

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY - 027 (FOREIGN)

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2016-2017

CODE NO. 61/2/1, 61/2/2, 61/2/3

General Instructions:

1. Please read the following guidelines carefully and seek clarifications from the Head Examiner in case of any doubt to reduce subjectivity and bias.
2. Every care has been taken to prepare the Marking Scheme. However, it is important to keep in mind that, it is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. Full credit should be given to candidates who give relevant point other than the ones listed in the Marking Scheme as the answers to the questions. The examiners are requested to use their own knowledge and experience wherever necessary.
3. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for an answer. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
4. The Head Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instruction, given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
5. Marking should be neither over-strict nor over-liberal. Marks should not be deducted for spelling errors, wrong proper names, minor inaccuracies or omission of details. **No marks be deducted for overshooting word limit.**
6. If a candidate answers both the options, both should be read and the better one evaluated.
7. Though break-up of value points is given in a number of answers, the examiner may be flexible in marking the different parts, if the answer reflects understanding of the scope of the question.
8. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and circled. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left hand margin and circled.

9. A full scale of marks 0-80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. The candidates are now permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request on payment of prescribed fee. All 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.
11. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
12. Every Examiner should stay upto sufficient reasonable time normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books and should devote minimum 15-20 minutes to evaluate each answer book.
13. Every Examiner should acquaint him/ herself with the marking schemes of all the sets.

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY - 027 (FOREIGN)

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Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page no.	MARKS
1	<p>(i) This ideal of patriliney was prevalent before the story of Mahabhartta.</p> <p>(ii) The central story of the epic reinforced the ideal of patriliney.</p> <p>(iii) Most of the ruling dynasties claimed to follow this system.</p> <p>(iv) Sometimes there were no sons, then the Kinsmen claimed the property .</p> <p>(v) The concern of patriliney was not unique to the ruling families as is evident in Mantras in ritual texts such as Rigveda.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>	55,56	2
2	<p>(i) Mirabai did not start her own cult.</p> <p>(ii) She was the follower of Raidas, a leather worker of low caste.</p> <p>(iii) This indicated her defiance to caste system.</p> <p>(iv) She was recognized as a source of inspiration by the people of different castes.</p> <p>(v) Her songs continue to be sung by men and women especially by those who are poor and considered 'low caste' in Gujarat and Rajasthan.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>	165	2

3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The export of American cotton to Britain dried up. (ii) It became difficult for the British cotton mills to function. (iii) They had to find alternate sources from India. (iv) Raw cotton imports from America fell to less than three percent of the normal. <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>	279,280	2
4	<p>Magadha- the powerful Mahajanpada-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Magadha was a region where agriculture was productive. (ii) Iron ore mines were accessible and this was an important resource for making tools and weapons. (iii) Elephants an important component of the army were available in the forests of Magadha. (iv) Ganga and its tributaries provided convenient means of communication. (v) Fortified capital Rajagaha (Rajgir) and later capital Pataliputra , which came on the commanding routes of communication along the Ganga. (vi) Ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu, Mahapadma Nanda etc. <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	31	4
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The growth of the Mahabharata did not stop with the Sanskrit version. (ii) Over the centuries versions of the epic were written in a variety of languages through a process of dialogue between people and communities. (iii) Several stories originated in specific region. (iv) Central story of the epic was often retold in different ways. (v) Episodes of the Mahabharata were depicted in Sculpture and painting. 		

	<p>(vi) Themes taken for performing arts- plays, dance and other kinds of narrations.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	77	4
6	<p>(i) An Engineer and antiquarian Colin Mackenzie brought to light the ruins of Hampi for the first time in 1800.</p> <p>(ii) He prepared the first map of the site.</p> <p>(iii) Much of the information he collected from the memories of the priest of Virupaksha temple and Pampadevi shrine.</p> <p>(iv) Epigraphists also collected dozens of inscriptions found at the site.</p> <p>(v) Historians collated entire information with accounts of foreign travellers and reconstructed the history of Vijaynagar.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	170	4
7	<p>(i) Mughal imperial household consisted of the emperor's wives and concubines, his household near and distant relatives and female servants and slaves.</p> <p>(ii) Marriage was a way of cementing political relationships and forging alliances.</p> <p>(iii) The gift of territory often accompanied by the gift of daughter in marriage.</p> <p>(iv) This ensured continual hierarchical relationship between ruling groups.</p> <p>(v) Mughals were able to form such relationships and formed a vast kinship network.</p> <p>(vi) This helped to hold a vast empire together.</p> <p>(vii) A distinction was maintained between different wives</p>		

	<p>(begams, aghas, aghacha).</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	242-243	4
8	<p>Santhal rebellion:-</p> <p>(i) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land controlled by Santhals.</p> <p>(ii) Money lenders (dikus) were charging high rates of interest from them.</p> <p>(iii) Zamindars were also asserting control over the Damin areas.</p> <p>(iv) This is how Santhals felt that time had come to rebel against the state, moneylenders and the zamindars.</p> <p>(v) Santhals, thus, revolted in 1855 -56.</p> <p>(vi) Santhal Pargana was created as a result of this revolt.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	272	4
9	<p>(i) The initiative at Champaran was for the cause of the poor peasants for cultivation of crops of their choice.</p> <p>(ii) At Kheda it was the peasants for remission of taxes.</p> <p>(iii) At Ahmedabad it was the labour dispute demanding better working conditions for textile mill workers.</p> <p>(iv) These initiatives exhibited Gandhiji's sympathies with poor.</p> <p>(v) His name also came to be known by many Indians.</p> <p>(vi) Next year Rowlatt act made Gandhi a household name.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	349	4

10	<p>(i) Patriotism.</p> <p>(ii) Right action</p> <p>(iii) Fight against the oppressor.</p> <p>(iv) Love for motherland.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	313	4
11	<p>(i) Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By establishing settlements in areas where raw material was available. • By sending expeditions to areas where material was available. • By procuring material from distant lands as Mesopotamia. <p>(ii) To procure materials they established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot- a source of shells.</p> <p>(iii) Another site was Shortughai in Afghanistan the best source of lapis lazuli- a blue stone.</p> <p>(iv) Lothal was the source of carnelian.</p> <p>(v) Another strategy was to send expeditions for procuring raw materials such as Khetri in Rajasthan for copper.</p> <p>(vi) South India expedition for gold.</p> <p>(vii) Copper was also brought from Oman.</p> <p>(viii) It is believed that some material was procured from Mesopotamian region.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Most unique feature of Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres like Harappa and Mohenjodaro.</p> <p>(i) The urban centres divided into two section:-</p> <p>(a) One smaller but higher(citadel).</p>	12-14	8

	<p>(b) Other larger but lower (lower town).</p> <p>(ii) Both walled separately.</p> <p>(iii) Buildings constructed on mud brick platforms.</p> <p>(iv) Elaborate planning –first platforms constructed, sun-dried or baked bricks of standardized ratio used.</p> <p>(v) Drainage system was carefully planned.</p> <p>(vi) Streets with drains laid out first and then houses built along.</p> <p>(vii) Roads and streets were laid out in grid pattern .</p> <p>(viii) Lower town had residential buildings with a courtyard and room on all sides.</p> <p>(ix) Courtyard was a centre of activities as cooking and weaving.</p> <p>(x) There is concern for privacy as no window in the walls along ground level and main entrance does not give direct view into the interior.</p> <p>(xi) Every house had bathroom paved with bricks, drains connected with street drains and in some houses staircases and wells have been found.</p> <p>(xii) Citadel had structure probably used for public purposes like warehouse, great bath.</p> <p>(xiii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	5-8	8
12	<p>Bernier says in Mughal India the land is owned by the state and there is no question of private ownership which is quite contrary to Europe.</p> <p>(i) He says crown ownership is bad for both the state and the peasants.</p> <p>(ii) Mughal emperor owned all the land and distributed among the nobles.</p>		

	<p>(iii) It had disastrous consequences for the economy and society.</p> <p>(iv) Owing to crown ownership the landholder could not pass land to his children.</p> <p>(v) The landholders were averse to any long term investment on the fields.</p> <p>(vi) It led to the ruination of agriculture.</p> <p>(vii) Excessive oppression of the peasantry led to the continuous decline in their standard of living.</p> <p>(viii) Bernier confidently asserted: “There is no middle state in India”.</p> <p>(ix) Bernier saw the Mughal empire as- its King was the King of “beggars and barbarians” ;its cities and towns were ruined and contaminated with “ill air”; and its fields, “overspread with bushes” and full of “pestilential marishes”. And all this was because of one reason ; crown ownership of land.</p> <p>(x) But curiously, none of the Mughal official documents suggest that the state was the sole owner of land.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(i) Ibn Battuta enjoyed the cosmopolitan culture of urban centres where people spoke different languages, shared ideas, information and anecdotes. His account ‘Rehla’ enables historians to reconstruct the urban life of the fourteenth century.</p> <p>(ii) Ibn Battuta found cities in the subcontinent full of exciting opportunities for those who had the necessary drive, resources and skills.</p> <p>(iii) Most cities had crowded streets and bright and colourful markets that were stacked with a wide variety of goods.</p> <p>(iv) Ibn Battuta described Delhi as a vast city, with a great population , the largest in India.</p>	<p>130-132</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>(v) Daulatabad (in Maharashtra) was no less and easily rivalled Delhi in size.</p> <p>(vi) The bazaars were not only places of economic transactions, but also the hub of social and cultural activities.</p> <p>(vii) Most bazaars had a mosque and a temple and in some of them at least, spaces were marked for public performances by dancers, musicians and singers.</p> <p>(viii) While Ibn Battuta was not particularly concerned with explaining the prosperity of towns, historians have used his account to suggest that towns derived a significant portion of their wealth through the appropriation of surplus from villages.</p> <p>(ix) Ibn Battuta informs us that certain varieties of fine muslin were so expensive that they could be worn only by the nobles and the very rich.</p> <p>(x) The state evidently took special measure to encourage merchants.</p> <p>(xi) Almost all trade routes were well supplied with inns and guest houses.</p> <p>(xii) Ibn Battuta was also amazed by the efficiency of the postal system which allowed merchants to not only send information and remit credit across long distances, but also to dispatch goods required at short notice.</p> <p>(xiii) The news reports of spies would reach the Sultan through the postal system in just five days.</p> <p>(xiv) In India the postal system is of two kinds, the horse post called ulug and foot post called dawa.</p> <p>(xv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	127-129	8
13	<p>Partition:-</p> <p>(i) There were well organized forces on both side and concerted attempts were made to wipe out entire population as enemies.</p> <p>(ii) The ethnic cleansing that characterise the partition was</p>		

	<p>carried out by self styled representatives of religious communities.</p> <p>(iii) India haters in Pakistan and Pakistan haters in India are the products of partition.</p> <p>(iv) Some people feel muslims are fair and brave others feel they are cruel and bigotted, unclean.</p> <p>(v) Muslims are the descendants of invaders but Hindus are the children of invaded.</p> <p>(vi) These hatreds have manifested themselves during inter community conflicts and communal clashes.</p> <p>(vii) Some people still create communal divide.</p> <p>(viii) This is the legacy that shaped the relation between India and Pakistan.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(i) The demand for separate electorates provoked anger among the nationalists.</p> <p>(ii) A range of arguments was offered against the demand.</p> <p>(iii) Separate electorate was seen as a measure to divide the people.</p> <p>(iv) Partition had made nationalists fervently opposed to the idea of separate electorates.</p> <p>(v) They were haunted by the fear of continued civil war.</p> <p>(vi) Patel remarked that the separate electorate was a poison in the body politics.</p> <p>(vii) This demand will turn one community against the other.</p> <p>(viii) Pant said separate electorate is harmful to the nation as well as minorities.</p>	<p>381-382</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>(ix) Pant said this idea was suicidal.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	417-18	8
14	<p>(14.1) They are disciples of Budha. They are the monks and nuns living in the Sangha. Since they live on alms they are known as Bhikhus /Bhikhunis.</p> <p>(14.2) When a new blanket is made by a bhikhu it is to be kept for at least six years regardless of the fact that he disposed of the first or not.</p> <p>If a bhikhu arrives in a family and is presented with cakes or cooked grain, he should accept only 2 or 3 bowl full and share it among others.</p> <p>(14.3) The Buddhist followers came from different backgrounds like kings, wealthy people, slaves and craftsman. But once in a Sangha they are treated equal because they have to shed their earlier social identities.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	92,94	2 2 3
15	<p>(15.1) Polaj is a land which is annually cultivated for each crop succession. It is a fertile land.</p> <p>Parauti is a land left out for cultivation for a time so as to regain fertility.</p> <p>(15.2) Chachar land is left for 3 to 4 years without cultivation. This is kept as fallow so that this acquires fertility in this time.</p> <p>(15.3) Akbar was a wise king and he knew that all the lands are not equally fertile so he divided the land into three categories-good, middling and bad.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	214	2 2 3
16	<p>(16.1) The British felt that haphazard growth is to be checked and rules are to be framed for private buildings, roads, water course etc.</p> <p>(16.2) The work of town planning was carried out by the lottery committee after Lord Wellesley left India.</p>		2 2

	(16.3) The primary duty of the govt. was to provide health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants by establishing comprehensive system of roads, streets, public drains etc.	336	3
17	<p>Filled in map attached</p> <p>For Blind</p> <p>17.1 Any one</p> <p>Champanan, Kheda, Ahmadabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri-Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi .</p> <p>17.2 Any one</p> <p>Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.</p> <p>17.3 Three of the following :-</p> <p>Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, sanchi, Topra, Meerat, Kaushambi etc.</p>		<p>(2+3)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p>

61/2/1

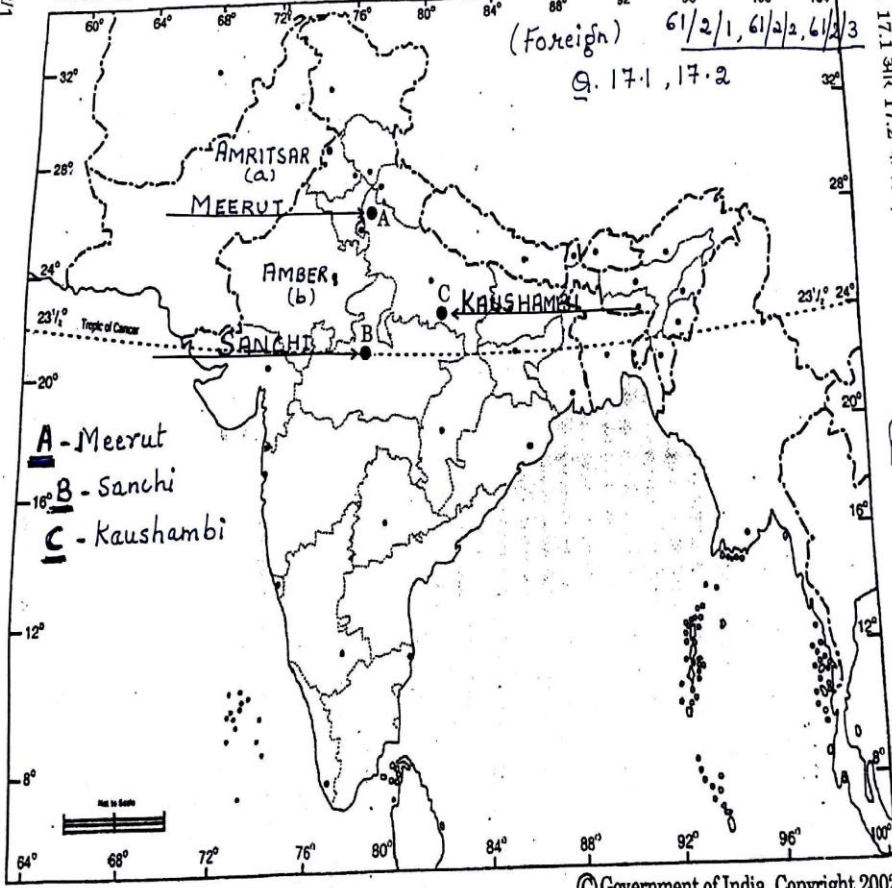
INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES (NEW)

भारत - राजनैतिक तथा पड़ोसी देश

(Foreign) 61/2/1, 61/2/2, 61/2/3

Q. 17.1, 17.2

प्र. सं. 17.1 और 17.2 के लिए



- A - Meerut
- B - Sanchi
- C - Kaushambi

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MARCH 2016-2017

CODE NO. 61/2/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page no.	MARKS
1	(i) The export of American cotton to Britain dried up. (ii) It became difficult for the British cotton mills to function. (iii) They had to find alternate sources from India. (iv) Raw cotton imports from America fell to less than three percent of the normal. Any two points to be mentioned.	279,280	2
2	(i) Because of India's diverse culture there were populations who were not influenced by brahminical ideas. (ii) There were people who were described as odd uncivilised or animal like. (iii) They include forest dwellers, hunters or food gatherers. (iv) Nomadic pastoralists were also there who never came under brahminical ideas. Any two points to be mentioned.	64	2
3	Guru Gobind Singh: (i) Guru ji stood for the justice for poor and down trodden. (ii) He sent his father Guru Tegh Bahahdur to lay down his life for the sake of protection of others religions. (iii) He fought against the Mughal tyranny. (iv) He founded Khalsa Panth (God's own army) to fight against the oppressor and not to become ruler. (v) That is why he organised the community into a socio religious		

	<p>and military force.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>	164	2
4	<p>(i) Mughal imperial household consisted of the emperor's wives and concubines, his household near and distant relatives and female servants and slaves.</p> <p>(ii) Marriage was a way of cementing political relationships and forging alliances.</p> <p>(iii) The gift of territory often accompanied by the gift of daughter in marriage.</p> <p>(iv) This ensured continual hierachical relationship between ruling groups.</p> <p>(v) Mughals were able to form such relationships and formed a vast kinship network.</p> <p>(vi) This helped to hold a vast empire together.</p> <p>(vii) A distinction was maintained between different wives (begams, aghas, aghacha).</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	242-243	4
5	<p>Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives or Kinfolk in more technical term.</p> <p>(i) Mahahbharata is a great source from where information about elite families can be retrieved.</p> <p>(ii) It gives matter to investigate and analyse attitudes towards family and Kinship.</p> <p>(iii) Mahahbharata is a story describing a feud over land and power between two groups of cousins (Kauravas and Pandavas).</p> <p>(iv) The story of the Mahabharata reinforced the idea patrilineal succession.</p> <p>(v) Under patriliney, sons could claim the resources (Including the throne in case of Kings) of their fathers when the latter died.</p> <p>(vi) The story also gives another instances of brothers succeeding one another or Kinsmen claiming throne in special circumstances.</p>		

	<p>(vii) It is also a story of jealousy and conspiracy in Kinship relations.</p> <p>Explain any four points.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p>	55	4
6	<p>Water sources of Vijayanagara:</p> <p>(i) The natural basin of river Tungabhadra was the major source for irrigation.</p> <p>(ii) Kamalpuram tank was built in the early years of the fifteenth century.</p> <p>(iii) Water from kamalpuram tank not only irrigated fields nearby but also conducted through a channel to the “royal centre”.</p> <p>(iv) Reservoirs were also created to store water by raising embankments.</p> <p>(v) Some tanks are also built for the storage of rain water.</p> <p>(vi) Hiriya canal was also constructed from Tungabhadra for irrigation.</p>	177	4
7	<p>Santhal rebellion:-</p> <p>(i) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land controlled by Santhals.</p> <p>(ii) Money lenders (dikus) were charging high rates of interest from them.</p> <p>(iii) Zamindars were also asserting control over the Damin areas.</p> <p>(iv) This is how Santhals felt that time had come to rebel against the state, moneylenders and the zamindars.</p> <p>(v) Santhals, thus, revolted in 1855 -56.</p> <p>(vi) Santhal Pargana was created as a result of this revolt.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(viii) Any four points to be explained.</p>	272	4
8	<p>Magadha- the powerful Mahajanpada-</p> <p>(i) Magadha was a region where agriculture was productive.</p>		

	<p>(ii) Iron ore mines were accessible and this was an important resource for making tools and weapons.</p> <p>(iii) Elephants an important component of the army were available in the forests of Magadha.</p> <p>(iv) Ganga and its tributaries provided convenient means of communication.</p> <p>(v) Fortified capital Rajagaha (Rajgir) and later capital Pataliputra , which came on the commanding routes of communication along the Ganga.</p> <p>(vi) Ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu, Mahapadma Nanda etc.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	31	4
9	<p>(i) Gandhi believed that Indians had to get rid of social evils. He raised his voice against child marriage.</p> <p>(ii) He was against untouchability. He said downtroddens should be given respect.</p> <p>(iii) Indians should have genuine tolerance for each other.</p> <p>(iv) He worked for Hindu- Muslim harmony.</p> <p>(v) Gandhiji gave stress on significance of wearing ‘Khadi’ rather than mill made cloth imported from overseas. With the emphasis on Charkha he wanted that Indians had to learn to become self dependent.</p> <p>(vi) He acquired the stature of a successful politician also.</p> <p>(vii) He started his political career from area based movements Champaran, Kheda, Bardoli and Ahmadabad.</p> <p>(viii) With his three national movements- Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement- he became a truly national and peoples’ leaders.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	354, 355	4
10	<p>(i) Patriortism.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Right action (iii) Fight against the oppressor. (iv) Love for motherland. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	313	4
11	<p>Bernier says in Mughal India the land is owned by the state and there is no question of private ownership which is quite contrary to Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) He says crown ownership is bad for both the state and the peasants. (ii) Mughal emperor owned all the land and distributed among the nobles. (iii) It had disastrous consequences for the economy and society. (iv) Owing to crown ownership the landholder could not pass land to his children. (v) The landholders were averse to any long term investment on the fields. (vi) It led to the ruination of agriculture. (vii) Excessive oppression of the peasantry led to the continuous decline in their standard of living. (viii) Bernier confidently asserted: “There is no middle state in India”. (ix) Bernier saw the Mughal empire as- its King was the King of “beggars and barbarians” ;its cities and towns were ruined and contaminated with “ill air”; and its fields, “overspread with bushes” and full of “pestilential marishes”. And all this was because of one reason ; crown ownership of land. (x) But curiously, none of the Mughal official documents suggest that the state was the sole owner of land. (xi) Any other relevant point. <p>Explain any eight points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ibn Battuta enjoyed the cosmopolitan culture of urban centres where people spoke different languages, shared ideas, 	130-132	8

	<p>information and anecdotes. His account 'Rehla' enables historians to reconstruct the urban life of the fourteenth century.</p> <p>(ii) Ibn Battuta found cities in the subcontinent full of exciting opportunities for those who had the necessary drive, resources and skills.</p> <p>(iii) Most cities had crowded streets and bright and colourful markets that were stacked with a wide variety of goods.</p> <p>(iv) Ibn Battuta described Delhi as a vast city, with a great population, the largest in India.</p> <p>(v) Daulatabad (in Maharashtra) was no less and easily rivalled Delhi in size.</p> <p>(vi) The bazaars were not only places of economic transactions, but also the hub of social and cultural activities.</p> <p>(vii) Most bazaars had a mosque and a temple and in some of them at least, spaces were marked for public performances by dancers, musicians and singers.</p> <p>(viii) While Ibn Battuta was not particularly concerned with explaining the prosperity of towns, historians have used his account to suggest that towns derived a significant portion of their wealth through the appropriation of surplus from villages.</p> <p>(ix) Ibn Battuta informs us that certain varieties of fine muslin were so expensive that they could be worn only by the nobles and the very rich.</p> <p>(x) The state evidently took special measure to encourage merchants.</p> <p>(xi) Almost all trade routes were well supplied with inns and guest houses.</p> <p>(xii) Ibn Battuta was also amazed by the efficiency of the postal system which allowed merchants to not only send information and remit credit across long distances, but also to dispatch goods required at short notice.</p> <p>(xiii) The news reports of spies would reach the Sultan through the postal system in just five days.</p> <p>(xiv) In India the postal system is of two kinds, the horse post called ulug and foot post called dawa.</p> <p>(xv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	<p>127-129</p>	<p>8</p>
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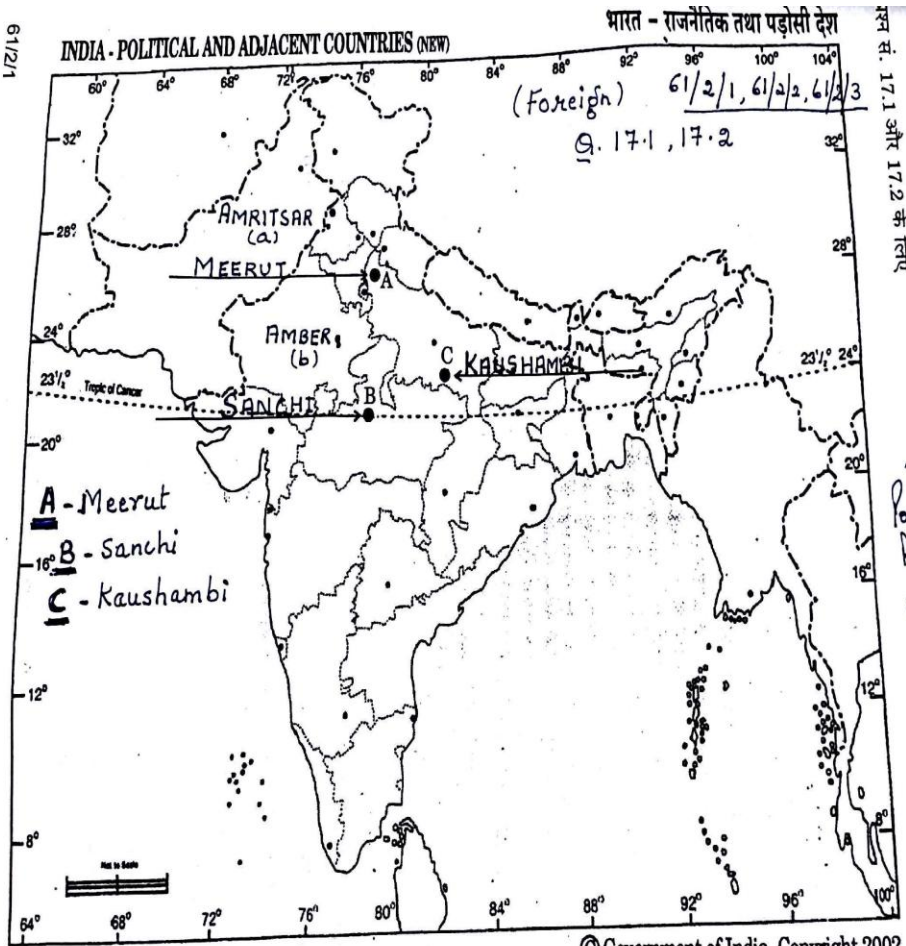
12	<p>(i) Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By establishing settlements in areas where raw material was available. • By sending expeditions to areas where material was available. • By procuring material from distant lands as Mesopotamia. <p>(ii) To procure materials they established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot- a source of shells.</p> <p>(iii) Another site was Shortughai in Afghanistan the best source of lapis lazuli- a blue stone.</p> <p>(iv) Lothal was the source of carnelian.</p> <p>(v) Another strategy was to send expeditions for procuring raw materials such as Khetri in Rajasthan for copper.</p> <p>(vi) South India expedition for gold.</p> <p>(vii) Copper was also brought from Oman.</p> <p>(viii) It is believed that some material was procured from Mesopotamian region.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Most unique feature of Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres like Harappa and Mohenjodaro.</p> <p>(i) The urban centres divided into two section:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One smaller but higher(citadel). (b) Other larger but lower (lower town). <p>(ii) Both walled separately.</p> <p>(iii) Buildings constructed on mud brick platforms.</p> <p>(iv) Elaborate planning –first platforms constructed,sun-dried or baked bricks of standardized ratio used.</p> <p>(v) Drainage system was carefully planned.</p> <p>(vi) Streets with drains laid out first and then houses built along.</p> <p>(vii) Roads and streets were laid out in grid pattern .</p> <p>(viii) Lower town had residential buildings with a courtyard and room</p>	12-14	8
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	<p>on all sides.</p> <p>(ix) Courtyard was a centre of activities as cooking and weaving.</p> <p>(x) There is concern for privacy as no window in the walls along ground level and main entrance does not give direct view into the interior.</p> <p>(xi) Every house had bathroom paved with bricks, drains connected with street drains and in some houses staircase and wells have been found.</p> <p>(xii) Citadel had structure probably used for public purposes like warehouse, great bath.</p> <p>(xiii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	5-8	8
13	<p>Cabinet Mission Plan:</p> <p>(i) In 1946 British cabinet sent a three member mission to Delhi.</p> <p>(ii) The mission's main aim was to examine League's demand and suggest a suitable political framework for a free India.</p> <p>(iii) The Cabinet mission toured the country for three months.</p> <p>(iv) The mission recommended three tier loose confederations.</p> <p>(v) India had to remain united with weak central Govt. controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communication.</p> <p>(vi) Electing Assembly-A for Hindu majority provinces, B & C for muslim majority provinces of NW & NE respectively.</p> <p>(vii) The league wanted the grouping to be compulsory with section B & C and right to secede from the union in future. The congress wanted that the provinces be given the right to join the group.</p> <p>(viii) Ultimately neither League nor congress accepted it.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The need for strong centre was underlined on numerous occasions.</p> <p>(ii) Jawahar Lal Nehru argued in favour of strong centre.</p>	389	8

	<p>(iii) Ambedkar declared that he wanted a strong centre rather much stronger than it was created under Govt. of India act 1935.</p> <p>(iv) Reminding the members of riots and violence that was ripping the nation apart many members repeatedly stated that the centre should be made stronger to stop communal frenzy.</p> <p>(v) Gopaldaswami Ayyangar declared that the centre should be made as strong as possible.</p> <p>(vi) Balakrishana Sharma reasoned that only strong centre could plan for the well being for the nation, administer properly and defend the country at the time of foreign aggression.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(viii) Any four to be explained.</p>	424	4X2=8
14	<p>(14.1) Polaj is a land which is annually cultivated for each crop succession. It is a fertile land.</p> <p>Parauti is a land left out for cultivation for a time so as to regain fertility.</p> <p>(14.2) Chachar land is left for 3 to 4 years without cultivation. This is kept as fallow so that this acquires fertility in this time.</p> <p>(14.3) Akbar was a wise king and he knew that all the lands are not equally fertile so he divided the land into three categories-good, middling and bad.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	214	2 2 3
15	<p>(15.1) The British felt that haphazard growth is to be checked and rules are to be framed for private buildings, roads, water course etc.</p> <p>(15.2) The work of town planning was carried out by the lottery committee after Lord Wellesley left India.</p> <p>(15.3) The primary duty of the govt. was to provide health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants by establishing comprehensive system of roads, streets, public drains etc.</p>	336	2 2 3
16	<p>(16.1) They are disciples of Budha. They are the monks and nuns living in the Sangha. Since they live on alms they are known as Bhikhus /Bhikhunis.</p> <p>(16.2) When a new blanket is made by a bhikhu it is to be kept for at least six years regardless of the fact that he disposed of the first or not. If a bhikhu arrives in a family and is presented with cakes or</p>		2 2

	<p>cooked grain, he should accept only 2 or 3 bowl full and share it among others.</p> <p>(16.3) The Buddhist followers came from different backgrounds like kings, wealthy people, slaves and craftsman. But once in a Sangha they are treated equal because they have to shed their earlier social identities.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	92,94	3
17	<p>Filled in map attached</p> <p>For Blind</p> <p>17.1 Any one</p> <p>Champaran, Kheda, Ahmadabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri- Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi .</p> <p>17.2 Any one</p> <p>Delhi,Agra,Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.</p> <p>17.3 Three of the following :-</p> <p>Mathura,Kanuaj,Puhar, sanchi, Topra, Meerat, Kaushambi etc.</p>		<p>(2+3)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p>

6/12/1



MARKING SCHEME HISTORY - 027 (FOREIGN)

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2016-2017

CODE NO. 61/2/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page no.	MARKS
1	<p>It is a fact that kingship was rarely dependent on birth.</p> <p>(i) Every king was not a kshatriya.</p> <p>(ii) The origin of Maurya is still debated.</p> <p>(iii) The Shungas and Kanvas were Brahmins.</p> <p>(iv) Some rulers from Central Asia like Shakas were regarded as mlechchhas.</p> <p>(v) Thus kingship was open to anyone who could master support and resources.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned</p>	62	2
2	<p>(i) In early centuries of Islam – a group of religious minded people turned to asceticism called Sufis.</p> <p>(ii) This happened as a protest of growing materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political power.</p> <p>(iii) They were critical of dogmatic methods of interpreting Quran and Sunna.</p> <p>(iv) The sufis sought salvation through intense devotion and love for God. In this way Sufism grew.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned</p>	153	2

3	<p>(i) The export of American cotton to Britain dried up.</p> <p>(ii) It became difficult for the British cotton mills to function.</p> <p>(iii) They had to find alternate sources from India.</p> <p>(iv) Raw cotton imports from America fell to less than three percent of the normal.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>	279,280	2
4	<p>Santhal rebellion:-</p> <p>(i) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land controlled by Santhals.</p> <p>(ii) Money lenders (dikus) were charging high rates of interest from them.</p> <p>(iii) Zamindars were also asserting control over the Damin areas.</p> <p>(iv) This is how Santhals felt that time had come to rebel against the state, moneylenders and the zamindars.</p> <p>(v) Santhals, thus, revolted in 1855 -56.</p> <p>(vi) Santhal Pargana was created as a result of this revolt.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	272	4
5	<p>Historians consider several elements when they analyse the Mahabharata as a text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They examine the language :-whether written in Prakrit , Pali or Tamil (meant for ordinary people) or in Sanskrit (meant for priests and elites). • Kind of Text:-Whether in story form to be read, heard or retold or in the form of mantras to be learnt and chanted by ritual specialists. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About the Author(s):- whose perspectives and ideas shaped the text . Author one or many(charioteer,bards, sutas or vyasa , ganesha). • Intended Audience:- For whom the texts were written(authors kept the interest of their audience in mind) • Ascertaining the date and place of the composition /compilation of the text. • Any other relevant point <p>Explain any four points.</p>	72-74	4
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Krishnadeva Raya’s rule was credited with expansion and consolidation . 2. He consolidated his hold over the areas between Tungbhadra and Krishna rivers. 3. He subdued the ruler of Orissa and inflicted defeat on the sultan of Bijapur. 4. Although the Kingdom of Krishnadeva Raya remained in a constant state of military preparedness , it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. 5. He built many temples , impressive gopurams , developed sources of irrigation , developed agriculture , thus consolidated his empire. 6. Krishnadeva Raya also founded a suburban township near Vijaynagar called Nagalapuram after his mother. 7. Any other relevant point. <p>Any four to be explained.</p>	173	4
7	<p>Magadha- the powerful Mahajanpada-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Magadha was a region where agriculture was productive. (ii) Iron ore mines were accessible and this was an important resource for making tools and weapons. 		

	<p>(iii) Elephants an important component of the army were available in the forests of Magadha.</p> <p>(iv) Ganga and its tributaries provided convenient means of communication.</p> <p>(v) Fortified capital Rajagaha (Rajgir) and later capital Pataliputra , which came on the commanding routes of communication along the Ganga.</p> <p>(vi) Ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu, Mahapadma Nanda etc.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	31	4
8	<p>(i) Mughal imperial household consisted of the emperor's wives and concubines, his household near and distant relatives and female servants and slaves.</p> <p>(ii) Marriage was a way of cementing political relationships and forging alliances.</p> <p>(iii) The gift of territory often accompanied by the gift of daughter in marriage.</p> <p>(iv) This ensured continual heirarchical relationship between ruling groups.</p> <p>(v) Mughals were able to form such relationships and formed a vast kinship network.</p> <p>(vi) This helped to hold a vast empire together.</p> <p>(vii) A distinction was maintained between different wives (begams, aghas, aghacha).</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	242-243	4
9	<p>In December 1929 Congress session was held in Lahore.</p> <p>i. Pt. Nehru a young leader was elected new President of Congress.</p>		

	<p>ii. In this session the Congress members proclaimed the commitment to ‘Purna Swaraj’ or complete independence.</p> <p>iii. Independence day was to be observed on 26th Jan 1930 all over the country by hoisting tricolor flag.</p> <p>iv. The day would be marked by celebrations as singing of patriotic songs , doing constructive work as spinning or service of untouchables , reunion of Hindus and Mussalmans through out the country.</p>	355	4
10	<p>(i) Patriotism.</p> <p>(ii) Right action</p> <p>(iii) Fight against the oppressor.</p> <p>(iv) Love for motherland.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	313	4
11	<p>(i) Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By establishing settlements in areas where raw material was available. • By sending expeditions to areas where material was available. • By procuring material from distant lands as Mesopotamia. <p>(ii) To procure materials they established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot- a source of shells.</p> <p>(iii) Another site was Shortughai in Afghanistan the best source of lapis lazuli- a blue stone.</p> <p>(iv) Lothal was the source of carnelian.</p> <p>(v) Another strategy was to send expeditions for procuring raw</p>		

	<p>materials such as Khetri in Rajasthan for copper.</p> <p>(vi) South India expedition for gold.</p> <p>(vii) Copper was also brought from Oman.</p> <p>(viii) It is believed that some material was procured from Mesopotamian region.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Most unique feature of Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres like Harappa and Mohenjodaro.</p> <p>(i) The urban centres divided into two section:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) One smaller but higher(citadel).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) Other larger but lower (lower town).</p> <p>(ii) Both walled separately.</p> <p>(iii) Buildings constructed on mud brick platforms.</p> <p>(iv) Elaborate planning –first platforms constructed,sun-dried or baked bricks of standardized ratio used.</p> <p>(v) Drainage system was carefully planned.</p> <p>(vi) Streets with drains laid out first and then houses built along.</p> <p>(vii) Roads and streets were laid out in grid pattern .</p> <p>(viii) Lower town had residential buildings with a courtyard and room on all sides.</p> <p>(ix) Courtyard was a centre of activities as cooking and weaving.</p> <p>(x) There is concern for privacy as no window in the walls along ground level and main entrance does not give direct view into the interior.</p> <p>(xi) Every house had bathroom paved with bricks, drains connected with street drains and in some houses staircases and wells have been found.</p> <p>(xii) Citadel had structure probably used for public purposes like</p>	12-14	8
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	<p>warehouse, great bath.</p> <p>(xiii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	5-8	8
12	<p>Bernier says in Mughal India the land is owned by the state and there is no question of private ownership which is quite contrary to Europe.</p> <p>(i) He says crown ownership is bad for both the state and the peasants.</p> <p>(ii) Mughal emperor owned all the land and distributed among the nobles.</p> <p>(iii) It had disastrous consequences for the economy and society.</p> <p>(iv) Owing to crown ownership the landholder could not pass land to his children.</p> <p>(v) The landholders were averse to any long term investment on the fields.</p> <p>(vi) It led to the ruination of agriculture.</p> <p>(vii) Excessive oppression of the peasantry led to the continuous decline in their standard of living.</p> <p>(viii) Bernier confidently asserted: "There is no middle state in India".</p> <p>(ix) Bernier saw the Mughal empire as- its King was the King of "beggars and barbarians" ;its cities and towns were ruined and contaminated with "ill air"; and its fields, "overspread with bushes" and full of "pestilential marishes". And all this was because of one reason ; crown ownership of land.</p> <p>(x) But curiously, none of the Mughal official documents suggest that the state was the sole owner of land.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point.</p>	130-132	8

	<p>Explain any eight points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(i) Ibn Battuta enjoyed the cosmopolitan culture of urban centres where people spoke different languages, shared ideas, information and anecdotes. His account ‘Rehla’ enables historians to reconstruct the urban life of the fourteenth century.</p> <p>(ii) Ibn Battuta found cities in the subcontinent full of exciting opportunities for those who had the necessary drive, resources and skills.</p> <p>(iii) Most cities had crowded streets and bright and colourful markets that were stacked with a wide variety of goods.</p> <p>(iv) Ibn Battuta described Delhi as a vast city, with a great population , the largest in India.</p> <p>(v) Daulatabad (in Maharashtra) was no less and easily rivalled Delhi in size.</p> <p>(vi) The bazaars were not only places of economic transactions, but also the hub of social and cultural activities.</p> <p>(vii) Most bazaars had a mosque and a temple and in some of them at least, spaces were marked for public performances by dancers, musicians and singers.</p> <p>(viii) While Ibn Battuta was not particularly concerned with explaining the prosperity of towns, historians have used his account to suggest that towns derived a significant portion of their wealth through the appropriation of surplus from villages.</p> <p>(ix) Ibn Battuta informs us that certain varieties of fine muslin were so expensive that they could be worn only by the nobles and the very rich.</p> <p>(x) The state evidently took special measure to encourage merchants.</p> <p>(xi) Almost all trade routes were well supplied with inns and guest houses.</p> <p>(xii) Ibn Battuta was also amazed by the efficiency of the postal</p>		
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	<p>system which allowed merchants to not only send information and remit credit across long distances, but also to dispatch goods required at short notice.</p> <p>(xiii) The news reports of spies would reach the Sultan through the postal system in just five days.</p> <p>(xiv) In India the postal system is of two kinds, the horse post called ulug and foot post called dawa.</p> <p>(xv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	127-129	8
13	<p><u>Causes of Partition</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mohd. Ali Jinnah’s theory that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. ii. This emphasized the long history of Hindu Muslim conflict. iii. Some scholars feel that communal politics was the root cause of partition. iv. Separate electorate for Muslims was another cause. v. Religious identities acquired a functional use with the political system. vi. Muslims were angered by “Music –before-Mosque”, by the cow protection movement and by the efforts of the Arya Samaj to bring back to the Hindu fold(Shuddhi) those who had recently converted to Islam. vii. Hindus were angered by tabligh(propaganda) and tanzim(organization) after 1923. viii. Thus communal forces played an important role in partition . ix. Any other relevant point <p>Explain any eight points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For safeguarding the rights of depressed classes Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed castes. 	383-384	8

	<p>2. Mahatma Gandhi opposed the demand.</p> <p>3. Gandhi argued that this would permanently segregate them from the rest of society.</p> <p>4. Some members voiced against the untouchability.</p> <p>5. Nagappa said “ we have been suffering but prepared to suffer no more”.</p> <p>6. The depressed had no access to education and administration.</p> <p>7. After partition violence , Ambedkar left the idea of separate electorates.</p> <p>8. Constituent Assembly finally recommended untouchability be abolished.</p> <p>9. Hindu Temples be thrown open to all castes.</p> <p>10. These measures were welcomed by democratic public.</p> <p>11. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any eight points.</p>	422-423	8
14	<p>(14.1) The British felt that haphazard growth is to be checked and rules are to be framed for private buildings, roads, water course etc.</p> <p>(14.2) The work of town planning was carried out by the lottery committee after Lord Wellesley left India.</p> <p>(14.3) The primary duty of the govt. was to provide health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants by establishing comprehensive system of roads, streets, public drains etc.</p>	336	2 2 3
15	<p>(15.1) They are disciples of Budha.They are the monks and nuns living in the Sangha. Since they live on alms they are known as Bhikhus /Bhikhunis.</p> <p>(15.2) When a new blanket is made by a bhikhu it is to be kept for at least six years regardless of the fact that he disposed of the first or not.</p>		2 2

	<p>If a bhikhu arrives in a family and is presented with cakes or cooked grain, he should accept only 2 or 3 bowl full and share it among others.</p> <p>(15.3) The Buddhist followers came from different backgrounds like kings, wealthy people, slaves and craftsman. But once in a Sangha they are treated equal because they have to shed their earlier social identities.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	92,94	3
16	<p>(16.1) Polaj is a land which is annually cultivated for each crop succession. It is a fertile land.</p> <p>Parauti is a land left out for cultivation for a time so as to regain fertility.</p> <p>(16.2) Chachar land is left for 3 to 4 years without cultivation. This is kept as fallow so that this acquires fertility in this time.</p> <p>(16.3) Akbar was a wise king and he knew that all the lands are not equally fertile so he divided the land into three categories-good, middling and bad.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	214	2 2 3
17	<p>Filled in map attached</p> <p>For Blind</p> <p>17.1 Any one</p> <p>Champanan, Kheda, Ahmadabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri- Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi .</p> <p>17.2 Any one</p> <p>Delhi,Agra,Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.</p> <p>17.3 Three of the following :-</p> <p>Mathura,Kanauj,Puhar, sanchi, Topra, Meerat, Kaushambi etc.</p>		(2+3) 1 1 3

6/12/1

