

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023 HISTORY-(027) (PAPER CODE 61/1/3)	
General Instructions: -	
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	<p>The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.</p>

Set: 61/1/3
MARKING SCHEME-2023
HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.No.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
SECTION A			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21x1=21
1	(a) Rajasthan	2	1
2	(c) Garbhagriha	96-97	1
3	(d) Hidimba	65	1
4	(d) Rudradaman	38	1
5	(c) S N Roy	20	1
6	(d) Uttar Pradesh	106	1
7	(c) Ashoka	32	1
8	(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A	132	1
9	(b) Francois Bernier- Frenchman	122	1
10	(d) A is incorrect but R is the correct.	164-165	1
11	(d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)	163-164	1
12	(a) Sangama	173	1
13	(b) His book of travels is known as ' <i>Badshahnama</i> '	118	1
14	(a) Polaj	214	1
15	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	295	1
16	(b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	389	1
17	(c) Hansa Mehta	422	1
18	(d) Dr B R Ambedkar – Chairman of the drafting committee	409	1
19	(b) Arrah – kunwar singh	292	1
20	(d) Francis Buchanan	266	1
21	(b) Charles Cornwallis	259	1
22 (a)	(a) Explain how the drainage system of Harappan cities indicate town planning.		3
Ans.	(i) Urban Centres at Harappa were well planned. (ii) The drains were properly laid down. (iii) Roads and streets were laid down along approximate grid pattern. (iv) Streets with drains were laid out first and then the houses were built. (v) For domestic waste water to flow into street drains every house needed to have at least one wall along the street. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	Pg. 6,7	
OR			
22 (b)	Explain why the seals and sealings were used by the Harappans.		3
Ans.	Seals and Sealings : (i) They were used to facilitate long	Pg. 15	

	<p>distance communication.</p> <p>(ii) On the mouth of a bag of goods, which is tied with a rope, seals were pressed, leaving an impression.</p> <p>(iii) If the bag reaches with sealing intact, it means, it has not been tampered with.</p> <p>(iv) The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
23.	Explain how Brahmins evolved different strategies to enforce social norms of varna order.		3
Ans.	<p>(i) The Brahmins asserted that the Varna order is of divine origin and people must adopt it.</p> <p>(ii) They advised the kings to issue order for the public to follow the norms of Varna order.</p> <p>(iii) Brahmins also attempted to tell the people that their status is determined by birth.</p> <p>(iv) These prescriptions were reinforced by stories told in Mahabharata and other texts.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 61	
24. (a)	Explain the teaching of Lingayat tradition.		3
Ans.	<p>Lingayats :</p> <p>(i) Worshipped Shiva in Linga form.</p> <p>(ii) Men usually wear a small Linga in a silver case on a loop strung over left shoulder.</p> <p>(iii) Do not practice funerary rites.</p> <p>(iv) Challenged caste system.</p> <p>(v) Questioned the theory of rebirth.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	147	
OR			
24. (b)	Explain the teachings of Islam.		3
Ans	<p>Teaching of Islam.</p> <p>There are five pillars of Islam.</p> <p>(i) There is one God, Allah, Prophet Muhammad is his messenger (Shahda)</p> <p>(ii) Offering prayers five times a day (namaz/salat)</p> <p>(iii) Giving alms (Zakat)</p> <p>(iv) Fasting during the month of Ramzan (sawm)</p>	151	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Performing the pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj) (vi) These universal features were often overlaid with diversities in practice derived from sectarian affiliations (Sunni, Shi'a). (vii) There was influence of local customary practices of converts from different social milieus. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
25.	Explain any three things observed by Ibn Battuta in the Indian subcontinent.		3
Ans.	<p>Things observed by Ibn Battuta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Paan –Betel plant looking like grape plant. Grown for the sake of its leaves. (ii) Coconut–Coconut trees looked like date palms. Resembled a man's head. (iii) Forts and their gateways - elaborate description (iv) Bright and colourful Markets stacked with variety of goods. Most bazaars had a mosque and a temple and spaces for public performances by dancers, musicians and singers. (v) Cities - densely populated and prosperous (vi) Unique system of communication, postal system (by horse and human runners). (vii) Slaves–Salves were openly sold in markets, like commodity and were regularly exchanged as gifts. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 126-129 & 135	
26.	Explain the role of Bahadur Shah Zafar in the Revolt of 1857.		3
Ans.	<p>Bahadur Shah Zafar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bahadur Shah was ab old Mughal emperor. (ii) Supported sepoys against British (iii) Gave legitimacy to the revolt (iv) Supported cause of Rebels (v) Supported the Proclamation (vi) Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 288	
27.	Explain the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias in the second half of the 18th century.		3
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) By 1770s the British followed the brutal policy of extermination. (ii) They started hunting and killing the paharias. (iii) By 1780s Cleveland proposed policy of pacification. (iv) Paharia chiefs were given annual allowance so as to keep their men under control. (v) Many paharias refused allowance. (vi) Pacification campaigns continued and paharias withdrew deeper into the Rajmahal hills. (vii) Any other relevant point 	Pg. 269	

	(viii) Any three points to be explained		
SECTION-C (LONG-ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)			
28. (a)	Explain the reasons of apogee and fall of the Vijayanagara Empire.		8
Ans.	(i) Krishnadeva Raya was a powerful ruler of Vijayanagara. (ii) He expanded and consolidated his empire. (iii) He acquired Raichur Doab and defeated the rulers of Orissa and Sultans of Bijapur. (iv) Amara-Nayaka system also consolidated the empire. (v) In the times of peace many temples and impressive Gopurams were built. (vi) After the death of Krishnadeva Raya, strain began to show within the imperial structure. (vii) Nayakas or military chiefs started troubling the successors of Krishnadeva Raya. (viii) Rama Raya became very ambitious. (ix) He also played one Sultan against the other. (x) The Sultans saw through his tricks and they combined their forces. (xi) Rama Raya led his army against the Sultans in a battle where his army was routed. (xii) In this way the Sultans ruined Vijayanagara. (xiii) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained	Pg. 173,174	
OR			
28. (b)	Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire.		8
Ans.	The royal centre had more than 60 temples and about 30 buildings. (a) The Mahanavami Dibba : (i) It is located on the highest point and has a base of 11000 sq. feet with 40 feet height. (ii) Dusehra and Durga Puja were celebrated here. (iii) Vijaynagara kings displayed power and prestige here. (iv) Wrestling matches and processions were taken out. (b) Hazara Rama Temple : (i) This is a spectacular temple. (ii) It is probably meant for the use of king and his family. (iii) The images in the central shrine are missing however sculpted panels on the wall survived. (iv) There are scenes of Ramayana sculptured on the inner walls.	Pg.179-183	

	<p>(c) Lotus Mahal:</p> <p>(i) Lotus Mahal is the most beautiful building in the royal centre.</p> <p>(ii) This may have been used as a council chamber.</p> <p>(iii) Here the king used to meet his advisors.</p> <p>(iv) It was so named by British travellers in the 19th Century.</p> <p>(d) A building called “elephants stables” was located close to the Lotus Mahal.</p> <p>Any other relevant point To be assessed as a whole.</p>		
29. (a)	“The Stupa at Sanchi is among the best preserved monuments of the earliest times.” Explain the statement.		8
Ans.	<p>Sanchi Stupa :</p> <p>(i) This most wonderful ancient building is at Sanchi Kanakhera.</p> <p>(ii) This Stupa was of great interest to Europeans.</p> <p>(iii) The French sought permission of Shah Jahan Begum to take away the eastern gateway.</p> <p>(iv) French wanted to keep it in their museum.</p> <p>(v) The English also wanted to do the same thing.</p> <p>(vi) Begum refused and they got the plaster copies of the same.</p> <p>(vii) Begums provided money for the preservation of this monument.</p> <p>(viii) The Begum also funded the museum and guest house in the Stupa complex.</p> <p>(ix) Wise decisions of the Begums of Bhopal.</p> <p>(x) Due to good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors and builders.</p> <p>(xi) Today it is the key archaeological site and best preserved.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained</p>	Pg. 83	
OR			
29. (b)	Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism.		8
Ans.	<p>Puranic Hinduism :</p> <p>(i) Vaishnavism is part of Puranic Hinduism and in this Vishnu is worshipped.</p>	Pg. 104-105	

	<p>(ii) In Shaivism tradition, Shiva is the chief deity.</p> <p>(iii) The worship of these deities is considered a bond between the deity and the worshipper.</p> <p>(iv) In Vaishnavism there are many incarnations or Avatars.</p> <p>(v) Ten avatars have been recognised.</p> <p>(vi) It is presumed that whenever there was disorder on this earth one avatar appeared to save people from evil forces.</p> <p>(vii) Each avatar is recognised as a local deity.</p> <p>(viii) Shiva is symbolised in the form of linga although occasionally represented in human form too.</p> <p>(ix) All deities in human form depicted complex set of ideas and their attributes through symbols such as head dresses ornaments and weapons.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained</p>		
30. (a)	Why was Gandhiji called a 'people's leader' and how did Gandhiji seek to identify himself with the common people? Explain.		8
Ans.	<p>Gandhi :</p> <p>(i) By 1922 Gandhi had transformed the national movement.</p> <p>(ii) It was no longer a movement of professional and intellectuals, hundreds of thousands of common people joined it.</p> <p>(iii) Gandhi dressed like the common people.</p> <p>(iv) People appreciated that Gandhi wears like them, speaks their language and lives like them.</p> <p>(v) Gandhi went among the people in dhoti and loin cloth.</p> <p>(vi) He spent part of the day in spinning cotton on charkha.</p> <p>(vii) Gandhi looked like the peasants of Eastern UP.</p> <p>(viii) Wherever Gandhi went, rumours spread of his miraculous powers.</p> <p>(ix) People started calling him as Gandhi Baba or Mahatma.</p>	Pg. 351-354	

	(x) His appeal to the people was genuine. (xi) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained.		
OR			
30. (b)	Explain the different sources which are helpful in knowing the political career and achievements of Gandhiji.		8
Ans.	Sources of knowing political career and achievements of Gandhiji: (i) Public voices (ii) Private Scripts, Letters (iii) Books written by many people (iv) Newspapers and magazines (v) Archives (vi) Gandhi's own writings (vii) Script of the then leaders (viii) Autobiography (ix) Police and court records (x) Press-media (xi) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained.	P-367-373	
31.	Read the given source and answer the questions that follows : Cash or Kind?	Pg. 215	(1+1+2=4)
31.1	Explain the meaning of cash.		1
Ans.	Cash means money/metal currency in the form of Rupya/ Rupee.		
31.2	Explain the role of <i>Amil-Guzar</i>.		1
Ans.	The role of <i>Amil Guzar</i> was to assess the land revenue and then to collect revenue from the peasants in cash or kind.		
31.3	Explain the system of <i>lang batai</i>.		2
Ans.	(i) Lang batai was the system under which, after cutting the grain heaps were formed. (ii) These heaps were divided among themselves and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.		
32.	Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:	Pg.35	(1+1+2=4)
(32.1)	Who is the author of <i>Arthashastra</i>?		1
Ans.	Kautilya or Chanakya is the author of Arthashastra.		
(32.2)	How were the elephants traced in the forests?		1
Ans.	Elephants are traced in the forests by following the course of urine and dung scattered in the forests with the help of 5 or 7 female Elephants.		
(32.3)	Why were the elephants captured by the Mauryan rulers?		2
Ans.	(i) Elephants were captured to raise the military strength of elephant by the Maurya rulers. (ii) According to Greek sources, the Mauryan ruler had a standing army of 9,000 elephants.		
33.	Read the given source and answer the questions that follows: "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind"	Pg. 417	(1+1+2=4)
33.1	Mention the meaning of separate electorates.		1

Ans.	It was a part of political framework in which minorities could be elected and have meaningful voice in the administration.		
32.2	Why did Sardar Patel insist on unity?		1
Ans.	Patel was against separate electorate because he felt that in this way minorities will always remain minority.		
33.3	Why was separate electorate considered a mischief by the British?		2
Ans.	(i) Separate electorate was considered a mischief by the British, as it laid the foundation of dividing the different communities. (ii) (ii) Endangered the unity of the nation.		
	SECTION—E		(3+2=5)
34	(Map–Based Questions)		
34.1	On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		
Ans.(i)	Mathura –A place of Ashokan inscription.		1
(ii)	Rajgir–The capital of early State of Magadha.		1
(iii)	(a) Chandragiri–Where Aravidu dynasty ruled.		1
	OR		
(iii)	(b) Delhi–Capital of Mughal Empire		1
34.2	On the same map, two centres related to the Revolt of 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names of the lines drawn near them.		2
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only inlieu of Q.No. 34:		(3+2=5)
34.1	Name one place where Ashokan inscription is found.		1
Ans.	Sanchi or any other place		
34.2	Which was the capital town of State of Magadha?		1
Ans.	Rajgir		
34.3	(a) Name the place where Sangam dynasty ruled?		1
Ans.	(a) Vijaynagara /Hampi		
	OR		
34.3	(b) Name the capital of Mughal Empire in Uttar Pradesh.'		1
Ans.	(b) Agra		
34.	Mention any two centres of Revolt of 1857.		2
Ans.	Meerut, Delhi, Gwalior or any other		

