

MARKING SCHEME (MARCH 2016)

HISTORY – (027) (OUTSIDE DELHI)

CLASS-XII

MARKING SCHEME-61/1

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS	Pages	MARKS
1.	<p>Buddhist Stupas said to be “stories in stone”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Scene from the Vessantara Jataka.ii. Presence through symbolsiii. The empty seat was meant to indicate the meditation of the Buddhaiv. The wheel, stood for the first sermon of the Buddha, delivered at Sarnath..v. The shalabhanjika motif suggests that many people who turned to Buddhism enriched it with their own pre-Buddhist and even non-Buddhist beliefs, practices and ideas..vi. Animals like elephants, horses, monkeys and cattle, Elephants were depicted to signify strength and wisdom..vii. Maya, the mother of the Buddha, others identify her with a popular goddess, Gajalakshmi – literally, the goddess of good fortuneviii. Any other relevant point <p>Any two be mentioned</p>	99	2
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Textual sources attributed to poet saints , orally in regional languages such as short poems in Dakhani, a variant of urdu , of sufi poetry, bhajans of Mirabai.ii. Complication by disciples or devotees , eg- Kabir Bijak ,Shri Adi Granth Sahib(Gurbani) composed in various languages.iii. Hagiographies or biographies.iv. Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be mentioned).	140 158,164 163-164	2

3.	<p>Fortification of East India Company in Madras-Fort St. George</p> <p>i. It became the nucleus of white town for the Europeans</p> <p>ii. Wall and bastions</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>‘Any one points to be mentioned</p>	331	2
4	<p>Religion of Harappa</p> <p>i . Terracotta Figurines of women, as mother goddesses.</p> <p>ii. the “priest-king”</p> <p>iii. Structures like Great Bath and fire altars found at Kalibangan and Lothal.</p> <p>iv. Attempts have also been made to reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals</p> <p>v. plant motifs, are thought to indicate nature worship.</p> <p>vi. Some animals –“unicorn” –seems to be mythical,</p> <p>vii. “proto-Shiva”,</p> <p>viii. Conical stone objects have been classified as <i>lingas</i>.</p> <p>Any four to be explained</p>	23	4
5	<p>Amravati and sanchi</p> <p>i. Amaravati was discovered before scholars understood the value of the finds and realised how critical it was to preserve things instead of removing them from the site.</p> <p>ii. When Sanchi was “discovered” in 1818, three of its four gateways were still standing, the fourth was in good condition.</p> <p>iii. The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum’s permission to take away the eastern gateway but she refused</p> <p>iv. Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site. That is why John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan.</p> <p>v. She funded the museum that was built there as well as the guesthouse where John Marshall lived and wrote the volumes.</p> <p>vi. She also funded the publication of the volumes written by John Marshall.</p> <p>vi. By the 1850s, some of the slabs from Amaravati had begun to be taken to different places: a) To the Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta b) To the India Office in Madras and some even to London</p> <p>Any four to be explained</p>	83 & 98,99	4
6.	<p>Krishnadeva Raya and the Vijaynagara Empire</p> <p>i. Expanded and consolidated large empire area between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers (in Raichur Doab)1512</p>	171,172 ,173	4

	<p>ii. He subdued the rulers of Orissa (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur 1520.</p> <p>iii. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and Gopurams.</p> <p>iv. He founded a suburban township Nagalapuram after his mother.</p> <p>v. Competed with contemporary rulers the Sultans of the Deccan and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa.</p> <p>vi. Witnessed the development of powerful states such as those of the Cholas in Tamil Nadu and the Hoysalas in Karnataka.</p> <p>vii. Noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.</p> <p>viii. Expanded Trade</p> <p>Any four to be explained</p>		
7	<p>Mughals accommodated heterogeneous populace.</p> <p>i. The Mughal Kings commissioned court historians and to write accounts of their achievements.</p> <p>ii. Their writers collected vast amounts of information from the regions of the sub continent information from the regions of the sub continent to help the rulers govern their domain.</p> <p>iii. The ideal of the sulh-i-Kul (absolute peace) was implemented through state policies. All religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves.</p> <p>iv. Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage and jizya as the two were based on religious discrimination.</p> <p>v. The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups.</p> <p>vi. Officials were described as a bouquet of flowers</p> <p>vii. In Akbar’s imperial service, Turani and Iranian nobles were present</p> <p>viii. Two ruling groups of Indian origin entered the imperial service from 1560 onwards: the Rajputs and the Indian Muslims</p> <p>ix. Mughal court had Todar Mal a hindu khatri. At important post people from many races Arabs, Iranians, Turks, Tajiks, Kurds, Tatars, Russians, Abyssianians etc were at Refuge.</p> <p>x. Rathore ,Sisodia, Hada ,Gaur ,Chauhan, Panwar, Solanki, Bundela, Baluchi and Tribes khokar Baluchi etc were the part of the empire</p> <p>xi. The high respect shown by Akbar towards the members of the Jesuit mission</p> <p>xii. Inter-faith debates in the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri between Muslims, Hindus, Jainas, Parsis and Christians.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>Any four to be explained.</p>	224,233 ,234, 244,245 ,250, 251,252	4

8.	<p>Damin-i-Koh the land given to the santhals in the foot hills of rajmahal hills in 1832.</p> <p>Santhals resisted against Britishers during the eighteenth century-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Santhals soon found that the land they brought under cultivation was slipping away was from their hands. ii. The state was levying heavy taxes on the land. iii. The money lenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest and talking over the land when debts remained unpaid. iv. The zamindars were asserting control over the Damin area. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained</p>	271,272	1+3=4
9	<p>The nature of leadership that emerged against the British in the revolt of 1857 -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sepoys of Meerut ii. Bahadur Shah zafar from Delhi iii. Nanasaheb from Kanpur iv. Rani Lakshmibai from Jhansi v. Kunwar Singh from Arrah, Bihar vi. Birjis Qadr in Lucknow vii. fakirs from Meerut viii. religious leaders & prophets from Awadh ix. Shahmal from UP x. Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chattisgarh xi. Maulvi Ahmedullah from Hyderabad <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p>	292	4
10	<p>Values</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vedic science and modern science seen as complementary methods of gaining knowledge ii. Could Help In accelerating socio-economic development iii. Rich Indian literature unfolds the dynamics of Modern Science. iv. Students may answer with reference to values pertaining to Indian Literature and culture. <p>(Any other relevant values or points)</p>	383	4
11.	<p>Role of zamindars during the Mughal period</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Landed proprietors enjoyed social and economic privileges ii. Elevated status as they performed <u>khidmat</u> for the state. iii. Held extensive personal lands as milkiyat. They could sell, mortgage that land. iv. Collect revenue on behalf of the state. v. They controlled military resources also. 	211,212	8

	<p>vi. Had fortresses and armed contingent.</p> <p>vii. Upper caste brahmanas and Rajputs had full control over village society.</p> <p>viii. The dispossession of weaker people was a way of expanding zamindari.</p> <p>ix. Few lower caste also entered into zamindari</p> <p>x. Rajputs and jats adopted various strategies to consolidate power in north India.</p> <p>xi. Zamindars spearheaded the colonization of agricultural lands and helped in settling cultivators.</p> <p>xii. The buying and selling of zamindari accelerated the process of monetization in the countryside</p> <p>xiii. In few cases zamindars came to be a exploitative class on peasantry section. To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p>Any other relevant Point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mughal and forest</p> <p>i. An average of 40 per cent of Mughal Empire was covered by forests</p> <p>ii. Their livelihood came from the gathering of forest produce, hunting and shifting agriculture.</p> <p>iii. Collection of livelihood was largely season specific. Spring was reserved for collecting forest produce, summer for fishing, the monsoon months for cultivation, and autumn and winter for hunting.</p> <p>iv. For the state, the forest was a place of rebels and troublemakers.</p> <p>v. State required elephants for the army. Elephants were captured from forest and sold.</p> <p>vi. Rulers went for regular hunting expeditions which enabled the emperor to travel across the extensive territories of his empire and personally attend to the grievances of its inhabitants.</p> <p>vii. The spread of commercial agriculture was an important external factor that impinged on the lives of those who lived in the forests.</p> <p>viii. Forest products –like honey, beeswax and gum lac – were in great demand. Some, such as gum lac, became major items of overseas export from India in the seventeenth century.</p> <p>ix. Social factors too brought changes in the lives of forest dwellers. Like the head men of the villages, tribes also had their chieftains. Many tribal chiefs had become zamindars, some even became kings.</p> <p>x. Tribal Kings recruited people from their lineage groups or demanded that their fraternity provide military service. Tribes in the Sind region had armies comprising 6,000 cavalry and 7,000 infantry.</p> <p>xi. New cultural influences also began to penetrate into forested zones. Some historians have indeed suggested that Sufi Saints (Pirs) played a major role.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any eight to be explained</p>	<p>208 to 8</p> <p>211</p>	
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12	<p>Ashokan inscriptions describes about the Mauryas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The inscriptions on rocks and pillars are sources to know about Asoka and his dhamma ii. Inscription describes Asoka as devanampiya,” and piyadassi, or “pleasant to behold iii. James Princep (who was able to decipher brahmi script) matched the inscriptions in terms of content, style, language and palaeography iv. Inscriptions explains about Asokan’s dhamma philosophy v. Few inscriptions reflect the anguish of the ruler as well as marking a change in his attitude towards warfare. <p>Limitations Of The Inscriptional Evidences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Letters are very faintly engraved, and thus reconstructions are uncertain. ii. Inscriptions may be damaged or letters missing. iii. It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions iv. Not all have been deciphered, published and translated v. Politically or economically significant was necessarily not recorded in inscriptions. vi. Routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence find no mention in inscriptions vii. Besides, the content of inscriptions almost invariably projects the perspective of the person(s) who commissioned them viii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mahajanpadas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vajji, Magadha, Koshala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara and Avanti were amongst the most important <i>mahajanapadas</i> ii. Each mahajanapada had a capital city, which was often fortified. iii. Each mahajanapada had a well maintained standing army and regular bureaucracies for administration. iv. Dharmasutras, written by Brahmans laid down norms for rulers. v. Rulers were ideally expected to be Kshatriyas. vi. Rulers were advised to collect taxes vii. Ruled by ganas and sanghas and were oligarchies. viii. Power was shared by the rajas ix. Fortified capital cities x. Rulers collected taxes and tributes from the cultivators <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	47-49	3+5=8
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	<p>Magadha -the powerful Mahajanpada</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive. ii. Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons. iii. Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests in the region. iv. The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication. v. Magadha attributed its power to the policies of ambitious kings like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda. vi. Fortified capitals (Rajagaha “House of Kings”) located amongst hills and Patliputra (Present day Patna) commanding routes of communication along the Ganga. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any four points from each section to be explained</p>		
<p>13</p>	<p>Within the constituent assembly the language issue created intense debate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gandhiji and congress asked for the Hindustani a blend of Hindi and Urdu was a popular and common language ii. Hindustani, Composite language enriched by the Indian culture iii. Ideal language for India as it unifies Hindus and Muslims and incorporated words and terms from various sources and regions. iv. According to Gandhiji ,Hindustani was the ideal language of communication v. Acc to others ,Hindustani as a language had been gradually changing. As communal conflicts deepened, Hindi and Urdu also started growing apart. On the one hand, there was a move to Sanskritise Hindi, purging it of all words of Persian and Arabic vi. R V Dhulekar made a strong plea for Hindi vii. Hindi, Known to all viii. Hindi in the Dravidian script would like to be the language of the nation ix. the Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly had produced its report and had thought of a compromise formula to resolve the deadlock between those who advocated Hindi as the national language and those who opposed it. x. Each province was to allowed to choose one of the regional languages for the official purpose xi. He wanted to hindi to be national language xii. Durgabai informed the house that opposition in south is very strong. 	<p>425 to 428</p>	<p>8</p>

	<p>xiii. The opponents feel perhaps justly that this propaganda for Hindi cuts at the very root of Provincial languages.</p> <p>xiv. G. Durgabai from Madras carried on Hindi propaganda in the south</p> <p>xv. Many members appealed for a spirit of accommodation.</p> <p>xvi. T. Ramalingam from madras asked for the mutual adjustment and no question of forcing things on people</p> <p>xvii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The constituent assembly protected the powers of the central govt. verses the state</p> <p>i. Pt. Nehru pleads for the strong centre as required for independent India.</p> <p>ii. It would be injurious to the interest of the country to provide for a weak central authority which would be incapable of ensuring peace and speaking effectively for the whole country in the international affairs.</p> <p>iii. The Draft Constitution provided for three lists of subjects: Union, State, and Concurrent. The subjects in the first list were to be the preserve of the Central Government, while those in the second list were vested with the states and third the share responsibility</p> <p>iv. The Union also had control of minerals and key industries.</p> <p>v. Article 356 gave the Centre the powers to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the Governor</p> <p>vi. Centre remained with all the fiscal powers</p> <p>vii. The rights of the states were most eloquently defended by K. Santhanam from Madras, The fiscal provisions would impoverish the provinces</p> <p>viii. The argument for greater power to the provinces provoked a strong reaction in the Assembly</p> <p>ix. Ambedkar wanted “a strong and united Centre (hear, hear) much stronger than the Centre we had created under the Government of India Act of 1935”.</p> <p>x. The Centre was strengthened to stop the communal frenzy.</p> <p>xi. Balakrishna Sharma, reasoned at length that only a strong centre could plan for the well-being of the country, mobilize the available economic resources, establish a proper administration, and defend the country against foreign aggression</p> <p>xii. The violence of the times gave a further push to centralization</p> <p>xiii. The Constitution thus showed a distinct bias towards the right of the Union of India over those of its constituent states. (Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>423 to 425</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>Passage Based Question</p>	<p>76, 77</p>	

14.1	The story suggests that mothers were important .When the pandava returned with Dranpadi to their mother Kunti, who even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. They affirmed her decision Any other relevant points.		2
14.2	(a) The commands and orders of Kunti were obeyed by her sons in letter and spirit. (b) She was the firm believer of Dharma. (c) Her command was considered as an order once given could not be taken back. (d) Polyandry may have been prevalent. (Any three Points)		3
14.3	Sage Vyasa informed that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra,whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other. Sage Vyasa further added that in another instance a young women had prayed to shiva for a husband and in her enthusiasm had prayed five times instead of once. This women was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories,Draupda and sage Vyasa consented to the marriage.		2
15	Passage Based Question	130-132	2+2+3=7
15.1	(a) He thought that Mughal Crown ownership of land as being harmful for both the state and its people. (b)Owing to Crown ownership of land, land holders could not pass on their land to their children. (c)Excessive oppression of peasantry and a continuous decline in the living standard of all sections of society, except the ruling aristocracy.		
15.2	(a) Bernier saw the Mughal Emperor as the king of beggars and barbarians. (b)Abul Fazl describes the land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty, a claim for the protection he provided.		
15.3	(a) Their kingdom would be very far from being well-cultivated and peopled. (b) They would be kings of deserts and solitudes of beggars and barbarians. (c)The great cities would be uninhabitable because of ill air and the hillocks would be abondent and the fields to overspread with bushes. (Any other relevant points) (Any two points)		
16	Passage based Question		
16.1	(i) Against the salt –law (ii) The state monopoly was deeply unpopular. (iii)Gandhi ji hoped to mobilise a wider discontent against British rule for ‘Purna Swaraj’ as decided in the Lahore session in December 1929. (iv) Discontentment due to Simon commission.		

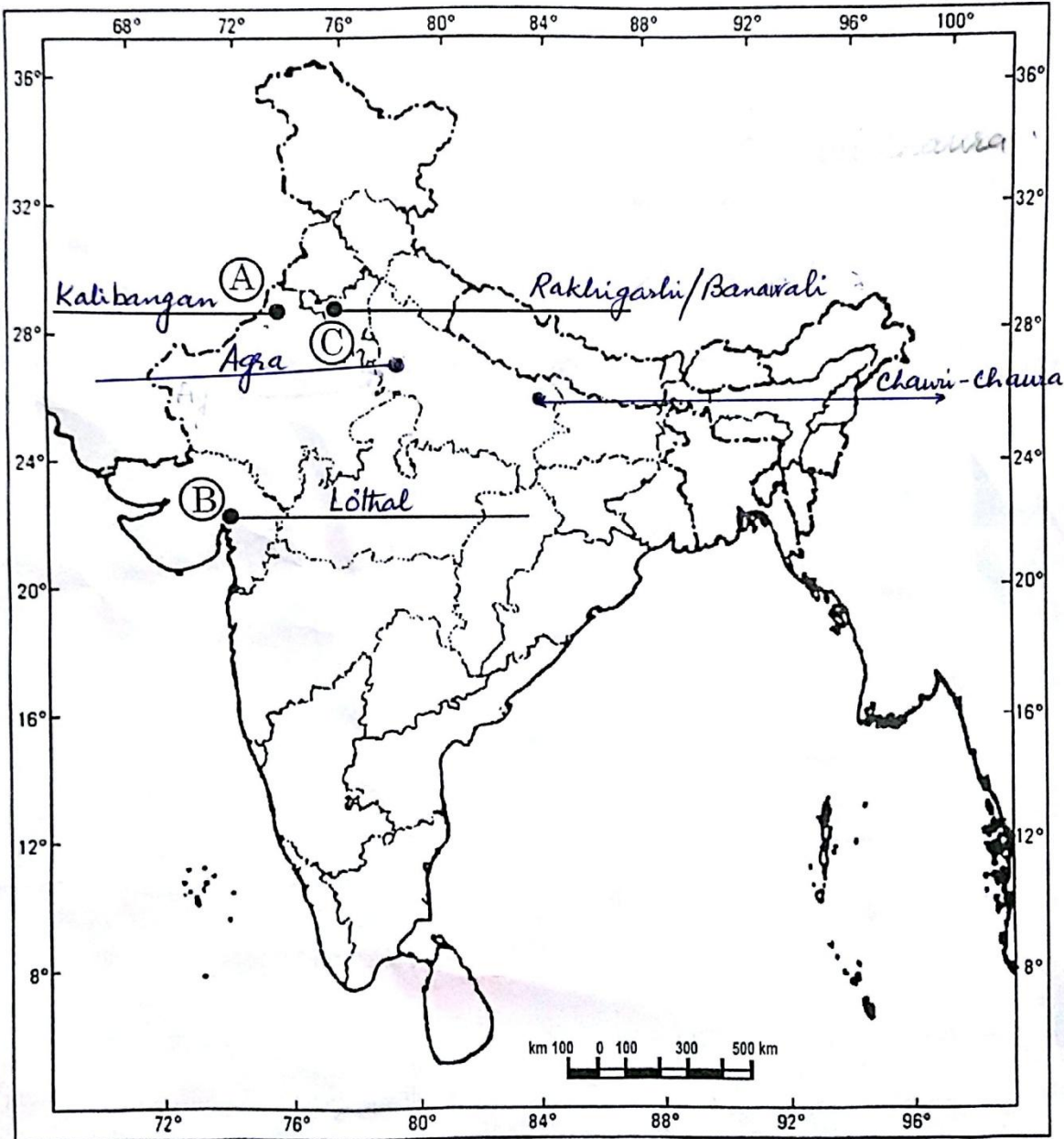
16.2	<p>(Any two points)</p> <p>(i) The march was widely covered by the European and American press. (ii) It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. (iii) Kamladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. (iv) Salt March forced upon the British the realization that their Raj would not last forever. (v) They would have to devolve some power to the Indians. (Any three points)</p>		
16.3	<p>'The power of peace and non-violence are universally felt'. Why Gandhiji did say so?</p> <p>i. Gandhiji initiated big mass movement with peace and non violence ii. This movement aroused the feeling of nationalism iii. based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary iv. British decided not to arrest anyone Any other relevant point.</p>	355-360	3+2+2=7
17	<p>17.1 and 17.2 – Filled in MAP attached</p> <p>NOTE: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q17</p> <p>17.1 Chauri-Chaura</p> <p>17.2 Agra, Lahore, Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri. (Any One)</p> <p>17.3 Any three matured Harappa Sites. Kotdiji, Lothal, Kalibanga, Harappa, Mohanjodaro, Banawali, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Chaunjodaro, Balakot, Rakhigarhi</p>		2+3=5

out side Set-61/1, 61/2, 61/3

प्रश्न सं 17.1 और 17.2 के लिए।

For question no. 17.1 and 17.2.

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



61/1

Yalvi

12/3/16

15

12/3/16

12/3/16