	
	(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 supervising the fiscal system of the empire.		
	(iv) There were revenue collectors called the amil-guzar or record 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			
22. (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.	Pg.202-203	
	(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.		
Q.23.	“Mohenjo-Daro was a planned Urban Centre.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.		3
Ans.	(i)Mohenjo-Daro had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively.	Pg.5-7	

	(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 standardisedratio.		
	(v)One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was 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 thenhouses built 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 activitiessuch as cooking and weaving.		
	(xi)There were no windows in the walls along the ground level.		
	(xii)The main entrance does not give a direct view ofthe interior 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 couldbe reached 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.		
24.	In the twelfth century, Karnataka witnessed a religious and social movement under the Virashaiva saints because.		3
	(i)A new tradition in Karnataka, led by a Brahmana named Basavanna, who was initially a Jaina and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king. His followers were known as Virashaivas or Lingayats.	Pg.146-147	
	(ii)They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga.		
	(iii)Men usually wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder.		
	(iv)Those who are revered include the jangama or wandering monks.		
	(v)Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.		
	(vi)Therefore, they did not practice cremation. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.		
	(vii)The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the “pollution” attribute to certain groups by Brahmanas.		
	(viii)They also questioned the theory of rebirth.		
	(ix)These won them followers amongst those who were neglected by the Brahmanas.		
	(x)The Lingayats also encouraged certain practices such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows.		
	(xi)Our understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from vachanas composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point.		

	(xiii)Any three to be explained.		
Q.25 (a)	Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.		3
Ans.	Teachings of Buddhism. (i)The world is transient (anicca) and constantlychanging.	Pg.91-92	
	(ii)It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.		
	(iii)Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) isintrinsic 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			
25.(b)	Describe the teachings of Jainism		3
Ans.	Features of Jainism during the ancient period (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 onIndian 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.		
26.	'British did not have easy time in putting down the Revolt of 1857.' Explain the statement with examples.		3
Ans.	<p>(i)Because it is clear from all accounts that we have of 1857 that the British did not have an easy time in putting down the rebellion.</p> <p>Before sending out troops to reconquer North India, the British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency. By a number of Acts, passed in May and June 1857, not only was the whole of North India put under martial law but military officers and even ordinary Britons were given the power to try and punish Indians suspected of rebellion. In other words, the ordinary processes of law and trial were suspended and it was put out that rebellion would have only one punishment – death.</p>	Pg. 305-306	
	<p>(ii)Armed with these newly enacted special laws and the reinforcements brought in from Britain, the British began the task of suppressing the revolt. They, like the rebels, recognised the symbolic value of Delhi. The British thus mounted a two- pronged attack. One force moved from Calcutta into North India and the other from the Punjab – which was largely peaceful – to reconquer Delhi.British attempts to recover Delhi began in earnest in early June 1857 but it was only in late September that the city was finally captured.</p>		
	<p>(iii)The fighting and losses on both sides were heavy. One reason for this was the fact that rebels from all over North India had come to Delhi to defend the capital.</p>		

	<p>(iv) In the Gangetic plain too the progress of British reconquest was slow. The forces had to reconquer the area village by village. The countryside and the people around were entirely hostile. As soon as they began their counter-insurgency operations, the British realised that they were not dealing with a mere mutiny but an uprising that had huge popular support. In Awadh, for example, a British official called Forsyth estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion. The area was brought under control only in March 1858 after protracted fighting.</p>		
	<p>(v) The British used military power on a gigantic scale. But this was not the only instrument they used. In large parts of present-day Uttar Pradesh, where big landholders and peasants had offered united resistance, the British tried to break up the unity by promising to give back to the big landholders their estates. Rebel landholders were dispossessed and the loyal rewarded. Many landholders died fighting the British or they escaped into Nepal where they died of illness or starvation.</p>		
	<p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p>		
	<p>(vii) Any three to be explained.</p>		
27.	Explain the arguments given in favour of strong centre in the Constituent Assembly.		3
Ans.	<p>Following arguments in constitutional assembly given in favour of strong centre</p> <p>(i) Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated.</p>	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, salestax 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 inthe constitution.		
	(viii)Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.		
	(ix)Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strongand united Centre much stronger.		
	(x)Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centreshould 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 otherrelevant point To be evaluated as a whole.		
SECTION C			3x8=24
Long Answer Type Questions			
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.46-48	
	(ii)James Prinsep matched the inscriptions in terms ofcontent, 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 Inscriptions.		
	(ii)In some Inscriptions letters are very faintly engraved.		
	(iii)Some Inscriptions are damaged.		
	(iv)In some Inscriptions 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 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 theMauryas.		
	(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.		
	(ii)Administrative control was strongest in areas aroundthe 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)	Examine the features of fortification of the Vijayanagar empire.		8
Ans.(a)	Main features of Vijayanagara fortification: (i)The planning of Vijayanagara fortification by the rulers of the empire was mentioned by Abdur Razzaq.	Pg.177-178	
	(ii)Abdur Razzaq has mentioned seven lines of fortification. These encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests.		
	(iii)The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city.		

	(iv)No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction.		
	(v)The stone blocks were wedge-shaped.		
	(vi)It enclosed agricultural tracts.		
	(vii)Between the first, second and the third walls there were fields, gardens and houses.		
	(viii)Between the agricultural tract, the sacred centre andthe urban core were there.		
	(ix)Large granaries were there within fortified areas.		
	(x)An elaborate strategy of protecting the agriculturalbelt itself.		
	(xi)A second line of fortification went round the inner core of the urban complex, and a third line surrounded the royal centre.		
	(xii) Any other relevant point.		
	(xiii)Any three points to be explained.		
OR			
29. (b)	Examine the features of Royal Centre of the Vijayanagar Empire.		8
Ans.(b)	The features of royal centre of the Vijayanagara Empire. (i)The royal centre was located in the South-Western part of the settlement.	Pg.179 to 183	
	(ii)About 30 building complexes have been identified as palaces.		
	(iii)These were relatively large structures.		
	(iv)Temples were constructed entirely of masonry, while the secular buildings were made of perishable materials.		
	(v)One of the more distinctive structures in the areawas the “king’s palace” which is the largest of the enclosures.		

	(vi)The king’s palace has two most impressive platforms, usually called the “Audience Hall” and the “Mahanavami Dibba”.		
	(vii)The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.		
	(viii)The audience hall is a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at close and regular intervals. It had staircase going up to the second floor.		
	(ix)Mahanavami dibba is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.		
	(x)Rituals associated with the structure or the ceremonies performed in Mahanavami dibba on the occasion included worship of the image, state horse, sacrifice, dances, wrestling matches.		
	(xi)On the last day of the festival the king inspected armies.		
	(xii)One of the most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus Mahal. According to Mackenzie, this may have been a council chamber, a place where the king met his advisers.		
	(xiii)Another important building in the Royal centre was the Elephant Stables. This building has eleven rooms and beautiful structures over them. This may have been used for keeping special elephants which were used for king’s family.		
	(xiv)One of the most spectacular temples in the royal centre is the Hazara Rama temple. This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family. Sculpted panels on the walls have scenes from the Ramayana sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine.		
	(xv)Any other relevant point.		
	(xvi)To be assessed as a whole.		

30. (a)	<p>“There are different sources that provide us special insight into the working of Mahatma Gandhi in the national Movement of India.”</p> <p>Explain the statement with example.</p>		8
Ans. (a)	(i)Speeches.	Pg.367	
	(ii)Private letters to individuals.		
	(iii)Letters published in Harijan, etc.		
	(iv)Bunch of old letters.		
	(v)Autobiographies.		
	(vi)Government records of the Home department.		
	(vii)Newspapers.		
	(viii)Oral sources.		
	(ix)Contemporary fiction, films, journals.		
	(x)The debates of the Constituent Assembly.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
OR			
30. (b)	<p>Why have many Scholars written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji’s finest hours? Explain with examples.</p>		8
Ans.(b)	<p>Many scholars have written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji’s “finest hour” because:</p> <p>(i)Gandhiji did not attend any function or hoist aflag on the day of Independence, instead he marked the day with a 24 hour fast.</p>	Pg.365-366	
	(ii)He kept himself isolated from the celebrations as he believed that freedom has come at an unacceptable price, the country has been divided and due to communalism, two religious communities of India are seeking the life of each other.		

	(iii)After attainment of Independence, Gandhiji kept himself aloof from the political works and engagements.		
	(iv)He focused on pacifying people, went around hospitals and refugee camps and giving consolation to distressed people.		
	(v)He appealed to Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims to forget the past and extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to one another.		
	(vi)He said the worst is over and all Indians should worktogether for equality of all classes and creeds.		
	(vii)In his last days, Gandhiji was spending time to bringpeace without any pressure of political objectives.		
	(viii)He was serving the humanity, tried to reduce the sufferings of displaced people with hands of empathy.		
	(ix)Thus, keeping the all above in consideration, scholars described the month after Independence as being Gandhiji’s finest hour.		
(x)	Any other relevant point.		
(xi)	Any eight points.		

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 thatBhima would spend the day with Hidimba but would return at night to the Pandavas.		

	(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.		
	(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 anenormous range both in words and inflections.		
	(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.	Pg. 124	
	(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.265	

	(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.		
	(ii)These groups wanted a revocation of the RoyalCharter that gave the Company this monopoly.		
	(iii)An increasing number of private traders wanted a share 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 Mahajanpada – 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, Chanhudaro, Kot Diji – Any two / BUDDHIST SITES: Lumbini, Bodhi Gaya, Sanchi, Shravasti, Sarnath, Kusinagara – (Any two.)		2
(34.2) (a)	Mention any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one.)		1
OR			
(b)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. - Vijayanagara		

(34.3)

Mention any two centres related with Indian National Movement. Important centres of the National Movement :

Champan, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi. - (Any two.)

2

