

MARKING SCHEME
Code 61/1/1 (Delhi) (March 2013)

Question No.	Value Points PART A	Marks
Q1	1. Cunningham was the Director-General of the ASI. 2. Accounts used by him to locate the early settlements of Harappa civilization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) He used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims b) Used inscriptions that he found in his excavations. c) He used the artefacts found in excavations. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one point, Page : 19 Book I)</p>	1 1 1+1=2
Q2	1. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. 2. His expansion and consolidation policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) He conquered Krishna river valley (the Raichur doab). b) The rulers of Orissa were subdued. c) Defeated Sultan of Bijapur <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one point, Page: 173 Book II)</p>	1 1 1+1= 2
Q3	Objectives Resolution was a momentous resolution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Outlined the ideals of the Constitution of independent India b) Provided the framework within which the work of constitution-making was to proceed or be carried out. . c) It proclaimed India to be an "Independent Sovereign Republic". d) Guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom. e) It assured adequate safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas. f) It assured adequate safeguards for Depressed and Other Backward Classes <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points, Page: 411 Book III)</p>	2
PART-B SECTION-I		
Q4	The most unique feature of Mohenjodaro was the planned urban centre - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher and <i>the</i> other much larger. b. On the Citadel buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms. c. The Lower Town was walled and buildings were built on platforms. d. There were signs of planning like bricks, sun-dried or baked, were in a standardized ratio. e. Roads and streets were laid out along a "grid" pattern intersecting at right angles. f. Streets with drains were laid out first, and then houses built along them. g. Every house needed to have at least one wall along a street. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points, Any other point Page : 6 Book I)</p>	5
Q5	Mahabharata is a good source to study the kinfolk's values in the ancient times <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Family ties were regarded as 'natural' and based on blood. (b) People of one family share food, resources, work, perform rituals together. (c) Patrilineal system was followed. (d) Cousins were seen as blood relations. (e) It gives two contrasting social norms in the relationship between the mother and son e.g...relationship between the Pandavas and their mother and the relation between the Kauravas and their mother. (f) Exogamy was practised in marriages. (g) Caste system was hierarchically organized. (h) Parents and relatives were respected. (i) Patriliney was important. (j) Polyandry was practised. 	5

	(k) Gotra system was followed. (l) Polygamy was practised. (Any five points, Any other point Page : 55)	
Q6	The philosophy of ahimsa and renunciation a. The entire world is animated; even stones, rocks and water have life. b. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects. c. The principle of ahimsa, emphasized within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking. d. The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma. e. Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma. f. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world. g. Monastic existence is a necessary condition for salvation. h. Jaina monks and nuns, took five vows: to abstain from killing, stealing and lying; to observe celibacy; and to abstain from possessing property. (Any five points, Any other point Page : 88 Book I)	5
Q7	The rise of Magadha as a powerful Mahajanapada a) Agriculture was productive. b) Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons. c) Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests of the region. d) Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient transport & communication. e) Magadha attributed its power to the policies of ambitious kings like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda. f) Rajgir was located amongst the hills. g) Pataliputra was located on river Ganga. (Any five points, Any other point, Page : 31 Book I)	5
	PART-B SECTION-II	
Q8	Bernier's description influenced Montesquieu and Karl Marx's theories 1. (a) According to Bernier, there was no private property in land in India under the Mughals. (b) The emperor, according to him, owned all the land in the empire. (c) The absence of private property prevented the rise of improving landlords in India and it ruined agriculture. (d) The Mughal King was a king of beggars and barbarians. 2. a) The French philosopher Montesquieu, used Bernier's account to develop the idea of oriental despotism. b) The rulers in Asia (the Orient or the East enjoyed absolute authority over their subjects. c) The subjects were kept in conditions of subjugation and poverty. d) All land belonged to the king. e) Private property was non-existent. 3. a) Karl Marx was influenced by Bernier and Montesquieu. b) He developed the concept of the Asiatic mode of Production. c) He argued that in India (and other Asian countries), before colonialism, surplus was appropriated by the state. d) This led to the emergence of a society that was composed of a large number of autonomous and (internally) egalitarian village communities. e) The imperial court, presided over these village communities, respecting their autonomy as long as the flow of surplus was unimpeded. f) This was regarded as a stagnant system.	5

(To be assessed as a whole, Page: 132,Book 2)

Q9	<p>The features of Islam that contributed to its spread through the subcontinent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Believers of Islam accepted in principle, the five "pillars" of the faith. There is one God, Allah, and Prophet Muhammad is his messenger <i>{shahada}</i> They offered prayers five times a day (<i>namaz/salat</i>); Believed in giving alms (<i>zakat</i>); Fasting during the month of Ramzan (<i>sawm</i>); Performed the pilgrimage to Mecca <i>{hajj}</i>. Kings played an important role in spreading Islam. Sufi saints also played an important role. The Arab traders who had settled in the Malabar Coast adopted local languages, malayalam and the local customs. The architectural features of mosques were influenced by regional (local) traditions. The Khojahs, a branch of the Ismailis-(a Shi'a sect), developed new modes of communication, spreading ideas from the Qur'an through indigenous literary genres. <p>(Any five points, Any Other point, Page – 151,Book2)</p>	5
Q10	<p>The daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court convey the power of the Mughal emperor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The emperor began his day at sunrise with personal religious devotions and prayers. He appeared on a small balcony, for jharokha darshan in the morning. A crowd of people (soldiers, merchants, craftspersons, peasants, women with sick children) waited for the, darshan of the emperor. Akbar introduced this practice of jharokha darshan. The emperor walked to the public hall of audience (<i>diwan-i am</i>) to conduct the primary business of his government. State officials presented reports and made requests. The emperor was in the <i>diwan-i khas</i> to hold private audiences and discuss confidential matters. High ministers placed their petitions before him in diwan-i-khas. Tax officials presented their accounts in diwan-i-khas. Reputed artists presented their work . Building plans of the architects were viewed by the emperor. Forms of address, courtesies, speech and etiquette in the court was well defined. Forms of salutations to the ruler indicated a person's status in the hierarchy. An ambassador to the court was to observe certain protocols and expected to offer an acceptable form of greeting. The spatial proximity of a courtier to the king determined his status in the court. The physical form of the throne was represented as Axis Mundi. On special occasions such as the anniversary of accession to the throne, Id, Shab-i-barat and Holi, the court was full of life. Mughal rulers celebrated three festivals a year – the solar and lunar birthdays of the king and nauroz. The king was weighed against the commodities, on his birthdays, and they were distributed in charity. Perfumed candles set in rich holders and palace walls festooned with colourful hangings made a tremendous impression on visitors. Emperors adopted high sounding and rhythmic titles which were announced by ushers in the court and they created an atmosphere of awe in the audience. <p>(To be assessed as a whole,Page – 237-241,Book2)</p>	5

PART-B SECTION III		
Q11	<p>The Fifth Report became the basis of intense debate in England (British Parliament)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It was the fifth in the series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India. b. It ran into a thousand pages, of which over 800 pages were appendices. c. It contained information about Company's misrule and maladministration. d. Incidents of greed and corruption of Company officials were discussed. e. It exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power in Bengal. f. It overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their lands. g. There were groups in Britain that opposed the monopoly of East India Company's trade with India and China. h. They demanded the revocation of the royal charter etc. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points, Page : 263, Book3)</p>	5
Q12	<p>Different kinds of sources available to the historians for reconstructing the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the nationalist movement :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Private scripts b. public voices c. Autobiographies d. Official records e. Newspapers and Journals f. Gandhiji's journals like 'Harijan' g. Police records h. Fortnightly reports i. Letters j. Interviews. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained, Page – 367, Book3)</p>	5
Q13	<p>The opportunities that colonial cities offered to women in 19th century</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Middle-class women expressed themselves through the journals, autobiographies and books. b. Women became more visible in public. c. They entered new professions like theatre, teaching, film making etc. d. Many people resented the attempts made to change the traditional patriarchal norms. e. Conservatives feared that the education of women would turn the world upside down and threaten the basis of the entire social order. f. Even reformers who supported women's education saw women primarily as mothers and wives, and wanted them to remain within the household. g. Women remained the objects of social censure. h. However, women had more freedom in the cities. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points, Page – 329, Book3)</p>	5
PART-B SECTION IV (Value based)		
Q14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People bemoaned and showed the emotional upheaval due to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Allegation of misrule and maladministration on Nawab Wajid Ali Shah b) Nawab was removed. c) Dissolution of court and culture. d) They were in grief because Nawab was overthrown. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p> 2. Human values revealed in the passage <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Affection for the nawab. b) Respect for the ruler. c) Patriotic feelings for the region. 	3 2

	<p>d) Integrity and feeling of oneness. e) Loyalty to the ruler. f) They felt bad about the treatment given to the ruler. g) People were angry with the British.</p> <p>(Any two points, Page – 296, , Book3)</p>	3+2 = 5
	PART-C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)	
Q15 a	<p>Abdur Razzak, a Persian ambassador was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire and mentioned seven lines of forts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They encircled not only the city but also the agricultural hinterland and forests. The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction. The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place, and the inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. Most significant was its enclosed agricultural tracts. These have been corroborated by archaeologists. He noted that " between the first, second and the third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses". There were large granaries within fortified areas. Rulers protected the agricultural area. A second line of fortification went round the inner core of the urban complex, and a third line surrounded the royal centre, within which each set of major buildings was surrounded by walls. The fort was entered through well-guarded gates, which linked the city to the major roads. Gateways were distinctive architectural features that defined the structures to which they regulated access. Architecture in the fortification reflected the turkish influence. Roads connecting within and outside the city have been identified by archaeologists. <p>(To be assessed as a whole, Page – 177, Book2)</p>	10
Q15 b	<p>Mughal village Panchayats and headmen regulated the rural society.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayat was an assembly of elders. People with hereditary right over property entered the Panchayat. The panchayat represented various castes and communities. People of very low castes were not represented in the Panchayats. The decisions made by the panchayats were binding on the members. The panchayat was headed by a headman known as <i>muqaddam</i> or <i>mandal</i>. Some sources suggest that the headman was chosen through the consensus of the village elders, and ratified by the zamindar. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, and was assisted by the accountant or <i>patwari</i> of the panchayat. The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool. Funds were used for community welfare activities. The <i>panchayat</i> was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were maintained. In eastern India, marriages were held in the presence of a Mandal. Panchayats had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community. Jati panchayats also had a lot of power in villages. 	10

(To be assessed as a whole, Page – 202-203, , Book2)

Q16 a	<p>Partition of India was a culmination of communal politics that started in the opening decades of the 20th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Separate electorates given by the British to Muslims in 1909 and expanded in 1919. Sectarian slogans used and favours distributed on the basis of religion in the 1920s. Tabligh and Shuddhi movements. Music before Mosque, cow protection movement etc. Communal tensions and riots deepened the differences between the two communities. Outcome of 1937 elections. Muslim league demanded a joint government in UP and was rejected by INC. Jinnah's demand that the league should be recognised as the sole spokesman of the Muslims and other developments. Demand for communal veto in the executive council by Jinnah. Provincial elections of 1946. Cabinet Mission Plan. Direct Action Day. Partition of India and Communal riots. Role played by Gandhiji. <p>(To be assessed as a whole, Page – 383, , Book3)</p>	10
Q16 b	<p>The constitution of India protects the rights of the central government and the state</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The rights of the Central and state governments was debated vigorously in the Constituent Assembly. J.L.Nehru argued for a strong centre. 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, the second list for state government and third were for Centre and state . Article 356 gave the centre the powers to take over a state administration on the basis of the recommendation of the Governor. The Constitution mandated for a complex system of fiscal federalism. K.Santhanam defended the rights of the states and demanded a reallocation of powers. His argument was that if the Centre was overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function effectively. Several other arguments were put forward for the effective functioning of the federation. The argument for greater power to the provinces provoked a strong reaction in the Assembly. It was felt that the powers of the Centre had to be greatly strengthened to enable it to stop the communal frenzy. Balakrishna Sharma, reasoned that 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. Ambedkar also wanted a strong united centre. Gopaldaswami Iyengar wanted the same. After the partition, nationalists felt that political pressure for a decentralised structure was no longer there and in fact the violence of the times gave a push to centralisation. Therefore, the constitution showed a distinct bias towards the rights of Union of India over the states. <p>(To be assessed as a whole, Page – 423, Book3)</p>	10

PART-D (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)		
Q17 a	<p>a. The kind of injustice experienced by the ryots</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The moneylenders refused to give loans. ii. Violation of customary norms by moneylenders. iii. A high rate of interest charged by the money lenders . iv. Moneylenders forced ryots to sign another bond. v. Moneylenders were insensitive. vi. Money lenders were seen a devious and deceitful. vii. Moneylenders forged and manipulated laws and accounts viii. Deeds and bonds seen as symbols of oppression. <p>b. 1. The harvest was taken by the money lenders and why it was not credited to the peasant's account.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. They were insensitive towards their plight. 3. They were powerful. 4. They were devious, manipulative and deceitful. 5. They had support of the police and the government. 6. Peasants were illiterate. <p>c. The commission that investigated petitions and grievances of the concerned people</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It was called the Deccan Riots Commission. ii. It was supposed to investigate the causes and petitions of ryots. iii. The commission held inquiries in the district where riots spread. iv. They recorded the statement of the ryots and eyewitnesses. v. The commission compiled statistical data . <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points, Page – 282, Book2)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3+3+2=8</p>
Q17 b	<p>a. The city of Delhi during the months of the 1857 revolt</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. There was the breakdown in the routine activities. ii. People were facing shortages of vegetables, only rotten vegetables were available iii. Water facilities were poor. iv. Corruption was rampant. v. No jobs were available. <p>b. People lived through those months of tumult.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They complained about their issues like non availability of vegetables only rotten ones were available. ii. Poor and middle class could not afford it. iii. Non availability of water. iv. Corruption was rampant. v. No jobs were available. vi. Disease, death and decay in the city. <p>c. The routine activities disturbed the people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Corruption was rampant. ii. People were not able to earn. iii. There was disease, death and decay in the city. iv. They could not get water. v. There was a scarcity of food items like vegetables. vi. Water carriers had stopped carrying water. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points, Page – 290 &305, Book3)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>2+3+3=8</p>
Q18 a	<p>a. 1. Abul Fazl was one of the courtiers of emperor Akbar.</p> <p>2. He wrote Ain –I - Akbari , Akbarnamah.</p>	2

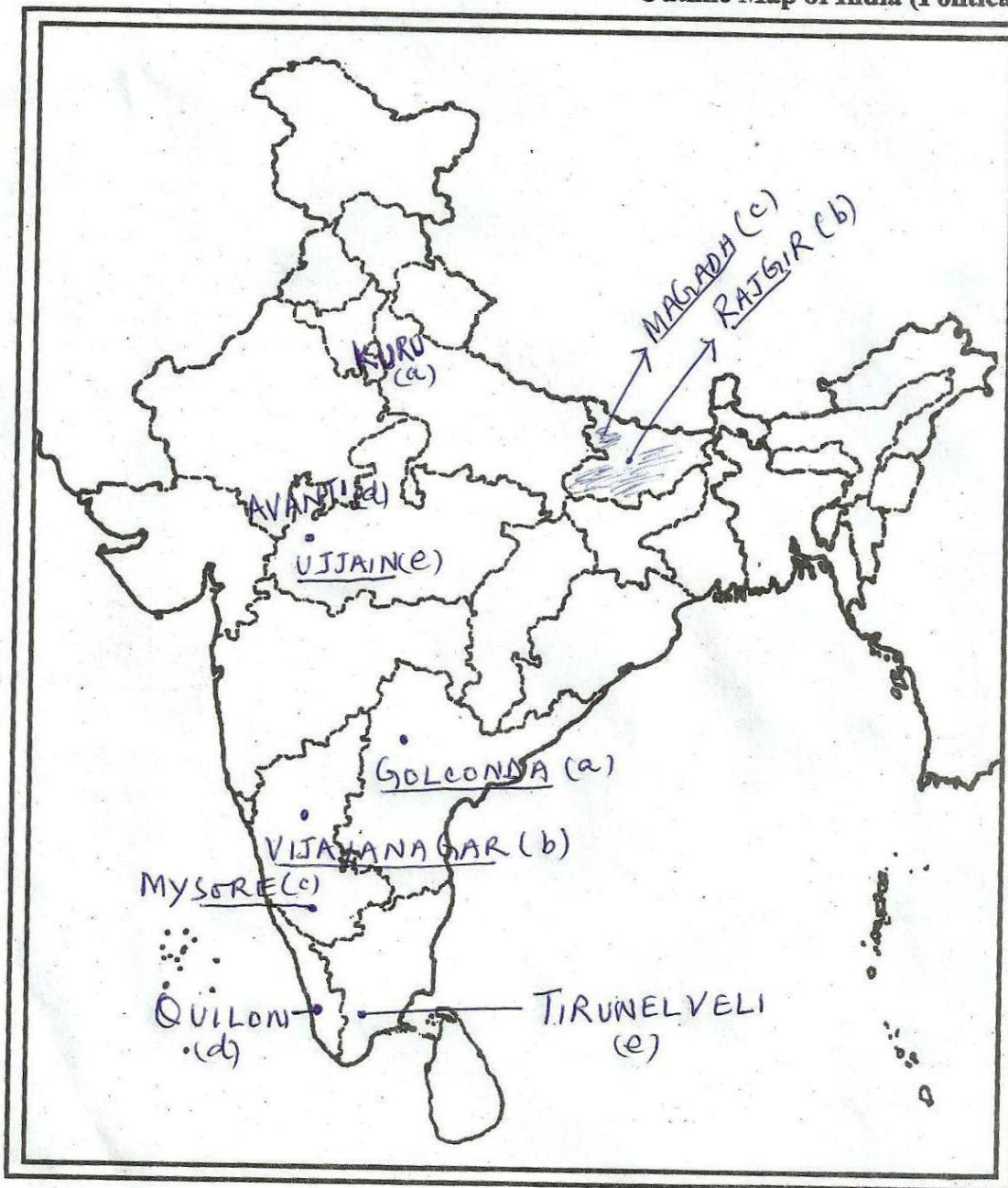
	<p>3. Abul Fazl was the son of Mubarak.</p> <p>b. The sources he used to compile his work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Collected records and narratives of king's action. ii. Interrogated the royal family members and servants. iii. Studied Royal commands. iv. Gathered the details of many events. <p>c. Two administrative and literary projects compiled by him at the order of Emperor Akbar.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ain – i-Akbari . ii. Akbarnamah. <p>(The students may write about the five books that were compiled to make the Ain-i-Akbari.) (Page -219, Book2)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>2</p> <p>2+4+2= 8</p>
Q18 b	<p>a. The most famous ruler of Vijayanagara was Krishnadeva Raya because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. He followed an expansionist policy. ii. He consolidated his empire. iii. He organized a large army. iv. He built some fine temples. v. He ensured peace and prosperity in the empire. vi. He maintained good relations with the traders. vii. He founded cities like Nagalapuram. <p>(any three points)</p> <p>b. The name and theme of the work compiled by him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Amuktamalyada was written by him. ii. It was a work on state craft. <p>c. The king was interested in encouraging trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To encourage import of elephants, gems, pearls etc. ii. So that elephants, horses etc. do not reach the enemies. iii. Trade was a status symbol. iv. Revenue from trade contributed to the prosperity of the state. <p>(Any three point, Page – 173, Book2))</p>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>3+2+3=8</p>
Q19 a	<p>a. The advice given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By assigning them work according to their strength. 2. By supplying them with food and wages. 3. By tending them in sickness. 4. By sharing delicacies with them. 5. By granting leave at times. <p>(Any three points)</p> <p>b. List the instructions given by Buddha to the clansmen for Samanas & Brahmanas.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By affection in act and speech and mind. 2. By keeping open house to them. 3. Supplying their worldly needs. <p>c. According you what suggestion Buddha would have advocated regarding parents and teachers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be respectful towards them. 2. Affection in action and speech. 3. Love and care for them. <p>(Any two points, Page – 91, Book1)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>3+3+2=8</p>

Q19 b	<p>a. Rigveda describes the sacrifice of Purusha as all the elements of the universe and all the four social categories, were supposed to have emanated from his body.</p> <p>b. According to Rigveda the elements of universe and four social categories emanated from his body. The Brahmana was his mouth, -his arms were made the Kshatriya. -His thighs became the Vaishya – off his feet the Shudra was born.</p> <p>c. The Brahmanas enforced these norms in the following ways :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assert that the varna order was of divine origin. 2. Advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms. 3. They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth. <p style="text-align: center;">(Page - 61, Book1)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3+3+2=8</p>
PART-E		
Q20	MAP	
Q21	MAP	
Q20	<p style="text-align: center;">(Answers to BLIND CANDIDATES questions)</p> <p>Names of five important Mahajanapadas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kuru, 2. Magadha 3. Avanti 4. Panchala 5. Gandhara 6. Kosala 7. Kashi 8. Vajji <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five) OR</p> <p>Five important centres of national Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Champaran 2. Kheda 3. Ahmedabad 4. Benaras 5. Amritsar 6. Chauri Chaura 7. Lahore <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points)</p>	
Q21	<p>Five centres of Revolt of 1857 are -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delhi 2. Meerut 3. Jhansi 4. Lucknow 5. Kanpur 6. Azamgarh 7. Calcutta 8. Benaras 9. Jabalpur 10. Agra <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points)</p>	

प्रश्न सं. 20 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 20

61|1|1
61|1|2
61|1|3

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

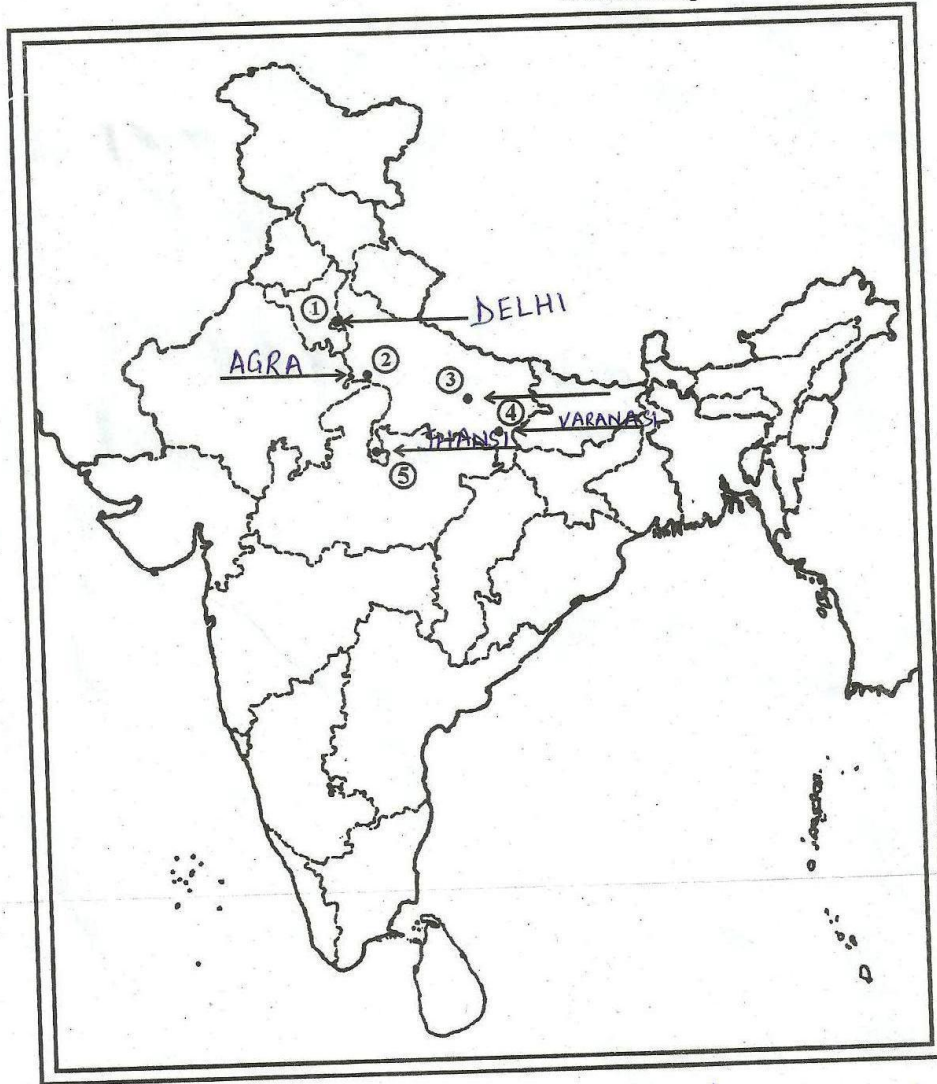


Map Question No. 21

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 21

61/1/1
61/1/2
61/1/3

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



FOR LOCATION 3 - LUCKNOW, AWADH and
AZAMGARH may be treated
15 as correct.

4 - VARANASI
5 - JHANSI