

Series PQ1RS/1

Set – 2



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

61/1/2

अनुक्रमांक

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 21 printed pages + 1 Map.
- Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



इतिहास HISTORY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 21 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 27 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 से 80 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (v) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 28 से 30 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 8 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 300 से 350 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तीन उप-प्रश्नों वाले स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न है जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षण वस्तुओं की पहचान और स्थान शामिल हैं। यह प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। मानचित्र को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, खण्ड ख, ग तथा घ में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। परीक्षार्थी को इन प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना है।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें।

खण्ड क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

21×1=21

1. दिए गए विकल्पों में से उचित शब्द से रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए :
भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 के तहत निर्वाचित विधायिकाएँ _____ के ढाँचे में काम कर रही थीं।
(A) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस
(B) मुस्लिम लीग
(C) औपनिवेशिक शासन
(D) संविधान सभा





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** – question number **1 to 21** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – question number **22 to 27** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Write answer to each question in **60 to 80** words.
- (v) **Section C** – question number **28 to 30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **8** marks. Write answer to each question in **300 to 350** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – question number **31 to 33** are Source-based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (vii) **Section E** – question number **34** is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries **5** marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and D of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) In addition to this, Note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

21×1=21

1. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word from the given options :

The legislature elected under the Government of India Act, 1935 operated within the framework of _____.

- (A) Indian National Congress
- (B) Muslim League
- (C) Colonial Rule
- (D) Constituent Assembly





2. निम्नलिखित विद्रोहियों में से किसने उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्रिटिश अधिकारी के बंगले पर कब्जा कर लिया और 1857 के दौरान विवादों को निपटाने के लिए 'न्याय भवन' में बदल दिया ?
- (A) शाह मल
(B) मौलवी अहमदुल्ला शाह
(C) गोनू
(D) कुँवर सिंह
3. इस्तमरारी बंदोबस्त की निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण आलोचना थी ?
- (A) ज़मींदारों को भूमि पर स्थायी अधिकार मिल गया ।
(B) अंग्रेज़ों ने सीधा किसानों से संपर्क किया ।
(C) इस प्रणाली ने आदिवासी समुदायों के प्रभाव को बढ़ाया ।
(D) इस प्रणाली के परिणामस्वरूप बम्बई-दक्कन में दंगे हुए ।
4. संविधान सभा के निम्नलिखित सदस्यों में से किसने हिंदी को संविधान निर्माण की भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग करने का जोरदार समर्थन किया ?
- (A) आर.वी. धुलेकर (B) शंकरराव देव
(C) जी. दुर्गाबाई (D) एन.जी. रंगा
5. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) । इनको ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
- अभिकथन (A) :* असहयोग आंदोलन का और विस्तार करने के लिए गाँधीजी ने खिलाफत आंदोलन के साथ हाथ मिला लिए ।
- कारण (R) :* गाँधीजी को उम्मीद थी कि असहयोग और खिलाफत को सामूहिक रूप से मिलाकर औपनिवेशिक शासन का अंत किया जा सकता है ।
- विकल्प :
- (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।
(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** करता है ।
(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।
(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है ।





2. Who among the following rebels took over the bungalow of a British official and turned it into a 'hall of justice' to settle disputes during 1857 in Uttar Pradesh ?
- (A) Shah Mal
(B) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
(C) Gonoo
(D) Kunwar Singh
3. Which one of the following was a significant criticism of the Permanent Settlement ?
- (A) The Zamindars got the permanent rights on the lands.
(B) The British contacted the peasants directly.
(C) The system increased the influence of tribal communities.
(D) This system resulted in Bombay-Deccan riots.
4. Who among the following members of the Constituent Assembly made a strong plea for Hindi to be used as the language of constitution-making ?
- (A) R.V. Dhulekar (B) Shankarrao Deo
(C) G. Durgabai (D) N.G. Ranga
5. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option :
- Assertion (A)* : To broaden the Non-Cooperation Movement, Gandhiji had joined hands with the Khilafat Movement.
- Reason (R)* : Gandhiji hoped that coupling Non-Cooperation and Khilafat could collectively bring an end to the Colonial rule.
- Options :
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.





6. स्तंभ I का मिलान स्तंभ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

स्तंभ I (वाइसराय के नाम)	स्तंभ II (भूमिका)
1. लॉर्ड वेलेज़्ली	(i) अधिग्रहण नीतियों की शुरुआत की
2. लॉर्ड डलहौज़ी	(ii) सहायक संधि की शुरुआत की
3. लॉर्ड बेंटिंक	(iii) चिकने कारतूसों की शुरुआत की
4. लॉर्ड हार्डिंग	(iv) सुधारक नीतियों की शुरुआत की

विकल्प :

- (A) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i), 4-(iv) (B) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
(C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii) (D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(ii)

7. निम्नलिखित को कालक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (i) परिसीमन कानून
(ii) सूर्यास्त कानून
(iii) संधाल विद्रोह
(iv) बम्बई-दक्कन दंगे

विकल्प :

- (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(C) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

8. मुगलकाल के दौरान ग्रामीण लोगों के कार्यों के संबंध में सही युग्म का चयन कीजिए :

सूची I (नाम)	सूची II (कार्य)
(A) मल्लाहज़ादा	- गाँव का मुखिया
(B) मुक़द्दम	- बैंकर
(C) सराफ़	- नाविक
(D) मुज़रियान	- किसान

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक विजयनगर साम्राज्य के पतन का मुख्य कारण बना ?

- (A) आंतरिक संघर्ष और विजयनगर के खिलाफ़ सल्तनत के साथ गठबंधन
(B) तालीकोटा में बीजापुर, अहमदनगर और गोलकुंडा की हार
(C) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के व्यापार और अर्थव्यवस्था में भारी गिरावट
(D) पुर्तगालियों और फ्रांसीसियों का विजयनगर पर आक्रमण





6. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I
(Name of the Viceroy)

Column II
(Role)

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Lord Wellesley | (i) Introduced annexation policies |
| 2. Lord Dalhousie | (ii) Introduced Subsidiary Alliance |
| 3. Lord Bentinck | (iii) Introduced greased cartridges |
| 4. Lord Hardinge | (iv) Introduced reformatory policies |

Options :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i), 4-(iv) | (B) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i) |
| (C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii) | (D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(ii) |

7. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- (i) Limitation Law
- (ii) Sunset Law
- (iii) Santhal Rebellion
- (iv) Bombay-Deccan Riots

Options :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) | (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) |
| (C) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) | (D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) |

8. Choose the correct pair regarding the profile of rural people during the Mughal period :

List I
(Name)

List II
(Profile)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| (A) Mallahzadas | – | Village Headman |
| (B) Muqaddam | – | Banker |
| (C) Shroff | – | Boatman |
| (D) Muzarian | – | Peasant |

9. Which one of the following was the main factor that led to the decline of the Vijayanagara empire ?

- (A) Internal conflicts and alliance with the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.
- (B) Defeat of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda in Talikota.
- (C) Heavy decline in trade and economy of the Vijayanagara empire.
- (D) Invasion of Portuguese and French on Vijayanagara.





10. निम्नलिखित में से किसके 'अपविकसित पूर्व' के वर्णन ने पश्चिम के दार्शनिकों को 'प्राच्य निरंकुशवाद' के सिद्धान्त को विकसित करने की प्रेरणा दी ?

- (A) पीटर मुंडी
- (B) फ्रांस्वा बर्नियर
- (C) दुआर्ते बारबोसा
- (D) मार्को पोलो

11. *आइन-ए-अकबरी* के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है ?

- (A) *अकबरनामा*, *आइन-ए-अकबरी* की तीसरी जिल्द (Third Book) है ।
- (B) मंज़िल-आबादी मुगलों के नागरिक प्रशासन से संबंधित है ।
- (C) सिपाह-आबादी मुगलों के शाही घर परिवार से संबंधित है ।
- (D) मुल्क-आबादी मुगल साम्राज्य के वित्तीय पहलू से संबंधित है ।

12. स्तंभ I का मिलान स्तंभ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

स्तंभ I (मंदिर)	स्तंभ II (स्थान)
1. हज़ार राम मंदिर	(i) तमिलनाडु में
2. चिदम्बरम मंदिर	(ii) विजयनगर में
3. बृहदेश्वर मंदिर	(iii) बेलूर में
4. चन्नकेशव मंदिर	(iv) तंजावुर में

विकल्प :

- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)
- (B) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
- (C) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)
- (D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन अमीर खुसरो के मार्गदर्शक थे ?

- (A) शेख नसीरुद्दीन चिराग-ए-दिल्ली
- (B) शेख मुइनुद्दीन चिश्ती
- (C) शेख सलीम चिश्ती
- (D) शेख निज़ामुद्दीन औलिया



10. Among the following, whose description of 'degenerated East' inspired Western theorists to develop the idea of 'oriental despotism' ?

- (A) Peter Mundy
- (B) François Bernier
- (C) Duarte Barbosa
- (D) Marco Polo

11. Which of the following statements is correct regarding *Ain-i-Akbari* ?

- (A) *Akbar Nama* was the third book of *Ain-i-Akbari*.
- (B) Manzil-abadi deals with the civil administration of the Mughals.
- (C) Sipah-abadi deals with the imperial household of the Mughals.
- (D) Mulk-abadi deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal empire.

12. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

<i>Column I</i> (Temple)		<i>Column II</i> (Location)
1. Hazara Rama Temple	(i)	Tamil Nadu
2. Chidambaram Temple	(ii)	Vijayanagara
3. Brihadishvara Temple	(iii)	Belur
4. Chennakeshava Temple	(iv)	Thanjavur

Options :

- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)
- (B) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
- (C) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)
- (D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

13. Who among the following was the mentor of Amir Khusrau ?

- (A) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Delhi
- (B) Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti
- (C) Shaikh Salim Chishti
- (D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya





14. निम्नलिखित में से किस भाषा में अल-बिरूनी ने भारत में संस्कृत, पालि और प्राकृत पुस्तकों का अनुवाद किया ?
- (A) फ़ारसी (B) अरबी
(C) उर्दू (D) हिन्दवी
15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सही सुमेलित है ?
- (A) अंतर्विवाह – गोत्र से बाहर विवाह
(B) बहिर्विवाह – एक पुरुष की अनेक पत्नियाँ
(C) बहुपत्नी प्रथा – वैवाहिक संबंध समूह के मध्य
(D) बहुपति प्रथा – एक स्त्री के अनेक पति
16. बुद्ध के दिए गए चित्र की सहायता से कला-शैली की पहचान कीजिए ।



- (A) गांधार कला शैली
(B) मथुरा कला शैली
(C) सारनाथ कला शैली
(D) अमरावती कला शैली





14. In which of the following languages has Al-Biruni translated Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit texts in India ?
- (A) Persian (B) Arabic
(C) Urdu (D) Hindavi
15. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- (A) Endogamy – Marriage outside the unit
(B) Exogamy – Man having several wives
(C) Polygyny – Marriage inside the unit
(D) Polyandry – Woman having several husbands
16. Identify the school of art with the help of the given image of Buddha.



- (A) Gandhara School of Art
(B) Mathura School of Art
(C) Sarnath School of Art
(D) Amravati School of Art





नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्र. सं. 16 के स्थान पर है :

बुद्ध निम्नलिखित में से किस वंश से संबंधित थे ?

- (A) शाक्य (B) कोसल
(C) भोज (D) पाल

17. स्तंभ I का मिलान स्तंभ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

स्तंभ I (साँची की मूर्ति कला)	स्तंभ II (प्रतीक)
1. रिक्त स्थान	(i) सौभाग्य का प्रतीक
2. चक्र	(ii) शुभ प्रतीक
3. शालभंजिका	(iii) बुद्ध का पहला उपदेश
4. गजलक्ष्मी	(iv) महापरिनिब्बान

विकल्प :

- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv) (B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i) (D) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)

18. सुश्रुत की पुस्तक 'सुश्रुत संहिता' निम्नलिखित में से किस विषय पर आधारित है ?

- (A) व्याकरण (B) चिकित्सा (आयुर्वेद)
(C) खगोल (D) गणित

19. दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से प्राचीन भारत के शासक की पहचान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- उसे देवानापिय की उपाधि मिली ।
- उसने स्तूपों के लिए बुद्ध के अवशेषों के अंश वितरित किए ।
- वह पहला शासक था जिसने चट्टानों और स्तंभों पर संदेश खुदवाए ।

विकल्प :

- (A) समुद्रगुप्त (B) हर्षवर्धन
(C) रुद्रदमन (D) अशोक





Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates**, only in lieu of Q. No. 16 :

Which of the following clans did Buddha belong to ?

- (A) Sakya (B) Kosala
(C) Bhoja (D) Pala

17. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (Sculpture of Sanchi)	Column II (Symbolism)
1. Empty Seat	(i) Symbol of good fortune
2. Wheel	(ii) Auspicious symbol
3. Shalabhanjika	(iii) First sermon of Buddha
4. Gajalakshmi	(iv) Mahaparinibbana

Options :

- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv) (B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i) (D) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)

18. Sushruta's book '*Sushruta Samhita*' is based on which of the following theme ?

- (A) Grammar (B) Medicine (Ayurveda)
(C) Astronomy (D) Mathematics

19. Identify the ruler of ancient India with the help of the given information and choose the correct option :

- He got the title of Devanampiya.
- He distributed a portion of Buddha's relics for stupas.
- He was the first ruler who inscribed messages on rocks and pillars.

Options :

- (A) Samudragupta (B) Harshavardhana
(C) Rudradaman (D) Asoka





20. प्रभावती गुप्त के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (i) वह चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य की पुत्री थी ।
- (ii) उसका विवाह वकाटक् शासक के साथ हुआ था ।
- (iii) उसका संसाधनों पर स्वतंत्र अधिकार था ।
- (iv) उसने लोगों को भूमि-अनुदान दिया ।

विकल्प :

- (A) (i), (ii) और (iii)
- (B) (ii), (iii) और (iv)
- (C) (i), (iii) और (iv)
- (D) (i), (ii) और (iv)

21. हड़प्पा पुरास्थलों में लाजवर्द मणि का सबसे अच्छा स्रोत निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा था ?

- (A) नागेश्वर
- (B) मांडा
- (C) राखीगढ़ी
- (D) शोर्तुघई

खण्ड ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

6×3=18

22. (क) “महाभारत एक गतिशील ग्रंथ है ।” इस कथन की न्यायसंगत पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(ख) महाभारत के समालोचनात्मक संस्करण को तैयार करने के कार्य में विद्वानों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3

23. “मौर्य साम्राज्य के उदय को भारतीय इतिहास का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण काल माना जाता है ।” इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3





20. Consider the following statements about Prabhavati Gupta and choose the correct option :

- (i) She was the daughter of Chandragupta Maurya.
- (ii) She was married to a Vakataka ruler.
- (iii) She had independent access to resources.
- (iv) She gave land grants to people.

Options :

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

21. Which of the following was the best source of lapis lazuli in the Harappan sites ?

- (A) Nageshwar
- (B) Manda
- (C) Rakhigarhi
- (D) Shortughai

SECTION B

(Short-Answer Type Questions)

6×3=18

22. (a) “*Mahabharata* is a dynamic text.” Justify the statement. 3

OR

(b) Analyse the role of scholars in the task of preparing the critical edition of the *Mahabharata*. 3

23. “The emergence of the Mauryan empire was regarded as a major landmark in the Indian history.” Explain the statement. 3





24. विजयनगर साम्राज्य की क़िलेबंदी में विभिन्न और अद्वितीय तत्त्वों को कैसे जोड़ा गया ?
उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

25. “मुगल साम्राज्य में गाँवों को छोटे गणराज्य की तरह देखा जाता था ।” इस कथन की
उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

26. (क) 1857 का विद्रोह विशेष रूप से अवध में क्यों फैला ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(ख) 1857 में विद्रोहियों द्वारा जारी की गई घोषणाएँ समाज के सभी तबकों से एकता का
आह्वान क्यों कर रही थीं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

27. 1813 की पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट की समालोचनात्मक परख कीजिए । 3

खण्ड ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

3×8=24

28. (क) “हड़प्पा सभ्यता का सबसे अनूठा पहलू शहरी केन्द्रों का विकास था ।” स्पष्ट
कीजिए । 8

अथवा

(ख) हड़प्पा की खोज में विभिन्न पुरातत्वविदों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 8

29. (क) मध्यकालीन भारत में लिंगायत परंपरा की मुख्य विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8

अथवा

(ख) प्रेम, भक्ति और आंतरिक अनुभूति पर कबीर की शिक्षाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8

30. (क) ‘भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन’ के कारणों और घटनाओं की परख कीजिए । 8

अथवा

(ख) एक नेता और समाज सुधारक के रूप में गाँधीजी की राजनीतिक भूमिका की परख
कीजिए । 8



24. How were the different and unique elements added in the fortification of Vijayanagara empire ? Explain with examples. 3
25. “The villages in the Mughal empire were seen as Little Republics.” Support the statement with examples. 3
26. (a) Why was the Revolt of 1857 specially widespread in Awadh ? Explain. 3
- OR**
- (b) Why did the rebel proclamations in 1857 appeal for unity to all sections of the population ? Explain. 3
27. Critically examine the Fifth Report of 1813. 3

SECTION C

(Long-Answer Type Questions)

3×8=24

28. (a) “The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres.” Explain. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the role of various archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa. 8
29. (a) Explain the main characteristics of the Lingayat tradition during Medieval India. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain Kabir’s teachings on love, devotion and inner realization. 8
30. (a) Examine the causes and events of ‘Quit India Movement’. 8
- OR**
- (b) Examine Gandhiji’s political role as a leader and social reformer. 8



खण्ड घ
(स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)

3×4=12

31. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 1+1+2=4

एक विचित्र देश ?

1440 के दशक में लिखा गया अब्दुर रज़्ज़ाक़ का यात्रा वृत्तांत संवेगों और अवबोधनों का एक रोचक मिश्रण है। एक ओर केरल में कालीकट (आधुनिक कोज़ीकोड), बंदरगाह पर उसने जो देखा उसे प्रशंसनीय नहीं माना, “यहाँ ऐसे लोग बसे हुए थे जिनकी कल्पना मैंने कभी भी नहीं की थी।” इन लोगों को उसने एक “विचित्र देश” बताया।

कालांतर में अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान वह मंगलौर आया, और पश्चिमी घाट को पार किया। यहाँ उसने एक मंदिर देखा जिसने उसे प्रशंसा से भर दिया –

मंगलौर से नौ मील के भीतर ही, मैंने एक ऐसा पूजा-स्थल देखा जो पूरे विश्व में अतुलनीय है। यह वर्गाकार था जिसकी प्रत्येक भुजा लगभग दस गज़, ऊँचाई पाँच गज़ थी और जो चार द्वार-मंडपों के साथ, पूरी तरह से ढले हुए काँसे से ढँका हुआ था। प्रवेशद्वार के द्वार-मंडप में सोने की बनी एक मूर्ति थी जो मानव आकृति जैसी तथा आदमकद थी। इसकी दोनों आँखों में काले रंग के माणिक इतनी चतुराई से लगाए गए थे कि प्रतीत होता था मानो वह देख सकती हों। इस शिल्प और कारीगरी के क्या कहने !

(31.1) अब्दुर रज़्ज़ाक़ ने भारत को ‘विचित्र देश’ क्यों कहा ? 1

(31.2) इस स्रोत में भावनाएँ और धारणाएँ कैसे प्रतिबिम्बित होती हैं ? 1

(31.3) अब्दुर रज़्ज़ाक़ ने मंगलौर के पश्चिमी घाट के मंदिरों का वर्णन किस प्रकार किया है ? 2

32. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 1+1+2=4

“खंडित निष्ठा के लिए कोई जगह नहीं”

गोविंद वल्लभ पंत ने निष्ठावान नागरिक बनने पर ज़ोर दिया।

लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए व्यक्ति को आत्मानुशासन की कला का प्रशिक्षण लेना होगा। लोकतंत्र में व्यक्ति को अपने लिए कम तथा औरों के लिए ज़्यादा फ़िक्र करनी चाहिए। सारी निष्ठाएँ केवल राज्य पर केंद्रित होनी चाहिए। यदि किसी लोकतंत्र में आप प्रतिस्पर्धी निष्ठाएँ रख देते हैं या ऐसी व्यवस्था खड़ी कर देते हैं जिसमें कोई व्यक्ति या समूह अपने अपव्यय पर अंकुश लगाने की बजाय बृहत्तर या अन्य हितों की ज़रा भी परवाह नहीं करता, तो ऐसे लोकतंत्र का डूबना निश्चित है।

(32.1) पंत ने लोकतंत्र की सफलता की कुंजी का वर्णन किस प्रकार किया है ? 1

(32.2) पंत ने लोकतंत्र में आत्म-अनुशासन की कला को कैसे परिभाषित किया है ? 1

(32.3) लोकतंत्र और समानता के बीच संबंध पर पंत के विचारों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2



SECTION D
(Source-Based Questions)

3×4=12

31. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4

A strange nation ?

The travelogue of Abdur Razzaq written in the 1440s is an interesting mixture of emotions and perceptions. On the one hand, he did not appreciate what he saw in the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in Kerala, which was populated by “a people the likes of whom I had never imagined”, describing them as “a strange nation”.

Later in his visit to India, he arrived in Mangalore, and crossed the Western Ghats. Here he saw a temple that filled him with admiration :

Within three leagues (about nine miles) of Mangalore, I saw an idol-house the likes of which is not to be found in all the world. It was a square, approximately ten yards a side, five yards in height, all covered with cast bronze, with four porticos. In the entrance portico was a statue in the likeness of a human being, full stature, made of gold. It had two red rubies for eyes, so cunningly made that you would say it could see. What craft and artisanship!

- (31.1) Why did Abdur Razzaq call India a ‘strange nation’ ? 1
- (31.2) How do emotions and perceptions reflect in this source ? 1
- (31.3) How did Abdur Razzaq describe the temples of the Western Ghats in Mangalore ? 2

32. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Govind Ballabh Pant emphasised to become loyal citizens.

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

- (32.1) How has Pant described the key to the success of democracy ? 1
- (32.2) How has Pant defined the art of self-discipline in democracy ? 1
- (32.3) Explain Pant’s views on the relationship between democracy and equality. 2





33. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 1+1+2=4

व्यवहार में बौद्ध धर्म

सुत्त पिटक से लिए गए इस उद्धरण में बुद्ध सिगल नाम के एक अमीर गृहपति को सलाह दे रहे हैं :

मालिक को अपने नौकरों और कर्मचारियों की पाँच तरह से देखभाल करनी चाहिए... उनकी क्षमता के अनुसार उन्हें काम देकर, उन्हें भोजन और मज़दूरी देकर, बीमार पड़ने पर उनकी परिचर्या करके, उनके साथ सुस्वादु भोजन बाँटकर और समय-समय पर उन्हें छुट्टी देकर...

कुल के लोगों को पाँच तरह से श्रमणों (जिन्होंने सांसारिक जीवन को त्याग दिया है) और ब्राह्मणों की देखभाल करनी चाहिए... कर्म, वचन और मन से अनुराग द्वारा, उनके स्वागत में हमेशा घर खुले रखकर और उनकी दिन-प्रतिदिन की ज़रूरतों की पूर्ति करके ।

सिगल को माता-पिता, शिक्षक और पत्नी के साथ व्यवहार के लिए भी ऐसे ही उपदेश दिए गए हैं ।

- (33.1) बुद्ध ने सामाजिक पदानुक्रम में करुणा के महत्त्व को कैसे उजागर किया ? 1
- (33.2) बुद्ध ने सदाचार पर बल क्यों दिया ? 1
- (33.3) बुद्ध के अनुसार कर्म के किन्हीं दो सिद्धान्तों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2

खण्ड ड

(मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)

5

34. (34.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 पर) में, निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3×1=3

- (i) बनावली, एक हड़प्पा पुरास्थल
- (ii) अमरावती स्तूप
- (iii) (क) आगरा (मुगलों के अधीन क्षेत्र)

अथवा

- (iii) (ख) अजमेर (मुगलों के अधीन क्षेत्र)
- (34.2) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन से संबंधित दो केन्द्रों को A और B से अंकित किया गया है । इनको पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके निकट खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए । 2

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्र. सं. 34 के स्थान पर हैं :

- (34.1) भारत के किन्हीं दो बौद्ध स्थलों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
- (34.2) (क) विजयनगर साम्राज्य की राजधानी का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1

अथवा

- (34.2) (ख) मुगल साम्राज्य के अधीन किसी एक क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
- (34.3) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के किन्हीं दो केन्द्रों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2



33. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4

Buddhism in practice

This is an excerpt from the *Sutta Pitaka*, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala :

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees ... by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times...

In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of *samanas* (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas : by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

- (33.1) How did Buddha highlight the significance of compassion in social hierarchy ? 1
- (33.2) Why did Buddha emphasise righteous action ? 1
- (33.3) Explain any two tenets of Karma according to Buddha. 2

SECTION E

(Map-Based Questions) 5

34. (34.1) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : 3×1=3
- (i) Banawali, a Harappan site
- (ii) Amravati stupa
- (iii) (a) Agra (Territory under the Mughals)

OR

- (iii) (b) Ajmer (Territory under the Mughals)
- (34.2) On the same outline map, two centres related to the Indian National Movement are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :

- (34.1) Mention any two Buddhist sites in India. 2
- (34.2) (a) Mention the capital city of Vijayanagara empire. 1

OR

- (34.2) (b) Mention any one territory under the Mughal empire. 1
- (34.3) Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement. 2





प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024
HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE 027) (PAPER CODE 61/1/1)

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 the 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-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand the given answer and even if the reply is not from the 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 the 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 the 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, the 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 penalised only once.
11	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.
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).
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 the 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 answers.) ● Half or a part of the 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 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
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 a 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 - 61/1/1
MARKING SCHEME 2024
HISTORY (027)

MM: 80

S.NO	Value Points	Pg No.	Marks
SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions) 21x1=21			
1	(D) Shortughai	Pg 12	1
2	(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)	Pg 68-90	1
3	(D) Asoka	Pg 47	1
4	(B) Medicine	Pg 79	1
5	(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)	Pg 100	1
6	(B) Mathura School of Art, (Visually Impaired) (A) Sakya	Pg 103, Pg 90	1
7	(D) Polyandry-Woman having several husbands.	Pg 57	1
8	(B) Arabic	Pg 117	1
9	(D) Sheikh Nizammudin Auliya	Pg 160	1
10	(B)1-(ii), 2-(i), 3(iv), 4(iii)	Pg 172	1
11	(D) Mulk-abadi deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal Empire.	Pg 218	1
12	(B) Francois Bernier	Pg 132	1
13	(A)Internal conflicts and alliance with the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.	Pg 173	1
14	(D) Muzarain-Peasants	Pg 210	1
15	(A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)	Pg 260-270	1
16	(C)1-(ii), 2(i), 3(iv), 4-(iii)	Pg 296	1
17	(A)Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A).	Pg 349	1
18	(A)R.V. Dhulekar	Pg 426	1



19	(A)The zamindars got the permanent rights on the lands.	Pg 228	1
20	(A)Shah Mal	Pg 263	1
21	(C)Colonial Rule	Pg 327	1
Section B (Short-Answer Type Questions) 6x3=18			
22	(a)“Mahabharata is a dynamic text.” Justify the statement. <i>Mahabharata</i> , dynamic text. (i) Performing Arts. (ii) Written in a variety of languages. (iii) Several stories. (iv) Sculptural form. (v) Painting (vi) Bhagavad Gita. (vii) Righteous path of action. (viii) Reference of Kunti O Nishadi. (ix) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 77	3
OR			
	(b) Analyse the role of scholars in the task of preparing the critical edition of the Mahabharata. Critical edition of <i>Mahabharata</i> : (i) V.S. Sukthankar and scholars initiated the task. (ii) Collected scripts from various regions. (iii) Selected the common and differential aspects. (iv) 13,000 pages were published. (v) Regional variations were found. (vi) Variations were reflective. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 54	3
23	Explain any three sources to know about the Mauryan Empire. Sources to know about Mauryan Empire (i) Kautilya’s Arthashastra. (ii) Megasthene’s Indica. (iii) Buddhist and Jain literature. (iv) Inscriptions of Ashoka. (v) Punch marked coins of the Mauryas. (vi) Asoka’s dhamma and his dhamma mahamattas. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 32	3

24	<p>Explain the water resource management of Vijayanagara empire with examples.</p> <p>Water resource management was carried through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Tungabhadra river, which flows in a north-easterly direction. (ii) Kamalapuram tank was the most important tank. (iii) Water from this tank irrigated the fields and was conducted through a channel to the royal centre. (iv) Hiriya canal was one of the most prominent water networks. (v) Water embankments were built to create reservoirs of different sizes. (vi) Any other relevant point) <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 177	3
25	<p>“Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal empire.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>Land revenue of Mughals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It was vital for the state to create an administrative apparatus to control agricultural production and to fix and collect revenue. (ii) Apparatus for revenue collector – record keeping and revenue collector. (iii) Classification of land – Polaj, Parauti, Chachar and Banjar. Both cultivated and cultivable lands were measured in each province. (iv) Revenue collected in kind and cash. (v) Jama and Hasil (vi) The Ain happens to be a valid source to know the aggregates of such lands. (vii) The amir gulzar was supposed to be the revenue collector. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 213	3
26	<p>(a) Why was the Revolt of 1857 specially widespread in Awadh? Explain.</p> <p>Awadh and 1857 Revolt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Implementation of subsidiary alliance system. (ii) Annexation policy of the British. (Doctrine of Lapse) (iii) Need of Awadh – due to the productive region and market. (iv) Dethroning of Wajid Ali Shah on the pretext of misrule. (v) Life was gone out of the body. (vi) This emotional disturbance was aggravated by the people’s material losses. (vii) The removal of the nawab led to the dissolution of the court culture. 	Pg 266	3

	(viii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed		
	OR		
	(b) Why did the rebel proclamations in 1857 appeal for unity to all sections of the population? Explain. Rebel Vision of Unity (i) The rebel proclamation repeatedly appealed to all the sections of the population irrespective of their caste and creed. (ii) Proclamations issued under the name of Bahadur shah appealed to the people to join the standards of Mahavir and Muhammad. (iii) In Barailley the British incited the Hindus and Muslim, the attempt failed. (iv) According to the Azamgarh Proclamation, 25 th August, 1857 both Hindus and Muslims were being ruined under tyranny and oppression. (v) Many social groups joined the revolt and appealed for the unity of the country. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 271	3
27	Explain the causes that led to the conflict between the Paharias of Rajmahal Hills and the Santhals. (i) Paharias and Santhals. (ii) Land dispute, encroachments. (iii) Damin-i-koh, the land issued to the santhals in 1832. (iv) Conflict over resources. (v) Disparities created by the Britishers between the paharias and the santhals. (vi) When the santhals settled on the outskirts (outside) the Rajmahal hills, the paharais opposed. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 241	3
Section C (Long-Answer Type Questions) 3x8=24			
28	(a) "The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres." Explain. Harappa urban planning	Pgs 4-7	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Citadel (ii) Lower-town (iii) Drainage (iv) Domestic architecture which involves 700 wells, courtyard, kitchen staircase, etc. (v) Great Bath (vi) Warehouse (vii) Roads and their planning, the grid pattern. (viii) Dockyard at Lothal. (ix) Mackay's quote and his admiration of the efficient construction of drains. (x) The various materials used for construction like gypsum, limestone, mortar. (xi) Any other relevant point <p>Any eight to be assessed</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(b) Explain the role of various archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Role of Archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa: (ii) Cunningham's confusion to be discussed. (iii) Daya Ram Sahni discovered seals at Harappa in 1921. (iv) Rakhal Das Banerjee discovered seals at Mohenjodaro in 1922. (v) John Marshall announced the discovery of a new civilization. (vi) S. N. Roy noted it in his book-the story of Indian archaeology. (vii) R.E.M. Wheeler suggested the following of stratigraphy for the survey. <p>(Role of any four archaeologists to be assessed)</p>	Pgs 19-20	8
29	<p>Describe the contribution of Kabir to the Bhakti Movement and his impact on religious and social harmony.</p> <p>Kabir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Kabir was one of the most outstanding examples of poet saint of the fourteenth-fifteenth centuries. (ii) His early childhood. (iii) Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions. (iv) The kabirBijak, Kabir Granthavali, Adi Granth serve as a major source to know Kabir and his philosophies. (v) His poems have survived in several languages. (vi) Also striking is the range of traditions Kabir drew on to describe the Ultimate Reality. (vii) He drew terms from vedantic traditions-Alakh, Nirankar, 	Pg 161	8

	<p>Brahman etc.</p> <p>(viii) Other terms having mystical connotations were also being used. (shabada or shunya)</p> <p>(ix) His ideas were crystallized through debates and poems.</p> <p>(x) Hagiographies also play an important role.</p> <p>(xi) He was against idolatry and polytheism.</p> <p>(xii) Reference of ulatbansi and sant bhasha.</p> <p>(xiii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight to be assessed</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(b) Describe the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev ji emphasizing his philosophy of oneness.</p> <p>(i) Guru Nanak Devji</p> <p>(ii) Advocated Nirguna Bhakti.</p> <p>(iii) Rejected sacrifices and rituals.</p> <p>(iv) Discussed about Absolute Rab.</p> <p>(v) Connect to Divine.</p> <p>(vi) Expressed ideas through hymns – Shabad.</p> <p>(vii) Composed ragas.</p> <p>(viii) Set up rules for congregational worship. (Sangat)</p> <p>(ix) Successor was Guru Angad Devji .</p> <p>(x) Adi Granth Sahib and Gurbani.</p> <p>(xi) Later founded the Khalsa Panth.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight to be assessed</p>	Pg 163-164	
30	<p>(a) “There are many different kinds of sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhi and the history of the Indian nationalist movement.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>(i) Source to know about Gandhi</p> <p>(ii) Letters</p> <p>(iii) Writings</p> <p>(iv) Speeches</p> <p>(v) Journals</p> <p>(vi) Public statements</p> <p>(vii) Autobiography</p> <p>(viii) Government records</p> <p>(ix) Police records</p> <p>(x) Newspaper</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight to be assessed</p>	Pgs 307-313	8

	OR		
	<p>(b) Examine the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi towards nation building after the independence of India.</p> <p>Gandhiji towards nation building:</p> <p>(i) Appealed Hindu – Muslim – Sikh for Peace.</p> <p>(ii) Discussed rights of minorities (harijans).</p> <p>(iii) Discussed democratic secular state.</p> <p>(iv) Full rights should be given to citizens.</p> <p>(v) Finest hour of Mahatma Gandhi.</p> <p>(vi) Visited riot-turned areas – Bengal and Punjab.</p> <p>(vii) Promoted equality of all classes .</p> <p>(viii) Wanted to see United India.</p> <p>(ix) Gandhi's social ideologies like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu-Muslim Unity. • promotion of charkha(khadi) • Removal of Untouchability. • Satyagraha and abolition of child marriages. <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any eight to be assessed</p>	Pgs 295,305- 307	8
SECTION D (Source-Based Questions)		3x4=12	
31	<p>Buddhism in practice</p> <p>This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala :In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees ...by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times...In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanans (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas : by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs. There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.</p>	Pg 91	1+1+2= 4
	<p>(31.1) How did Buddha highlight the significance of compassion in the social hierarchy? (1)</p> <p>Ans. (i) Equality of all beings.</p> <p>(ii) Non-discrimination policy.</p> <p>(iii) Ethical conduct.</p>		

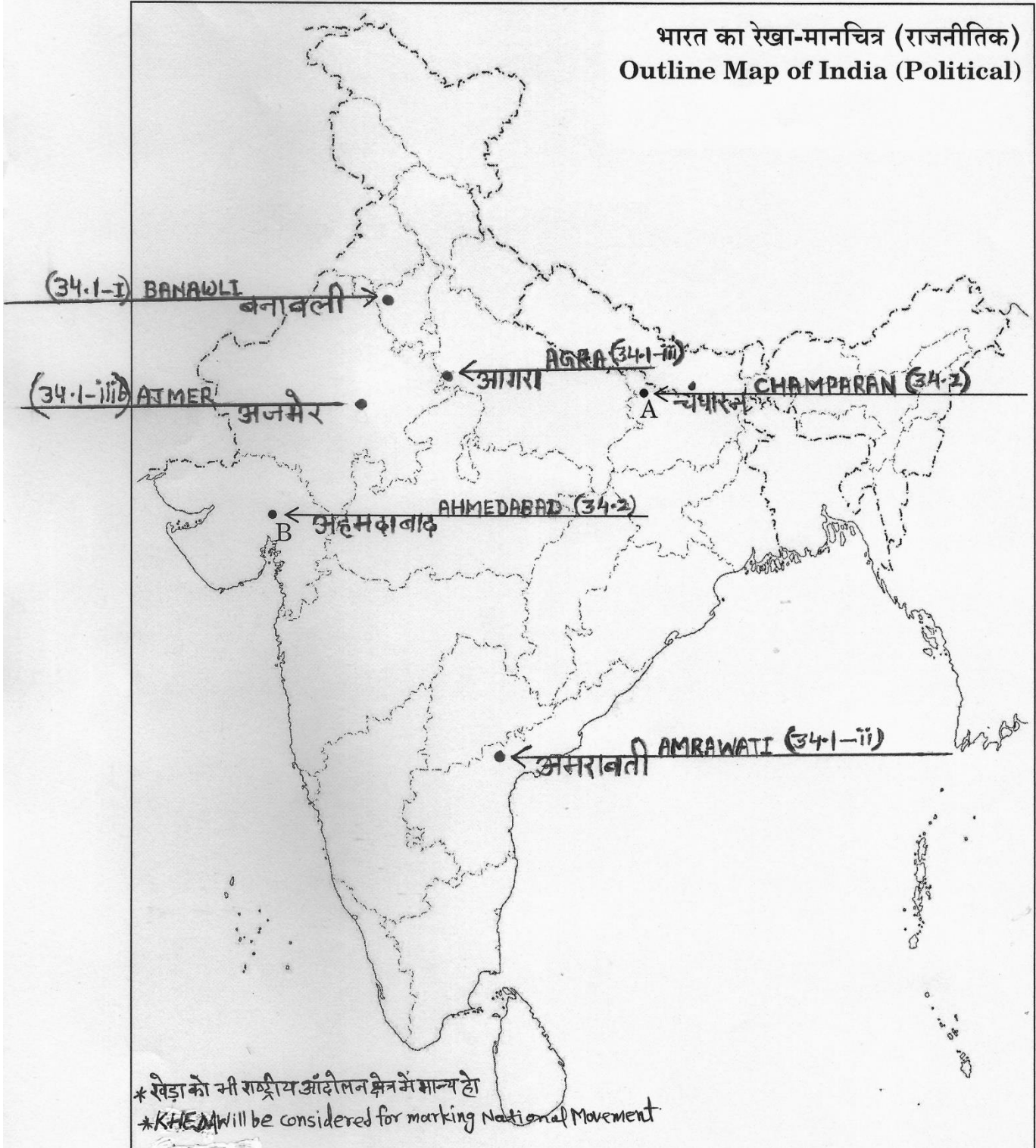
	<p>(iv) Service to others.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p>		
	<p>(31.2) Why did Buddha emphasise righteous action? (1)</p> <p>Ans. (i) Kindness.</p> <p>(ii) Generosity.</p> <p>(iii) Inner virtues.</p> <p>(iv) Purification of mind for the attainment of nibbana.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p>		
	<p>(31.3) Explain any two tenets of Karma according to Buddha. (2)</p> <p>Ans. (i) Generate positive karmas.</p> <p>(ii) Foster harmony.</p> <p>(iii) Believe in peace and cohesiveness.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
32	<p>A strange nation?</p> <p>The travelogue of Abdur Razzaq written in the 1440s is an interesting mixture of emotions and perceptions. On the one hand, he did not appreciate what he saw in the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in Kerala, which was populated by “a people the likes of whom I had never imagined”, describing them as “a strange nation”. Later in his visit to India, he arrived in Mangalore, and crossed the Western Chats. Here he saw a temple that filled him with admiration : Within three leagues (about nine miles) of Mangalore, I saw an Idol-house the likes of which is not to be found in all the world. It was a square, approximately ten yards a side, five yards in height, all covered with cast bronze, with four porticos. In the entrance portico was a statue in the likeness of a human being, full stature, made of gold. It had two red rubies for eyes, so cunningly made that you would say it could see. What craft and artisanship!</p>	Pg 129	1+1+2=4
	<p>(32.1) Why did Abdur Razzaq call India a ‘strange nation’? (1)</p> <p>Ans. (i) Sense of unfamiliarity.</p> <p>(ii) Cultural differences as he was accustomed to his own.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p>		

	Any one point to be explained.		
	(32.2) How do emotions and perceptions reflect in this source? (1) Ans. (i) Emotions such as admiration, surprise and confusion. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(32.3) How did Abdur Razzaq describe the temples of the western Ghats in Mangalore? (2) Ans. (i) Bronze corned entrance. (ii) Gold statue. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
33	“There cannot be any divided loyalty” Govind Ballabh Pant emphasised to become loyal citizens. For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.	Pg 330	1+1+2=4
	(33.1) How has Pant described the key to the success of Democracy? (1) Ans. (i) Self-discipline. (ii) Care less for yourself and more for others. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(33.2) How has Pant defined the art of self-discipline in democracy? (1) Ans. (i) Most suitable for plural country. (ii) Ensured decision making for all. (iii) Democracy should address socio-economic equality. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be considered.		
	(33.3) Explain Pant’s views on the relationship between democracy and equality. (2) Ans. (i) No divided loyalty but all loyalties should be centred round the State. (ii) Care for a larger section of the population. (iii) Any other relevant point.		



	Any two points to be explained.		
SECTION E (Map-Based Questions)			5
34	(34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : (i) Banawali, a Harappan site (ii) Amravati stupa (iii) (a) Agra (Territory under the Mughals) OR (iii) (b) Ajmer (Territory under the Mughals)	1 1 1 1	Pg.2 Pg.94 Pg. 214 3x1=3
	(34.2) On the same outline map, two centres related to the Indian National Movement are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.	2	Pg. 286-313
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :		
	(34.1) Mention any two Buddhist sites in India. Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amravati, Lumbini, Barhut, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta, Kusinagara, Nasik (Any two sites)		Pg 95 2
	(34.2) (a) Mention the capital city of Vijayanagara empire. Hampi/Vijaynagara OR (34.2) (b) Mention any one territory under the Mughal empire. Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one territory)		Pg 170 1 Pg 214 1
	(34.3) Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement. Champaran, Kheda, Ahemdabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi. (Any two centres)		Pg286-313 2
SEE ATTACHED MAP			

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



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024
HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE 027) (PAPER CODE 61/1/2)

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.
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SET - 61/1/2
MARKING SCHEME 2024
HISTORY (027)

MM: 80

S.NO	Value Points	Pg No.	Marks
SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)		21x1=21	
1	(C) Colonial Rule	Pg 327	1
2	(A) Shah Mal	Pg 263	1
3	(A) The zamindars got the permanent rights on the land	Pg 228	1
4	(A) R.V. Dhulekar	Pg 426	1
5	(A) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of assertion(A)	Pg 349	1
6	(C) 1-(ii), 2(i), 3(iv), 4-(iii)	Pg 296	1
7	(A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)	Pg 260-270	1
8	(D) Muzarain-Peasants	Pg 210	1
9	(A) Internal conflicts and alliance with the Sultanates against Vijayanagara	Pg 173	1
10	(B) Francois Bernier	Pg 132	1
11	(D) Mulk-abadi deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal Empire.	Pg 218	1
12	(B) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3(iv),4(iii)	Pg 172	1
13	(D) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya	Pg 160	1
14	(B) Arabic	Pg 117	1
15	(D) Polyandry	Pg 57	1
16	(B) Mathura School of Art , visually impaired(A) Sakya	Pg 103, Pg 90	1
17	(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3(ii), 4(i)	Pg 100	1
18	(B)Medicine	Pg 79	1
19	(D)Asoka	Pg 47	1



20	(B) (ii),(iii)and (iv)	Pg 68-90	1
21	(D)Shortughai	Pg 12	1
Section B (Short-Answer Type Questions) 6x3=18			
22	(a) “Mahabharata is a dynamic text.” Justify the statement. Mahabharata, dynamic text: (i) Performing Arts. (ii) Written in a variety of languages. (iii) Several stories. (iv) Sculptural form. (v) Painting (vi) Bhagavad Gita (vii) Righteous path of action (viii) Reference of Kunati O Nishadi. (ix) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 77	3
OR			
	(b) Analyse the role of scholars in the task of preparing the critical edition of the <i>Mahabharata</i> . Critical edition of <i>Mahabharata</i> : (i) V.S. Sukthankar and scholars initiated the task. (ii) Collected scripts from various regions. (iii) Selected the common and differential aspects. (iv) 13,000 pages were published. (v) Regional variations were found. (vi) Variations were reflective. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 54	3
23	“The emergence of the Mauryan empire was regarded as a major landmark in Indian history.” Explain the statement. Mauryan Empire – a landmark in history (reasons/justifications) (i) Spectacular art provided by the scholars/artists. (ii) Ashokan inscriptions and their diversity. (iii) Role of Ashoka as inspiration for his people/subjects. (iv) Propagation of Asoka’s dhamma. (v) Coinage. (vi) Trade beyond the subcontinent. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 34	3

24	<p>How were the different and unique elements added in the fortification of Vijayanagara empire? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Fortifications of Vijayanagara :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Seven lines of fortification. (ii) Encircled city, hinterland and forests. (iii) Outermost wall linked hills surrounded the city. (iv) Massive masonry construction. (v) Use of no mortar or cementing materials. (vi) Use of stone blocks with earth, packed with rubble. (vii) Enclosed agricultural tracts between sacred centre and urban centre. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 117	3
25	<p>“The villages in the Mughal empire were seen as Little Republics.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>Villages as little Republics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Made up of fraternal partners sharing resources and labour. (ii) Individual ownership of resources and assets. (iii) Powerful individuals decided the affairs of the village. (iv) They had authority to dispense justice. (v) Cash nexus through trade. (vi) Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 205	3
26	<p>(a) Why was the Revolt of 1857 specially widespread in Awadh? Explain.</p> <p>Awadh and 1857 Revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Implementation of subsidiary alliance system. (ii) Annexation policy of the British (Doctrine of Lapse). (iii) Geography and soil – due to productive region and market (iv) Dethroning of Wajid Ali Shah on the pretext of misrule. (v) Life was gone out of the body. (vi) This emotional disturbance was aggravated by the people’s material losses. (vii) The removal of the nawab led to the dissolution of the court culture. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 266	3
OR			
	<p>(b) Why did the rebel proclamations in 1857 appeal for unity to all sections of the population ? Explain.</p>	Pg 271	3



	<p>Rebel Vision of Unity</p> <p>(i) The rebel proclamation repeatedly appealed to all the sections of the population irrespective of their caste and creed.</p> <p>(ii) Proclamations issued under the name of Bahadur Shah appealed to the people to join the standards of Mahavir and Muhammad.</p> <p>(iii) In Bareilly the British incited the Hindus and Muslim, the attempt failed.</p> <p>(iv) According to the Azamgarh Proclamation, 25th August, 1857 both the Hindus and Muslims were being ruined under tyranny and oppression.</p> <p>(v) Many social groups joined the revolt and appealed for the unity of the country.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>		
27	<p>Critically examine the Fifth Report of 1813.</p> <p>Fifth Report of 1813.</p> <p>(i) It was the fifth in a series of reports on EIC administration in India.</p> <p>(ii) It ran into 1002 pages with 800 pages of appendix.</p> <p>(iii) Petitions of Zamindars, Ryots, Collectors.</p> <p>(iv) Notes of revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras.</p> <p>(v) Many wanted a revocation (Cancellation) of the Royal Charter given to the EIC.</p> <p>(vi) It carried information of Company's misrule and Maladministration in India.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 264	3
<p>Section C (Long-Answer Type Questions) 3x8=24</p>			
28	<p>(a) "The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres." Explain.</p> <p>Harappa town planning:</p> <p>(i) Citadel</p> <p>(ii) Lower-town</p> <p>(iii) Drainage</p> <p>(iv) Domestic architecture included 700 wells, courtyard, kitchen staircase, etc.</p> <p>(v) Great Bath</p>	Pgs 4-7	8

	<p>(vi) Warehouse (vii) Roads (viii) Dockyard (ix) Mackay's quote and his admiration of the efficient construction of drains. (x) The various materials used for construction like gypsum, limestone, mortar. (xi) Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(b) Explain the role of various archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa.</p> <p>Role of Archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa:</p> <p>(i) Cunningham's confusion. (ii) Daya Ram Sahni discovered seals at Harappa. (iii) Rakhal Das Banerjee discovered seals at Mohenjodaro. (iv) John Marshall announced the discovery of a new civilization. (v) S. N. Roy noted it in his book Story of Indian archaeology. (vi) R.E.M. Wheeler suggested the following of stratigraphy for the survey. (Role of any four archaeologists to be assessed)</p>	Pgs 19-21	8
29	<p>(a) Explain the main characteristics of the Lingayat tradition during Medieval India.</p> <p>The Lingayats:</p> <p>(i) The movement emerged in Karnataka, led by Basavanna. (ii) His followers were known as Virashaivas. (iii) They were the wearers of linga. (iv) They worshipped Shiva in his manifestation as a linga. (v) Men wore small linga in a silver case. (vi) They were wandering monks. (vii) They believed that death will unite us with Lord Shiva. (viii) They did not practice funerary rites, but buried the dead. (ix) They challenged the idea of caste system. (x) They questioned the theory of Rebirth. (xi) They encouraged widow remarriage. (xii) Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed</p>	Pg. 147	8

	OR		
	<p>(b) Explain Kabir's teachings on love, devotion and inner realization.</p> <p>Kabir:</p> <p>(i) Kabir was one of the most outstanding examples of poet saint of the fourteenth-fifteenth centuries.</p> <p>(ii) His early childhood.</p> <p>(iii) Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions.</p> <p>(iv) The kabirBijak, Kabir Granthavali, Adi Granth serve as a major source to know Kabir and his philosophies.</p> <p>(v) His poems have survived in several languages.</p> <p>(vi) Also striking is the range of traditions Kabir drew on to describe the Ultimate Reality.</p> <p>(vii) He drew terms from vedantic tradition-Brahman, Atman, Nirankar etc.</p> <p>(viii) Other terms having mystical connotations were also being used. (shunya or shabda)</p> <p>(ix) His ideas were crystallized through debates and poems.</p> <p>(x) Hagiographies also play an important role.</p> <p>(xi) He did not believe in polytheism and idolatry.</p> <p>(xii) Reference to ulatbansi and sant bhasha.</p> <p>(xiii) Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed</p>	Pgs 161-162	8
30	<p>(a) Examine the causes and events of the 'Quit India Movement'.</p> <p>Causes</p> <p>(i) Demand for self- rule.</p> <p>(ii) Dissatisfaction from British policies.</p> <p>(iii) Government of India Act 1935.</p> <p>(iv) Failure of Cripps mission.</p> <p>(v) Influence of WWII.</p> <p>Events</p> <p>(i) Launched by Gandhiji and INC against the British.</p> <p>(ii) Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die'.</p> <p>(iii) Bombay resolution of 1942 was passed.</p> <p>(iv) Mass protest.</p> <p>(v) Civilians disobeyed Government orders.</p> <p>(vi) Demonstrations, strikes and processions.</p> <p>(vii) A parallel government was set up in Satara.</p> <p>(viii) The satara prati sarkar functioned till the elections of 1946.</p> <p>(ix) British declared INC as an illegal organisation.</p> <p>(x) Thousands of Indians were imprisoned.</p> <p>(xi) Parallel governments were formed.</p>	Pg 303	8

	(xii) Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed		
	OR		
	(b) Examine Gandhi's political role as a leader and social reformer. As a leader: (i) His B.H.U. speech was inspiring and the very beginning of making Indian nationalism a mass phenomenon. (ii) His localised struggles-At Champaran, Kheda and Ahemdabad. (iii) Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919. (iv) Role in non-cooperation movement. (v) Role in Civil Disobedience. (vi) Role in Quit India Movement. (vii) Last days of Gandhiji (finest hours). (viii) Gandhiji as a reformer: (ix) Principle of Ahimsa. (x) Satyagraha as a weapon of the strong. (xi) Advocated Swadeshi. (charkha) (xii) Advocated communal harmony. (xiii) Caste equality. (Harijans) (xiv) Abolition of child marriages. (xv) Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed	Pgs 287-297	8
SECTION D (Source-Based Questions) 3x4=12			
31	A strange nation? The travelogue of Abdur Razzaq written in the 1440s is an interesting mixture of emotions and perceptions. On the one hand, he did not appreciate what he saw in the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in Kerala, which was populated by “a people the likes of whom I had never imagined”, describing them as “a strange nation”. Later in his visit to India, he arrived in Mangalore, and crossed the Western Chats. Here he saw a temple that filled him with admiration : Within three leagues (about nine miles) of Mangalore, I saw an idol-house the likes of which is not to be found in all the world. It was a square, approximately ten yards a side, five yards in height, all covered with cast bronze, with four porticos. In the entrance portico was a statue in the likeness of a human being, full stature, made of gold. It had two red rubies for eyes, so cunningly made that you would say it could see. What craft and artisanship!	Pg 129	1+1+2=4
	(31.1) Why did Abdur Razzaq call India a ‘strange nation’? (1)		



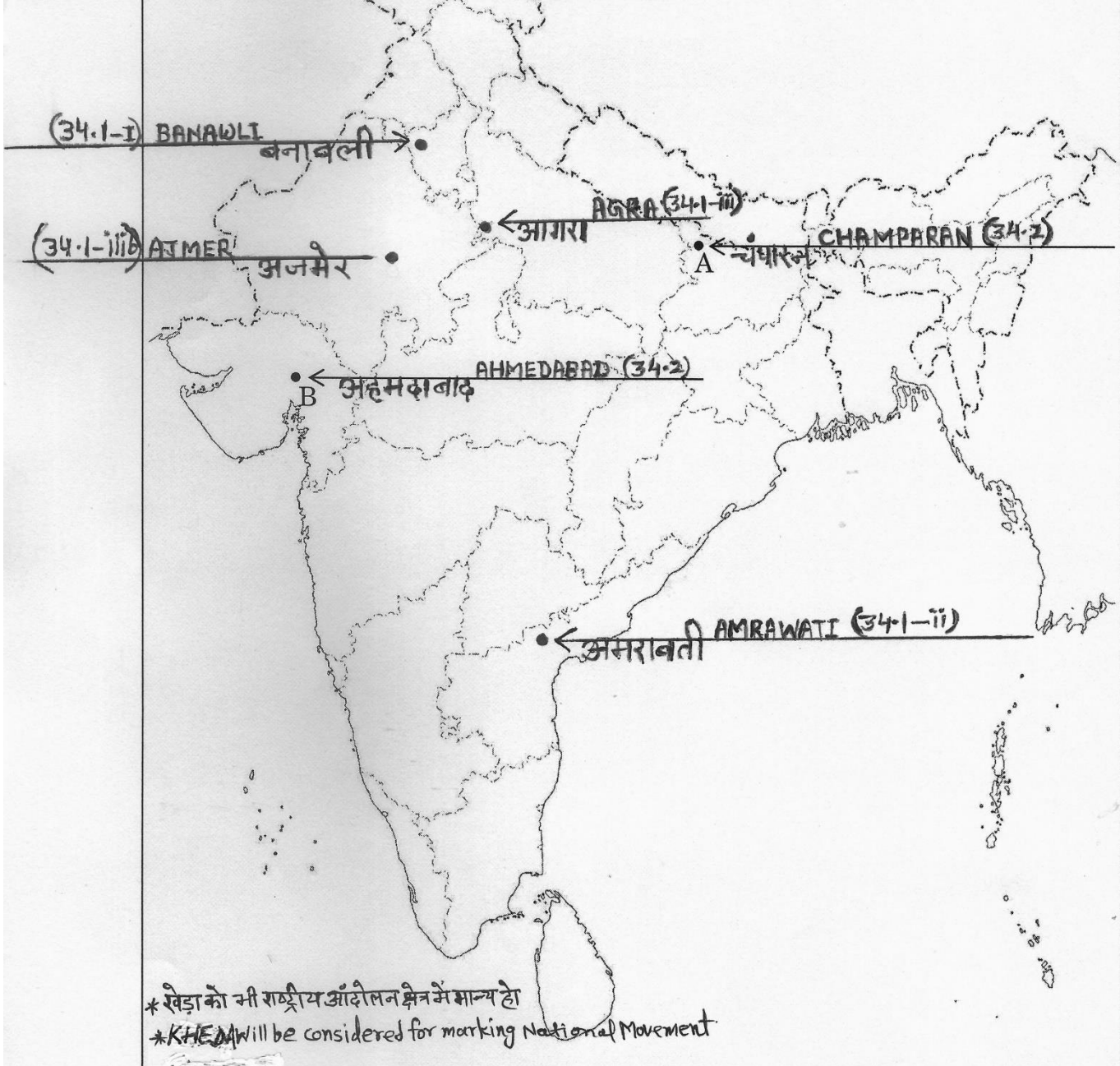
	<p>Ans. (i) Sense of unfamiliarity. (ii) Cultural differences as he was accustomed to his own. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.</p>		
	<p>(31.2) How do emotions and perceptions reflect in this source? (1) Ans. (i) Emotions such as admiration, surprise and confusion. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.</p>		
	<p>(31.3) How did Abdur Razzaq describe the temples of the Western Ghats in Mangalore? (2) Ans.(i) Bronze corned entrance (ii) Gold statue (iii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.</p>		
32	<p>“There cannot be any divided loyalty” Govind Ballabh Pant emphasised to become loyal citizens. For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.</p>	Pg 330	1+1+2=4
	<p>(32.1) How has Pant described the key to the success of Democracy? (1) Ans. (i) Self -discipline. (ii) Care less for yourself and more for others. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.</p>		
	<p>(32.2) How has Pant defined the art of self-discipline in Democracy? (1) Ans. (i) Most suitable for plural country. (ii) Ensured decision making for all. (iii) Democracy should address socio–economic equality. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.</p>		
	<p>(32.3) Explain Pant’s views on the relationship between Democracy and equality. (2) Ans. (i) No divided loyalty but all loyalties should be centred round the State. (ii) Care for a larger section of the population.</p>		

	(iii)Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained.		
33	Buddhism in practice This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala :In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees ...by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times...In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanasa (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanasa : by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs. There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.	Pg 91	1+1+2= 4
	(33.1) How did Buddha highlight the significance of compassion in Social hierarchy? (1) Ans. (i) Equality of all beings. (ii) Non-discrimination. (iii)Ethical (iv) Service to others. (v)Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(33.2) Why did Buddha emphasise righteous action? (1) Ans. (i)Kindness. (ii)Generosity. (iii)Inner virtues. (iv)Purification of mind to attain nibbana. (v)Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(33.3) Explain any two tenets of Karma according to Buddha.(2) Ans. (i) Generate positive karmas. (ii) Foster harmony. (iii) Believe in peace and cohesiveness. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
SECTION E (Map-Based Questions)			5
34	(34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : (i) Banawali, a Harappan site (ii) Amravati stupa	1 1 Pg.2 Pg.94	3x1=3

(iii) (a) Agra (Territory under the Mughals) OR (iii) (b) Ajmer (Territory under the Mughals)	1	Pg. 214	
(34.2) On the same outline map, two centres related to the Indian National Movement are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.	2	Pg. 286-313	
Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :			
(34.1) Mention any two Buddhist sites in India. Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amravati, Lumbini, Barhut, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta, Kusinagara, Nasik (Any two sites)		Pg 95 Pg 170	2
(34.2) (a) Mention the capital city of Vijayanagara empire. Hampi/Vijayanagara OR			1
(34.2) (b) Mention any one territory under the Mughal empire. Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one territory)		Pg 214	1
(34.3) Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement. Champaran, Kheda, Ahemdabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi. (Any two centres)		Pg286-313	2
SEE ATTACHED MAP			



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



* खेड़ा को भी राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन क्षेत्र में मान्य हो
* ~~KHEDA~~ Will be considered for marking National Movement

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SET – 61/1/3
MARKING SCHEME 2024
HISTORY (027)

MM:80

S.NO	Value Points	Pg No.	Marks
SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions) 21x1=21			
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2	(D) Sheikh Nizammudin Auliya	Pg 160	1
3	(B) Arabic	Pg 117	1
4	(D) Polyandry-Woman having several husbands	Pg 57	1
5	(B) Mathura School of Art , (Visually impaired) (A) Sakya	Pg 103 Pg 90	1
6	(C)1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)	Pg 100	1
7	(B) Medicine (Ayurveda)	Pg 79	1
8	(D) Asoka	Pg 47	1
9	(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)	Pg 68-90	1
10	(D)Shortughai	Pg 12	1
11	(C)Colonial Rule	Pg 327	1
12	(A)Shah Mal	Pg 263	1
13	(A)The zamindars got the permanent rights on the lands.	Pg 228	1
14	(A)R.V. Dhulekar	Pg 426	1
15	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A)	Pg 349	1
16	(C)1-(ii), 2(i), 3(iv), 4-(iii)	Pg 296	1
17	(A)(ii), (iii), (i), (iv)	Pg 260-270	1
18	(D) Muzarain-Peasant	Pg 210	1



19	(A)Internal conflicts and alliance with the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.	Pg 173	1
20	(B)Francois Bernier	Pg 132	1
21	(D)Mul- abadi deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal Empire.	Pg 218	1
Section B (Short-Answer Type Questions) 6x3=18			
22	(a)“Mahabharata is a dynamic text.” Justify the statement. <i>Mahabharata</i> , dynamic text. (i) Performing Arts. (ii) Written in a variety of languages. (iii) Several stories narrate the social values of the time. (iv) Sculptural forms. (v) Paintings. (vi) Bhagavad Gita. (vii) Righteous path of action. (viii) Reference of Kunti O Nishadi. (ix) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 77	3
OR			
	(b)Analyse the role of scholars in the task of preparing the critical edition of the <i>Mahabharata</i> . Critical edition of <i>Mahabharata</i> . (i) V.S. Sukthankar and scholars initiated the task. (ii) Collected scripts from various regions. (iii) Selected the common and differential aspects of the text. (iv) 13,000 pages were published. (v) Regional variations were found. (vi) Variations were reflective. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed	Pg 54	3
23	How did coinage in ancient India contribute to trade and development? Explain with examples. (i) To some extent exchanges were facilitated by the Introduction of coinage.	Pgs 44-45	3

	<p>(ii) Punch marked coins were the first to be minted and used in Exchange.</p> <p>(iii) The widespread use of gold coins indicates the enormous value of transactions.</p> <p>(iv) Archaeologists have excavated several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas pointing to their interest in economic exchanges.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>		
24	<p>Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of the Vijayanagara Empire.</p> <p>(i) The royal centre was located in the south-western part of the Settlement.</p> <p>(ii) It included over 60 temples. The patronage and cult of temples were important for the rulers.</p> <p>(iii) About 30 buildings have been identified as palaces. They are large structures associated with ritual functions.</p> <p>(iv) The Mahanavami Dibba with the details of its structure.</p> <p>(v) The Lotus Mahal/Audience Hall and its architecture.</p> <p>(vi) Hazara Ram Temple and its magnificence.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>	Pgs 179- 180	3
25	<p>How did the women lead their lives in the Mughal rural society? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) They worked with men in the agricultural fields.</p> <p>(ii) They performed artisanal tasks such as spinning yarn, sifting, embroidery, kneading clay etc.</p> <p>(iii) Many of them worked in their employer's harem.</p> <p>(iv) The women experienced High mortality rate.</p> <p>(v) Cases of malnutrition due to frequent pregnancies were reported.</p> <p>(vi) Bride price marriages/widow remarriages.</p> <p>(vii) Menstruating women were not allowed on pottery, plough etc.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg 206	3
26	<p>(a) Why was the Revolt of 1857 specially widespread in Awadh? Explain.</p> <p>Awadh and 1857 Revolt.</p> <p>(i) Implementation of subsidiary alliance system.</p> <p>(ii) Annexation policy of the British (Doctrine of Lapse).</p> <p>(iii) Need of Awadh – due to its soil fertility and lucrative market.</p>	Pgs 266- 267	3



	<p>(iv) Dethroning of Wajid Ali Shah on the pretext of misrule.</p> <p>(v) Life was gone out of the body.</p> <p>(vi) This emotional disturbance was aggravated by the people's material losses.</p> <p>(vii) The removal of the nawab led to the dissolution of the court culture.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be assessed</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(b) Why did the rebel proclamations in 1857 appeal for unity to all sections of the population ? Explain.</p> <p>Rebel Vision of Unity</p> <p>(i) The rebel proclamation repeatedly appealed to all the sections of the population irrespective of their caste and creed.</p> <p>(ii) Proclamations issued under the name of Bahadur shah appealed to the people to join the standards of Mahavir and Muhammad.</p> <p>(iii) In Bareilly the British incited the Hindus and Muslim, the attempt failed.</p> <p>(iv) According to the Azamgarh Proclamation, 25th August, 1857 both Hindus and Muslims were being ruined under tyranny and oppression.</p> <p>(v) Many social groups joined the revolt and appealed for the unity of the country.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pg271	3
27	<p>Analyse the causes of Bombay-Deccan Riots.</p> <p>(i) Peasants were given land by the British.</p> <p>(ii) Conditions of peasants deteriorated due to oppression.</p> <p>(iii) Money lending was widespread and credits were high.</p> <p>(iv) Peasants feared injustice at the hands of moneylenders.</p> <p>(v) Limitation law was exploited to the full.</p> <p>(vi) Deeds and bonds appeared as new symbols of oppression.</p> <p>(vii) Peasants came to associate the misery of their lives with the new regime of bonds and deeds.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be assessed</p>	Pgs 252- 54	3

Section C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)

3x8=24

28	<p>(a)“The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres.” Explain.</p> <p>Harappa urban planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Citadel (ii) Lower-town (iii) Drainage (iv) Domestic architecture, well, courtyard, kitchen staircase, etc. (v) Great Bath (vi) Warehouse (vii) Roads (viii) Dockyard (ix) Mackay’s quote and his admiration of the efficient construction of drains. (x) The various materials used for construction like gypsum, limestone, mortar. (xi)Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any eight to be assessed</p>	Pgs 4-7	8
OR			
	<p>(b) Explain the role of various archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa.</p> <p>Role of Archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cunningham’s confusion in detail. (ii) Daya Ram Sahni discovered seals at Harappa. (iii) Rakhal Das Banerjee discovered seals at Mohenjodaro. (iv) John Marshall announced the discovery of a new civilization. (v) S. N. Roy’s contribution in his story of Indian archaeology. (vi) R.E.M. Wheeler suggested to follow the stratigraphy for his surveys. <p style="text-align: center;">(Role of any four archaeologists to be assessed)</p>	Pgs 19-20	8
29	<p>How did Mirabai’s life and works influence the culture and Society? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Woman poet of the medieval period. (ii) Devotee of Krishna. (iii) Bhajans attributed to her were made popular. (iv) She was a Marwar princess married to the Mewar family. (v) She did not submit to the traditional rules. (vi) Wandering singer composed songs in praise of Lord Krishna. (vii) Her Preceptor was Raidas. (viii) She strongly defied the caste system. (ix) She donned white robes. (x) She is a source of inspiration for future generations. 	Pgs 164- 165	8



	(xi)Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed		
	OR		
	(b) How did the Alvar and Nayanar traditions shape religious and cultural life during the Medieval period? Explain. Alvars and Nayanars : (i) They sang hymns in Tamil in praise of God. (ii) They strongly protested against the caste system. (iii) Nalayira Divya Prabandham and Tevaram, were their compositions which provides an in depth study into their role. (iv) Perhaps one of the most striking features of these traditions was the presence of women. (iv) Karaikkal Ammaiyar and Andal were revered as women devotees. (vi) Temples of Lord Vishnu and Shiva patronised by the Chola rulers were constructed. (vii) The various temples built were those at Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Gangaikonda and Cholapuram. (viii) Patronage was provided by the state to these saints. (ix) Spectacular Bronze structures of Shiva were constructed. (ix) They sang hymns in temples and wandered from place to place. (x) They initiated a protest against the caste system. (xi)Any other relevant point Any eight to be assessed	Pgs 145- 146	8
30	(a) Examine the causes and events of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Causes: (i) Rowlatt Act of 1919. (ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. (iii) Khilafat Movement clubbed with NCM. (iv) Sessions of INC (Calcutta and Nagpur) (v) Encouraged by the success of the Rowlatt satyagraha, Gandhiji called for a campaign of non-cooperation. Events: (i) Swadeshi and boycott. (ii) Indians left government schools college and schools, lawyers boycotted courts. (iii) The working class went on a strike. (iv) Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. (v) Hill tribes in Andhra violated the forest laws. (vi) Mass protests were undertaken by various sections of the society. (vii) Use of khadi as a symbol of self-reliance.	Pgs 305- 307	8



	<p>(viii) Suspension of titles (knighthood)</p> <p>(ix) Promotion of Indian culture, language</p> <p>(x) Withdrawl of NCM due to the chauri chaura incident.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight to be assessed (four from causes, four from events)</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(b) Examine the causes and events of the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>Causes:</p> <p>(i) Salt law, the most hated law by the Indians.</p> <p>(ii) The state had a monopoly in the sale and manufacture of salt.</p> <p>(iii) Issue of dominion status.</p> <p>(iv) Inspiration from Bardoli Satyagraha.</p> <p>(iv) Lahore Session of 1929.</p> <p>(v) Demand for Poorna Swaraj.</p> <p>Events :</p> <p>(i) Dandi March which led to the violation of the salt law, where Gandhiji made a fistful of salt destroying the salt monopoly of the British.</p> <p>(ii) The Civilians disobeyed the order of the British.</p> <p>(iii) Across large parts of India peasants disobeyed the colonial laws.</p> <p>(iv) Boycott of British goods.</p> <p>(v) Protest by the masses on a large scale.</p> <p>(vi) Participation of women on a large scale like kamaladevi chattopadhyay.</p> <p>(vii) Swadeshi Movement.</p> <p>(viii) Gandhi–Irwin Pact of 1931.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>	Pgs 295- 302	8
SECTION D (Source-Based Questions)			
		3x4=12	
31	<p>A strange nation?</p> <p>The travelogue of Abdur Razzaq written in the 1440s is an interesting mixture of emotions and perceptions. On the one hand, he did not appreciate what he saw in the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in Kerala, which was populated by “a people the likes of whom I had never imagined”, describing them as “a strange nation”.</p> <p>Later in his visit to India, he arrived in Mangalore, and crossed the Western Chats. Here he saw a temple that filled him with admiration: Within three leagues (about nine miles) of Mangalore, I saw an idol-</p>	Pg129	1+1+2 =4



	house the likes of which is not to be found in the entire world. It was a square, approximately ten yards a side, five yards in height, all covered with cast bronze, with four porticos. In the entrance portico was a statue in the likeness of a human being, full stature, made of gold. It had two red rubies for eyes, so cunningly made that you would say it could see. What craft and artisanship!		
	(31.1) Why did Abdur Razzaq call India a 'strange nation'? (1) Ans. (i) Sense of unfamiliarity. (ii) Cultural differences as he was accustomed to his own. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(31.2) How do emotions and perceptions reflect in this source? (1) Ans. (i) Emotions such as admiration, surprise and confusion. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(31.3) How did Abdur Razzaq describe the temples of the Western Ghats in Mangalore? (2) Ans. (i) Bronze corned entrance (ii) Gold statue (iii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
32	“There cannot be any divided loyalty” Govind Ballabh Pant emphasised to become loyal citizens. For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.	Pg330	1+1+2 =4
	(32.1) How has Pant described the key to the success of democracy? (1) Ans.(i) Self -discipline. (ii) Care less for yourself and more for others. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(32.2) How has Pant defined the art of self-discipline in democracy? (1) Ans. (i) Most suitable for plural country. (ii)Ensured decision making for all. (iii)Democracy should address socio–economic equality. (iv) Any other relevant point.		

	Any one point to be explained.		
	(32.3) Explain Pant's views on the relationship between democracy and Equality. (2) Ans. (i) No divided loyalty but centred round the State. (ii) Care for a larger section of the country. (iii) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained.		
33	Buddhism in practice This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala : In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees ... by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them to sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times... In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas: by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs? There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.	Pg 91	1+1+2 =4
33	(33.1) How did Buddha highlight the significance of compassion in social hierarchy? (1) Ans. (i) Equality of all beings. (ii) Non-discrimination. (iii) Ethical (iv) Service to others. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(33.2) Why did Buddha emphasise righteous action? (1) Ans. (i) Kindness. (ii) Generosity. (iii) Inner virtues. (iv) Purification of mind to attain nibbana. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.		
	(33.3) Explain any two tenets of Karma according to Buddha. (2) Ans. (i) Generate positive karmas. (ii) Foster harmony. (iii) Believe in peace and cohesiveness. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		



SECTION E
(Map-Based Questions)

5

34	<p>(34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</p> <p>(i) Banawali, a Harappan site</p> <p>(ii) Amravati stupa</p> <p>(iii) (a) Agra (Territory under the Mughals)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(iii) (b) Ajmer (Territory under the Mughals)</p>	1 1 1 1	Pg.2 Pg.94 Pg. 214	3x1=3
	<p>(34.2) On the same outline map, two centres related to the Indian National Movement are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p>	2	Pg. 286- 313	
	<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 Buddhist sites in India. Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amravati, Lumbini, Barhut, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta, Kusunagara, Nasik (Any two sites)</p>		Pg 95	2
	<p>(34.2) (a) Mention the capital city of Vijayanagara empire. Hampi/Vijayanagara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		Pg 170	1
	<p>(34.2) (b) Mention any one territory under the Mughal empire. Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one territory)</p>		Pg 214	1
	<p>(34.3) Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement. Champaran, Kheda, Ahemdabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi. (Any two centres)</p>		Pg286 -313	2

SEE ATTACHED MAP



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

