

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME HISTORY (Q.P. CODE 61/7/2)

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	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. ● 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 61/7/2
MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY (2025)

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) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	250	1
2	(D) Lucknow	262	1
3	(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	287	1
4	(C) Advisory Committee – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	320	1
5	(B) Major recruiting ground for the Bengal army	270	1
6	(C) III, IV, II, I	314	1
7	(C) For maximizing their revenue	247	1
8	(B) Founding of Nagalapuram – Township named after King’s mother	173	1
9	(B) They mark the peak of Chola patronage in architecture.	172	1
10	(c) Egalitarian	132	1

11	(B) Fiscal records	218	1
12	(A) The Virupaksha Temple	184	1
13	(B) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki – Delhi	154	1
14	(C) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii	137	1
15	(C) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani	60	1
16	(C) Karma	86	1
17	(D) I, II and III are correct.	44	1
18	(A) Ashoka's Lion Capital For Visually Impaired Candidates (C) To promote the principles of Dhamma	34	1
19	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	83	1
20	(B) The Shungas and the Kanvas were the immediate successors of the Mauryas.	62	1
21	(A) Surplus Production	3	1
SECTION – B (Short Type Question) 6x3=18			
22	(a) How did different types of marriages reflect the social system of ancient India during the Mahabharata Period? Explain with examples. i. Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit-this could be a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality. ii. Exogamy refers to the marriage outside the unit. iii. Girls were married at the right time and to the right person.	63,64, 66	3

	<p>iv. Kanyadan was an important religious duty of the father.</p> <p>v. Women were giveup their father’s gotra and adopt of their husband’s 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>55,57, 58</p>	<p>3</p>
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	<p>v. Their conflict ended in a battle, in which Pandavas emerged victorious and they proclaimed patrilineal succession.</p> <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	How did the restoration of Sanchi by Shahjehan Begum impact the study of ancient Indian history? Explain.	83	3

	<p>i. Shahjehan Begum did not allow the French and English to take the eastern gateway of Sanchi.</p> <p>ii. Helped in examining Buddhist architecture.</p> <p>iii. Rulers of Bhopal Shahjehan Begum and her successor provided money for the preservation of the ancient site.</p> <p>iv. Helped in examining Buddhist architecture.</p> <p>v. French and English were satisfied with carefully prepared plaster copies and the original remained at the site.</p> <p>vi. John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan.</p> <p>vii. She funded the museum that was built there as well as the guesthouse where John Marshall lived.</p> <p>viii she also funded the publication of the volumes written by John Marshall.</p> <p>ix. It transformed our understanding of early Buddhism.</p> <p>x. It stands testimony to the successful restoration and preservation of a key archaeological site.</p> <p>xi. To uncover a fascinating story we can combine information from texts, sculpture, architecture and inscriptions.</p> <p>xii. Deeper understanding of Stupa's architecture.</p> <p>xiii. Insights of Buddhist religion.</p> <p>xiv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
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24	<p>(a)“Panchayat played a crucial role in the Mughal rural society”. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>i. The Village panchayat 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 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> <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>	201, 202, 203, 204	3
		208, 209, 210	3

	<p>i. Forest dwellers were known as Junglis.</p> <p>ii. . Forest dwellers the term described those whose livelihood came from gathering forest produce, hunting and shifting agriculture.</p> <p>iii. For state, the forest was a place of refuge for troublemakers.</p> <p>iv. Their activities were season-specific</p> <p>v. External forces entered the forest.</p> <p>vi. Peshkash levied from forest people often included a supply of elephants.</p> <p>vii. The Hunt symbolized the overwhelming concern of the state to ensure justice to all its subjects.</p> <p>viii The spread of commercial agriculture was an important external factor that impinged on the life of forest dwellers.</p> <p>ix. Lohani tribe from Punjab were involved in overland trade between India and Afganistan.</p> <p>x. . Tribes from Sind region had armies consisting of cavalry and infantry.</p> <p>xi. Ahoms of Assam , the king had their paiks</p> <p>xii. Any other relevant points</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		
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25	<p>Analyse the conditions of Ryots in the Ryotwari system..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduced in Bombay Deccan in 1820. ii. Revenue was directly settled with the ryot. iii The lands were to be resurveyed every 30 years and reassessment done. iv The fertility of soil was estimated. v. Revenue paying capacity of ryot was assessed. vi . British imposed high revenue on ryots. vii. In adverse conditions ryot found it impossible to pay the revenue. viii. The revenue demanded was exorbitant, the system rigid, and the peasants economy was on the verge of collapse. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	247, 248	3
26	<p>Explain the grievances of Indian sepoys in the British East India Company during 1850s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. British officers had friendly relations with the sepoys till the 1820s. ii officers spent their free time with the sepoys- wrestling ,fencing etc. iiii. some officers could speak Hindustani and knew the customs and culture of India. iv. Relations of sepoys with their officers changed in the 1840s. v. Officers showed a sense of superiority. vi. Sepoys face racial discrimination. 	267, 269, 270	3

	<p>vii. They abused them and physical violence become common.</p> <p>viii. Sepoys were unhappy about low wages.</p> <p>ix. . It was difficult to get leave.</p> <p>x. Episode of greases cartridges.</p> <p>xi. Trust was replaced by suspicion.</p> <p>xii 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 with in the bhakti tradion.</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, 165	3
	SECTION – C (Long Answer Type Question) 3x8=24		
28	<p>(a) How do Harappan artifacts contribute to our understanding of the Indus Valley Civilization? Explain with examples.</p>	22,23	8

	<p>i. The Harappan seal is possibly the most distinctive artefact of the Harappan or Indus valley.</p> <p>ii. Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologists extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing.</p> <p>iii. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali (Haryana).</p> <p>iv. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife.</p> <p>v. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.</p> <p>vi. An ornament consisting of three shell rings, a jasper (a kind of semi-precious stone) bead and hundreds of micro beads was found near the skull of a male found in mid 1980s</p> <p>vii. the dead were buried with copper mirrors. It appears that the Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead.</p> <p>Viii Dstribution of artefact like faience, Were made of valuable materials.</p> <p>ix. luxurious goods were found in large settlements like Mohenjodaro and Harappa.</p> <p>x. Chanhudaro was exclusively devoted to craft production.</p> <p>xi. Nageshwar and Balakot were specialised centres for making shell objects.</p> <p>xii. The finished products (such as beads) from Chanhudaro and Lothal were taken to the large</p>		
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	<p>urban centres such as Mohenjodaro and Harappa.</p> <p>xiii. Terracotta toy models of bullock carts suggest that this was one important means of transporting goods.</p> <p>xiv. Riverine routes along the Indus and its tributaries, as well as coastal routes were also probably used</p> <p>xv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain with examples the different views of archaeologists and historians on the religion of Harappans</p> <p>i. Archaeologist have to move from present to past .</p> <p>ii. They sometimes drew parallel between the present and earlier traditions which is not always accurate.</p> <p>iii. The historians faced problems in reconstructing religious beliefs.</p> <p>iv. Terracotta figurine of women have been termed as mother- goddess.</p> <p>v. Identification of priest king based ideas from Mesopotamian history.</p> <p>vi. Rituals significance has been accorded to the great bath and fire altars .</p> <p>vii. Identification of a man seated in a yogic position on a seal as proto shiva .</p> <p>viii. Pashupati Seal</p>	23,24	8
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	<p>ix. Plant motif on seal are believed to indicate nature worship.</p> <p>x. Unicorn found on seal is believed to be a composite mythical creature.</p> <p>xi. Conical stone objects have been identified as Shiva linga while they have been used in board games.</p> <p>xii. shamans</p> <p>xiii. 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> <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>	184, 185, 186	8

	<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. (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>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>178, 179, 181</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<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) Gandhiji initiated the civil disobedience movement to challenge british laws. Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. Lahore session of 1929-Congress called for Purna Swaraj or complete independence.</p> <p>ii Gandhiji wrote letter to lord Irwin in 1930 stating some demands.</p> <p>iii. One demand was abolition of salt law.</p> <p>iv. salt law very unpopular.</p> <p>v. The state had monopoly over production of salt.</p> <p>vi. Gandhiji hoped to mobilise masses by using salt as a medium of protest.</p> <p>vii. On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji marched from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.</p> <p>viii. Participation of masses in the movement.</p> <p>ix. Factory workers went on strikes.</p> <p>x. Peasants violated the forest laws.</p> <p>xi. Lawyers boycotted British courts and students left the colleges.</p> <p>xii. Salt March was widely covered by the European & American press.</p> <p>xiii. It brought Gandhiji to world attention.</p>	295, 297	8

	<p>xiv. Women participated in large numbers. eg Kamladevi Chattopadhyay.</p> <p>xvi. Salt March made British realize that their Raj would not last forever.</p> <p>xvii. After the Gandhi/ Irwin pact Civil Disobedience Movement called off.</p> <p>xviii. Series of Round Table Conferences were held in London to devolve some power to Indians.</p> <p>xix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Quit India Movement’ was Gandhiji’s call for an end to promote British rule.’ Examine the statement Quit India :</p> <p>i. Failure of Cripps Mission.</p> <p>ii. Quit India began in August 1942.</p> <p>iii. Quit India-Do or Die.</p> <p>iv Gandhiji was jailed.</p> <p>v. Younger activists carried on struggle like Jayaprakash Narayan.</p> <p>vi. Independent governments were proclaimed in many district like Satara and Medinipur.</p> <p>vii. People organized strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country.</p> <p>viii. Underground resistance started by social leaders of the congress.</p> <p>ix. Many Indians joined the movement.</p> <p>x. British responded with force.</p> <p>xi .Students left the colleges to go to jail.</p> <p>xii. Gandhiji was released from prison in 1944.</p> <p>xiii. Gandhiji held meetings with Jinnah to bridge the gap between the congress and the League.</p>	<p>302, 303</p>	<p>8</p>
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33	<p>Source-Republic and democratic governance :</p> <p>33.1 How did defining India as a ‘republic’ enhance democratic governance?</p> <p>(1) Elected representatives.</p> <p>(2) The highest authority of India is elected in our country.(Any one point)</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>	323	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	SECTION – E (Map Based Questions)		

34	<p>Map Questions.</p> <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> <p>(ii) Lothal – A mature Harappan site</p> <p>(iii) (a) Goa – Territory under Mughal Empire</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(iii) (b) Vijayanagara – Capital of Vijayanagara empire</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>A- Amritsar</p> <p>B- Chauri Chara</p> <p>Note :The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :</p> <p>(34.1) Mention any two pillar inscriptions of Ashoka.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sanchi /Topra/Meerut/Kaushambi</p> <p>(34.2) (a) Name any one territory under the Mughal empire in Northern India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Delhi/Panipat/Amber/ Ajmer</p>	<p>95</p> <p>2</p> <p>214</p> <p>174</p> <p>287</p> <p>30</p> <p>214</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>
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	OR		
	(34.2) (b) Name any one neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara empire Bidar/Golconda/Bijapur/Mysore/Kerala.	174	1
	(34.3) Name any two main centres of the Revolt of 1857. Delhi/Meerut/Jhansi/Lucknow/Kanpur	267	2
	NOTE- MARKING SCHEME HAS BEEN PREPARED FROM THE LATEST E-BOOK AVAILABLE ON THE NCERT WEBSITE.		

SET - 671711

671712

671713

For question no.



श्न सं. 34 के लिए

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

